"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer Monday; partly cloudy, probably showers and thunderstorms Tuesday.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,472. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

UNIONS TO FORCE RAILWAY ISSUE INTO NATIONAL ELECTION; BOMBERS DESTROY LOS ANGELES HOME OF OSCAR LAWLER; EX-PROSECUTOR AND WIFE SEVERELY BURNED, HE MAY DIE

BROTHERHOODS TO FIGHT

Promise to Put Pressure on Officials Who Oppose Federal Ownership

ISSUE FOR 1920 CAMPAIGN

Say That They Can Block Legislation for the Return of the Railroads Until Then.

CLAIM 6,000,000 VOTES NOW

"Plumb Plan League" to Check Up All Congressmen and Carry the Fight Into Their Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The fight which the railroad brotherhoods have organized, in an effort to force through Congress the adoption of Government ownership of the railway systems, with the railroad employes sharing in the profits, will be carried to the people, Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhod of Engineers, said tonight, and the constituents of Senators and Representatives who oppose the proposed legislation will be appealed to against these representatives.

"We are going far enough to win the fight and we are going to win," Mr. Stone said tonight, when asked how far the railroad men were prepared to go to put into effect the threats which were contained in yesterday's statement, which accompanied the bill submitted to the House by Congressman Sims.

"Within sixty days," he added, "Senators and Congressmen will have heard from at least 1,000,000 of their constituents and that will be only the beginning. We are going to carry this fight to all parts of the nation and it may become the big presidential issue."

In the latter connection Mr. Stone said that in his mind it was not essential that the lines be returned to their former owners by Jan. 1, 1920, as requested by President Wilson, and intimated that if the so-called Plumb plan for Government ownership had not been forced through Congress by that time every effort would be made by organized labor to prevent the adoption of other legislation which called for the return of the lines to their former owners before there had been an opportunity to make the issue a feature of the next Presidential campaign.

Stone Talks of a Panic.

Two phrases in the statement issued yesterday over the signatures of Mr. Stone and other railroad brotherhood Presidents, one to the effect that the railroad men were in no mood to brook the return of the lines to their former owners and the other that labor was determined that there must be a change, were brought to Mr. Stone's attention.

"I wonder if you realize," he said, "that such statements are not carelessly made public and that they are sent out only after the most careful consideration."

"I am not sure," added Mr. Stone, "that we have picked out the psychological moment to introduce this movement, but I think so. There has got to be a change. If the railroads were returned to their owners the majority of them would be in the hands of a receiver within sixty days and this country would be experiencing the worst panic in the history of the nation.

"I do not like to talk in sensational terms, but we are walking on a very thin crust," he continued when asked about the danger of a nation-wide strike. "If there are to be higher wages under present conditions, rates must go up, and that would serve to keep up living costs. There is a point where the American people will stand no more, and if prices go much higher that point will be reached. But unless living costs are brought down radically we must have more wages. It is an endless chain and spells disaster. The adoption of our plan will provide the surest method for bringing about rational conditions."

Mr. Stone said that he had mentioned the subject to President Wilson and had asked for an interview later, after the President returned from his proposed tour to the West coast. The President, he said, had stated that he would be glad to discuss the matter with him.

It is pretty generally believed now that President Wilson will not go on his Western tour for some time, perhaps not this year, because of the recent developments, and in that event an early interview probably will be sought by Mr. Stone.

Oppose President's Plan.

In connection with the recommendations made by President Wilson and Director General of Railroads Hines for the creation of a Federal commission to determine wage adjustments, and which would have power to compel the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise rates to meet such wage increases as were granted, Mr. Stone said that he was opposed to some features, especial-

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TRY McK & R CALOX
The Oxygen Dentifrice.—Advt.

Senate Committee to Start at Once Study of the Whole Railroad Problem

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Senator Cummins, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, said tonight that the committee would plunge, on Tuesday, into an exhaustive inquiry into the railroad situation. It will devote itself particularly to a study of the railroad problem from the viewpoint of the crisis that came to a head with the letter of President Wilson to Speaker Gillett.

"The President was right in saying that something ought to be done quickly to relieve the railroad situation," said Mr. Cummins. "I am in entire accord with him as to that. Either wages must be increased or the cost of living must be reduced.

"I cannot say how the committee will approach the problem in its deliberations, but I can say that it will attempt to evolve a solution of the problem that will be of practical effect. I have ideas on the matter which I shall communicate to the committee, and I suppose other members have ideas of their own.

"It is evident that there must be legislation on the subject, but what form it is to take cannot be foreseen. The committee will have to thresh it out.

"I am sure the committee wants to arrive at a quick determination of the entire matter. But it will take some little time to go thorougly into it. We want to investigate from all viewpoints, so that the railroads and the emplyoes will have the advantage of the soundest opinion obtainable. There will be no undue haste, yet every effort will be made to evolve a policy of legislative procedure at the earliest moment."

CABINET COMMITTEE AIMS AT PROFITEERS

President Expected to Address Congress and Nation on Living Costs.

CONFEREES MEET TUESDAY

Indications Are That Sale of Wheat in Open Market Will Be Advised.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The plans of the Administration to bring down living costs are being whipped into shape by the committee of three named at the conference called by Attorney General Palmer, and a report will be made tomorrow or Tuesday which, it is said, will recommend drastic action against "syndicators" and "hoarders," as well as an announcement concerning a wheat policy which it is felt will bring about quick results.

Charges that profiteering and hoarding have been going on to an extent which has served to create a market built on false values have been pouring in upon officials here and have been called to the attention of the President. It is said that the President has formulated definite ideas about what ought to be done and that soon after the committee of three renders its report to him he will go before Congress and the nation with an announcement couched in no uncertain terms.

The agitation for the sale of wheat through the Grain Corporation at considerably less than the guaranteed price, in order to break the price of breadstuffs and other grains, has gained in power here and is one of the most discussed topics of the situation. While the members of the committee of three will not make a definite statement until their report is prepared and submitted to the President, there is a general belief here that such a course will receive support.

Congressman Martin Madden of Illinois announced today that he would place the question of the sale of wheat before the House this week, regardless of what recommendations may be made by the President's advisers. He said he would introduce a bill authorizing the President to sell wheat purchased by the Government at $1.50 a bushel, the difference between that price and the guaranteed price of $2.20 to be covered by the billion-dollar guarantee fund.

"The bill," he said, "will direct the President to establish regulations for the sale of wheat and governing the production of flour by the millers. It may also be necessary to regulate the baker. I do not think we can lower the cost of living very much until we take some of the inflation out of the currency."

The Federal Trade Commission, it is reported, is making a strenuous fight through Commissioner Colver, who is a member of the committee of three appointed at the conference with Attorney General Palmer, to obtain legislation for the control of packing house stocks.

Charges that hoarding has been practiced on a large scale and that in some instances speculators have permitted food to rot rather than take it to market and break the price, have been made, and these are being investigated.

It is possible that the Food Control bill can be utilized to punish such offenders, but if this does not suffice Congress may be asked to pass punitive legislation.

The House is considering a bill, submitted by Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania and approved by the Federal Trade Commission, which would restrict

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

NEW ISSUES SPEED WORK ON TREATY

Republicans Now Show Desire to Get Through With Peace Debate.

HOME PROBLEMS BLOCKED

Doubt Expressed That They Can Be Solved While the Treaty Is Before Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—With the high cost of living problem now before Congress, involving exhaustive inquiries and debate, leaders among the opposition to the League of Nations in the Senate today expressed the feeling that the upper body ought speedily to dispose of the Versailles treaty so as to devote itself to the cost of living question and other matters of reconstruction policy.

The argument was advanced by these Senators that the country was becoming restive over the delay of the upper body in reaching a vote upon the treaty and getting down to the other problems confronting it. While the opposition Senators all want the treaty to be amply debated, they insist that there appears to be no logical reason why its consideration in the Foreign Relations Committee should not be expedited and the Senate enter into the final stage of deliberating upon ratification.

Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared a few days ago that he favored reporting the treaty out of committee within a week's time. Other members of the committee have agreed with Mr. Lodge that the expeditious handling of the document was advisable. The Foreign Relations Committee in its consideration of the treaty last week, however, failed to give any indication that its work would be completed much before the end of this month. The committee has only started upon the list of witnesses who are being called to interpret various features of the treaty.

Mr. Lansing to be Called.

Secretary Lansing is to appear before the committee some time this week and his examination is expected to occupy several days. The Secretary will be questioned as to many phases of the treaty, including the League of Nations covenant and the Shantung award to Japan. Senator Borah and others of the committee are anxious to learn from Mr. Lansing all the circumstances concerning the motives back of the disposition of the German rights on the Chinese peninsula to the Japanese Government. Mr. Lansing is to be asked, for one thing, to tell about the memorandum he, General Bliss, and Mr. White, as American delegates to the Peace Conference, filed with the conferees opposing the Shantung award.

Mr. Lansing will be asked by members of the committee as to Japan's intent regarding restoration of the Shantung Peninsula to China. Judging from the attitude of the majority of the committee, Mr. Lansing's examination will be about the most comprehensive of any of the witnesses.

Besides Mr. Lansing the committee wants to hear Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who acted as financial adviser to the American mission at Paris. Senator Borah intends asking Mr. Lamont about the copy of the Peace Treaty which Mr. Davison, another Morgan partner, told the committee some time ago that Mr. Lamont had given him to bring to America. Mr. Lamont will also be questioned as to financial features of the treaty.

Early this week the committee will have Norman Davis, one of the economic advisers of the American Mission, before it. Later on other advisers will be called. To interrogate all of these witnesses will take at least two weeks of the committee's time, it is expected. After that the committee will take up the matter of reservations to the treaty. As it looks now, there will be two dozen

Continued on Page Two.

HOOLIGANS PILLAGE LIVERPOOL IN TWO DAYS OF RIOTING

Loot and Wreck Shops and Stores in Succession of Night Raids.

HALF OF POLICE ON STRIKE

Mobs Broach Beer Casks in Road and Dance Around Soldiers in Derision.

WARSHIPS GOING TO MERSEY

Troops Fire Over Heads of Rioters and Are Showered with Stones —Tanks Ready for Use.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—Liverpool is in the grip of hooliganism. For two nights the city has been given over to riot and pillage. Scores of shops have been smashed and rifled, and at one place along the lines of docks gates were broken open and the mob stormed a huge food warehouse, carrying off stocks of bacon, ham, lard, sugar, rice, and tinned stuffs.

A large number of troops have been drafted into the city from adjacent military camps and warships are on their way to the Mersey.

The soldiers are quartered in the spacious St. George's Hall, and the vast plateau in front of it has been turned into a park for lorries and Red Cross cars. Drawn up by the lorries are four grim looking tanks. Soldiers with fixed bayonets and wearing steel helmets are also posted in a cordon around the plateau, and they are also mounting guard over the wreckage in the streets.

Terror came to the Merseyside during the early hours of Saturday morning when, taking advantage of the police strike, the turbulent element of cosmopolitan Liverpool, which lurks in the side streets of a well-defined area, and which is ready for riot and plunder wherever occasion permits, started the work of destruction.

Half Police Force on Strike.

Scotland Road was the scene of the early depredations of the mob. Many shops were stripped bare. The looters paid particular attention to boot shops and clothing establishments, very few of which escaped, but there were also many successful raids on jewelers' and pawnbrokers' shops. Other places were smashed out of pure devilment. Violence abated during the daylight hours and the municipal authorities went ahead with their plans for coping with mob rule.

About half the police have joined the strike. Official figures show that of the total force, 929 have refused to do duty and 961 have remained loyal. Special constables were called out and a public appeal by the Lord Mayor was responded to by 500 citizens.

When night closed down over the city every one was apprehensive of trouble. About midnight the bands of hooligans again emerged from the side streets and alleys and without hesitation embarked on an orgy of pillage and violence. They made a determined attack on the magnificent shops in London Road, one of Liverpool's finest thoroughfares. Again they concentrated on boot and clothing shops.

The soldiers marched up and down the road in columns of fours, but the mob dodged round them, scarcely heeding

Continued on Page Two.

Band of Irishmen Attack Police Barracks for an Hour

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A party consisting of twenty to thirty men this morning attacked the Broadford Police Barracks in East Clare, Ireland, according to a Central News dispatch from Ennis, capital of County Clare.

The dispatch adds that a brisk fire was maintained upon the barracks for more than an hour, with the police answering it. A constable named O'Sullivan was slightly wounded.

RADICALS INCITING NEGRO TO VIOLENCE

Publications Being Circulated in This City Urging Blacks to Join the I. W. W.

GOVERNMENT HAS EVIDENCE

One Writer Advises Race to Arm and Defend Their Rights with "Fire, Shot, and Shell."

The Federal Government has evidence that radical elements in this country are taking advantage of discontent among certain parts of the negro population to intensify ill feeling between the races. Within the last three days, Federal agents have reported that the I. W. W. is circularizing the negro sections of Philadelphia and this city, the circulars being worded in violent language, sometimes illustrated with cartoons of the most vicious conception. In every instance, the circular urges the negro to join the I. W. W., and in some instances to ally himself with other bodies of Bolshevist sympathies.

Virtually every I. W. W. and Left Wing Socialist paper published in this country is now taking part in this propaganda. Some of the papers are edited by negro agitators, who openly advise the negroes to arm, and to defend their rights, as one paper put it, "with fire, shot and shell."

Dr. Robert L. McElroy, Educational Director of the National Security League, made public yesterday parts of a report submitted by Dr. L. B. Moore, the Dean of Howard University in Washington, who has been investigating the negro situation, particularly in the South.

"Restlessness among the laboring classes is found generally throughout the South," says one report. "A well trained teacher in one of our larger schools in the South told me the colored people were being organized by representatives of the I. W. W. The disgruntled attitude of the returning soldier is a potential factor in the South in making for uneasiness and a large measure of discontent.

"Recently I heard from a colored man of national reputation that there were efforts on foot to have the colored people leave the South quietly, but in a constant stream, for other sections of the country. As I have talked with colored people I have found a strong desire in many places to get away. They want better school conditions for their children, better laboring conditions and living conditions. We are in danger of having a little Russia in many sections of the Southland."

One of the most important negro publications which is published in this city in its current issue comes out for the I. W. W. It advises all negroes to join because "the I. W. W. draws no race, color, sex or creed line," adding that "with the I. W. W. already numbering 800,000, to augment it with 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 negroes would make it fairly

Continued on Page Six.

NEWBURGER TO RUN AS AN INDEPENDENT, DEFYING TAMMANY

Justice Announces Decision to Make Contest, but Will Not Enter Democratic Primary.

ACCEPTS REPUBLICAN CALL

Will Also Appear on the Ticket as Designee of New York Bar Associations.

WIGWAM LEADERS ALARMED

Better Elements in the Organization May Give Support—Fight On in Richmond.

Supreme Court Justice Joseph E. Newburger, to whom a renomination was refused by the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, announced yesterday that he would accept the designation of the Republican Party and would also run on an independent ticket, but that he would not become a candidate in the Democratic primaries. The Republican County Committee of New York designated Justice Newburger as its candidate last month, expecting that the Democrats would also designate him. Instead Leader Charles F. Murphy selected Irwin Untermyer, son of Samuel Untermyer.

Justice Newburger is on a vacation at Bluff Point, N. Y., This is his announcement:

"After twenty-nine years of service on the bench Tammany Hall refused to designate me as a candidate for re-election, though the Republican Party had previously thereto designated me. Some statements have appeared in the press with regard to my age and health that require correction. It has been stated that I am 68 years of age and therefore would be entitled to serve only two years. This is an error. I was born in 1853. So far as my health is concerned, I am thankful to the Almighty that I have enjoyed as a rule good health, as is evidenced by the fact that during my twenty-nine years of service I have not been absent from duty twenty-nine days when the courts were in session. I am now in excellent health.

"What prompted my rejection is beyond my conception, except the statement made that I have been on the bench long enough and must give way to others. It ill becomes me to speak of the character of my work. The resolutions of the Bar Association of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Bar Association of the Bronx, and the Association of Women Lawyers approving my services speak for themselves. It has hitherto been the custom to reward judicial candidates for efficient and meritorious services. Both political parties have adopted the principal that, so far as the judiciary is concerned, independence, integrity, efficiency, and knowledge of the law should alone be recognized. All else has no place in the administration of justice and the law.

Tammany Precedents.

"This principle has been applied in various instances, regardless of the age of the candidate, even by Tammany Hall. Among instances that I recall are Justice Gildersleeve, who was renominated at the age of 65; Chief Justice Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, at the age of 68, and Justice Finch of the Court of Appeals, at the age of 68. What prompted those in control of Tammany Hall to discard this custom at this time? I am at a loss to answer. The situation presented is a serious one. A vital principle is involved.

"My own personal interests cut no figure in this contest. I owe it to the various Bar Associations, to the many citizens who have urged me to stand for a principle, to become a candidate for re-election. I accept the designation of the Republican Party and am willing to run on an independent ticket and accept the support of other organizations that may support me in this contest. I decline, however, to become a candidate in the coming Democratic primary election."

Justice Newburger did not appear to be worrying in the slightest over the fact that Tammany refused to designate him. He and his sister are guests at the Hotel Chamberlain for the fourth consecutive season and he laughingly said the climate of Northern New York was putting him into fine shape for the fight he expected to give Tammany. He said he believed the voters of New York would be behind him in his contest.

With Justice Newburger's announcement politicians took an added interest in the situation yesterday. Tammany leaders who approved Charles F. Murphy's choice are said to have already regretted their action, and expect to face a bitter fight in November. A number of the more conservative members of Tammany tried to induce Mur-

Continued on Page Three.

Earl of Lytton Discussed for British Envoy Here

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Lord Lytton is discussed by the Sunday newspapers as a candidate who is now being considered for the post of British Ambassador to the United States. James W. Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons, also is mentioned again as the probable successor of the Earl of Reading. Lord Lytton is considered one of the ablest of the younger peers.

The Earl of Lytton is 43 years old and was born in Simla, British India. He has held the posts of Civil Lord of the Admiralty and Additional Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty. He succeeded to the Earldom in 1891. The Earl is married and has two sons and two daughters. He is fond of shooting and fishing and also of skating and skiing. He is a grandson of Bulwer Lytton, the novelist.

GANG FEUD MURDER IN CROWD AT CONEY

One Man Shot Dead and His Companion Wounded Three Times in Broad Day.

SLAYER ESCAPES ON TRAIN

Killing Follows Night in an East Side Wine Cellar and Early Taxicab Trip.

While the police of the city were busy yesterday on the killing of two men last week as a result of a gang fight, another murder with all the ear marks of a gang feud took place at Coney Island. Joseph Cohen, a Manhattan straw hat manufacturer, living at Rockaway Park, was shot dead and his companion, Harry Korman, a furrier, of 19 Clinton Street, Manhattan, was shot three times as they were walking along West Twenty-second Street, between Surf and Railroad Avenues.

The assassin got away, but the police sent out a general alarm for him last night. There was so much resemblance between yesterday's shooting and the killing of "Rubber" Shaw, in Hoboken, last Thursday night, when he and George Lewis were walking along a Hoboken street, as well as the killing of "Tanner" Smith in the Marginal Club in Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, a week ago last Saturday night, that the police immediately connected up the three affairs. Later investigation convinced the authorities, however, that the Coney Island affair had no relation to the other gang killings.

Cohen, who has a place of business at 707 Broadway, New York, was walking along West Twenty-second Street at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Korman and Matt Barron, a partner of the latter, when some one in the crowd drew a revolver and began shooting. One bullet went through Cohen's lung and he dropped dead. Korman was shot in the leg and twice in the body and is in the Coney Island Hospital in a serious condition. Barron disappeared after the shooting and the police were unable to find him. He is said to live near Stanton and Suffolk Streets, Manhattan. Both men were shot from behind and in the excitement that followed a man who was supposed to have done the shooting was seen to board a Manhattan bound train.

The police are also looking for a mysterious woman who was with Korman and Barron earlier in the day, and a taxicab driver who drove them to Coney Island after being hired at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at Eldridge and Houston Streets, New York. Detectives questioned Korman at the hospital and he said the shooting was the outcome of a row which had started earlier in the day in a restaurant at Coney Island.

Had Been Out All Night.

Korman said that he, Barron, a girl said to be a cabaret singer, and a musician who was known to him only as "Max" had met in a wine cellar at Eldridge and Houston Streets, Manhattan, on Saturday night and early Sunday morning all had started for Coney Island in a taxicab.

Arriving at the Island the party went to a restaurant where a quarrel developed. Suddenly, Korman said, a stranger in the place seized a large carving knife from a table and drove all of them out of the restaurant. The girl and Max the musician, Korman said, returned to New York in a touring car, while he and Barron telephoned to Cohen, who lives at 28 North Beach Street, Rockaway Park, to meet them at Coney Island. Cohen, he said, showed up at noon, and the three then went looking along West Twenty-second Street for the man who had driven them from the restaurant with the knife. While strolling along the street, he said, he heard revolver shots, and before he could look around was struck in the leg and the body.

E. M. Cohen, brother of the murdered man, and a partner in Cohen Brothers

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HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

BOMB ATTACK IN DARKNESS

Automobile Drives Up to Lawler House, Drops Explosive and Escapes

HOUSE BURSTS INTO FLAMES

Mr. Lawler Saves His Wife at Great Risk—Child Rescued by Neighbors.

SEE REVENGE AS MOTIVE

Dynamiters, Convicted by Mr. Lawler Several Years Ago, Believed to Have Set Bombs.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 3.—The home of Oscar Lawler, former Assistant United States Attorney General, and former United States District Attorney for Southern California, was destroyed in revenge early this morning by two bombs. Mr. Lawler, and his wife and their five-year-old son were seriously burned in the fire which followed. Mr. Lawler may not recover.

The person or persons who committed the crime are believed to have driven up in front of the house in an automobile, placed the bombs, and fled. The explosion followed immediately.

The house burst into flames with Mr. Lawler, his wife and one child trapped within. William Lacy, an iron master, and Ed Pulford, who were driving past the house, seized a ladder and rescued Oscar Lawler, Jr., 5 years old.

Mr. Lawler dragged his wife to a window and in the midst of flames lowered her from an upper story to an awning over a window on the ground floor after a vain attempt to save his young son, and, badly burned, he himself leaped to the ground.

Revenge on the part of an ex-convict, a Red terrorist sent to the penitentiary in connection with industrial warfare in the Middle West some years ago, is believed to be the motive for the explosion.

The name of this ex-convict has been supplied to the police and a nation-wide search by State, county, city, and Federal officers is in progress in the hope of unearthing every clew that may give further information on this phase of the crime.

In less than three hours after the two explosions, United States Attorney J. Robert O'Connor, District Attorney Thomas Lee Woolwine, Agent of the Department of Justice Keep, and Chief of Police George K. Home and their deputies started the investigation that uncovered the first real clues.

Find Fragments of Bombs.

The most important of these was the discovery of the fragments of the bombs used, together with the remnants of the two gasoline tanks which furnished the uncontrollable flames. These vital bits of evidence were found after every detective in the city had been detailed by Chief Home to the task of searching the vicinity of the grounds and furnished the authorities with the first definite information about the nature of the infernal machines used.

The bombs, according to the experts that made the primary investigation, were charged with nitroglycerine. They were made of pieces of four-inch steel pipe, six inches long, threaded on both ends, standard thread, with a pipe cap screwed on at each end. The explosive was fired by detonating caps sunk into the caps.

The bombs were placed directly under the sleeping porch where Mr. and Mrs. Lawler were sleeping. The force of the detonation did not do much damage to the house, but the gasoline hurled into every part of the house turned the entire structure into an inferno in less than two minutes.

Aside from establishing the probable motive and the exact type of the bombs used, the first day's investigation brought out these points:

1. That two, or probably three, men were used in the plot.
2. That the time of the explosion was a few minutes after 2:30 in the morning.
3. That the assassin or group of terrorists used an automobile in their escape from the vicinity, and that the crime was planned several days ago, and probably postponed for a better opportunity to carry out the destruction.

Witnesses of the explosion and those who reported seeing and hearing the man or men just before and after the explosions differ in many respects, and the police announce that many of the points at the present time believed to have a bearing on the case may have to be dismissed later on.

The stories of the neighbors, who rushed to the rescue work and succeeded in saving the lives of Oscar Lawler, Jr., 5 years old, and his nurse, Miss Bessie Mills, after Mr. and Mrs. Lawler were trapped in the bedroom on the second floor, furnished a dramatic account of the sudden tragedy.

The first explosion came a minute or two after 2:30 A. M. It was followed in less than a minute, according to the latest reports, by another one, and then

Double Earthquake Shock Rocks Dreadnoughts of Rodman's Fleet Near Colima, Mexico

ON BOARD U. S. S. NEW MEXICO, Aug. 2, (By Wireless to Associated Press.)—Six dreadnoughts of the Pacific Fleet were shaken severely by a double earthquake shock at 4:18 o'clock this afternoon twenty miles off the coast of the State of Colima, Mexico. None of the warships reported any damage.

The New Mexico trembled from bow to stern as if she had struck an uncharted reef, and the navigating officer sounded "Collision Quarters" on the flagship's siren. Sailors in the foretop said the basket masts of the warships swayed like poplar trees in a gale.

Officers on the quarter deck hurried to their posts and the crew and the marines took their places. Meanwhile, all watertight compartments on the New Mexico were closed, and inspection parties were sent into the holds to see if there had been any damage to the hull.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, commanding the fleet, quickly recognized the cause of the disturbance. "It's an earthquake," he said. "We are right off the coast of Colima, where there are many earthquakes."

Then, turning to Commander Brainard, he ordered:

"Signal all ships in the fleet and see if they felt any excessive vibration."

Wireless telephone messages were received soon from the five other dreadnoughts reporting that they felt the shocks. The Mississippi, which was further off shore, reported heavy vibrations.

"Just what I thought—an earthquake," Admiral Rodman repeated.

When the first tremor was felt those below hurried on the flagship's deck. The faces of some of the recruits showed alarm as the men stood at quarters awaiting orders, while the flagship rolled and pitched in the heavy ground swells that followed the shocks.

Admiral Rodman kept the crew at quarters for fifteen minutes, and then ordered the "Secure Signal" to be sounded. He took the whole incident as if it were a matter of routine, giving his orders quietly on the quarter deck, while officers and men were running to their posts in the tense excitement of the first few moments.

One of the officers reported that he believed the earthquake came from an old crater in the Sierra Mountains, which fringe the coast line near here and drop off into the sea.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

the burst of flames. Mr. and Mrs. Lawler were on the sleeping porch directly over the pergola entrance, where the bombs were placed. The youngest child, Oscar, Jr., and his nurse were asleep on the back porch on the second floor.

Attempt to Save Child.

The first thought of the mother and father, who were thrown from their beds by the first explosion, was the safety of the little boy. As they swung open the door leading into the hall toward the back porch, the flames which had been thrown to the second floor swept into the room and drove both victims back into the room. The mother, after twice attempting to reach her son, fainted from the heat and smoke.

As her limp body fell to the floor, Lawler, according to his story to the surgeons at the receiving hospital, seized her and rushed toward his only means for escape, the three windows fronting New Hampshire Avenue. It was a twenty-foot drop.

Reaching far out from the window and with the flames striking his body from beneath, Lawler managed to lower his wife over the window until it was but a short drop to the awning below. He dropped her to the awning, and from there she rolled to the ground, ten feet further.

The father dashed back into the room. It was less than a minute before he again appeared in the front window. Driven by the scorching flames, which had burned great patches in his shoulders, head, and arms, Lawler dove out of the window head first. How he escaped a fractured skull is a miracle to the physicians. He was picked up and carried to an ambulance, calling for his children.

"I tried to save my baby. I tried to reach him, but the fire was too hot and the roof was falling in," he said later while the police ambulance was rushing him to the hospital.

"Oh God, oh God, how could any man do a thing like that," he moaned.

At first it was feared that Charles Lawler, 17 years old, and Jane, 15 years old, were in the house when the explosion occurred, and many rushed madly around the burning structure in an effort to do something to help them.

Suddenly there was a commotion at the door. A tall man carrying a curly-headed boy of 5 snugly in his arms, pushed his way into the house and cried:

"Oscar, Oscar, the boy is safe."

The father caught sight of the child. His burned arms shot upward. He stood and trembled.

"Oh, thank God. Now I can die," was all that he could say, and then he collapsed.

The rescue of the child and his nurse was fully as dramatic as the futile attempt on the part of the parents to reach them through the burning building.

After the first explosion William Lacy of 3,200 Wilshire Boulevard rushed toward the burning building. Another man, whose name was reported to the police as E. Pulford, stopped the automobile he was driving and also rushed into the yard. He and Mr. Lacy made their way toward the rear of the house, where the nurse and the child, trapped on the second story, were calling for help.

Lacy and Pulford and George Knight of the Nick Harris detectives found a ladder and raised it against the burning building. They climbed up and tore the wire screen, lifting the two figures through the small opening.

See Revenge As Motive For Crime.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—Revenge for the part he played in the prosecution of a group of dynamiters in the Middle West several years ago was assigned by the police here as the probable motive for an attempt on the life of Oscar Lawler, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, today.

City, State, and Federal authorities held a conference tonight and perfected plans for a systematic search which they hope will lead to arrests. It was disclosed that there were three explosions. The contents of the two cans of liquid are believed to have exploded after the bomb.

The Lawler home was a large brick and frame structure in the fashionable Wilshire district in the west part of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawler were sleeping on a porch in the south side of the house, opening from a second floor room and screened from the street by an angle of the building. Miss Bessie Mills, a nurse, and Oscar Lawler, Jr., were sleeping on a porch at the rear, or east end, of the house.

When the explosion came a sheet of flame rushed up the side of the house directly below the porch occupied by the Lawlers and cut off escape toward the outside. Mr. Lawler and his wife went into the house and tried to make their way to their son. They were cut off by smoke and flame. Mrs. Lawler fainted. Mr. Lawler carried her through flames to the front of the house and dropped her to an awning over the front window, whence she rolled to the ground. He then leaped after her. The young son and the nurse were rescued by neighbors. Another son and daughter were away from home.

Physicians attending Mr. Lawler and his wife announced tonight his chances for recovery were about even. Mrs. Lawler, they said, would recover.

Two other Lawler children, Charles and Jane, were visiting at the ranch of Dan Murphy, the oil producer, at Pebbly Beach.

Oscar Lawler, who was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1876, was admitted to the practice of law in California in 1896, and became a member of the law firm of Lawler, Allen & Van Dyke in Los Angeles. He served as United States Attorney in the Southern District of California from 1905 to 1907, succeeding his close friend and associate Frank Flint, who was elected to the United States Senate.

On May 1, 1909 he was appointed First Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and served two years, when he resigned and returned to the practise of law in California. He served as Major and Judge Advocate General of the National Guard of California. He is noted in California as an orator.

TELL OF ABUSE IN MEXICO.

Americans Imprisoned, Land Confiscated—Woman Starved to Death

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A story of cruelty to Americans in Mexico, involving the death from starvation of an aged American woman, reached Washington today through unofficial channels. The cruelties, including an attack by bandits some of whom are alleged to have been Carranzistas, imprisonment, indignities, and later confiscation of property, were perpetrated, it is said, upon Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Sturgis of Washington, and the latter's mother, Mrs. W. H. Kenright, also of Washington. Mrs. Kenright died of starvation while held a prisoner by the bandits.

Dr. Sturgis, an American dentist and owner of a coffee plantation in Mexico, according to information received here, went to Mexico twenty years ago. His wife and her mother joined him later. In 1918, it is said, their plantation was raided by Carranzistas and later in the same year by bandits headed by General Rafael Cally Mayor, a friend of the rebel leader Zapata. General Mayor took the three Americans prisoner, it is said, and holding Dr. Sturgis and Mrs. Kenright as hostages, sent Mrs. Sturgis to Mexico City with messages to a Zapatista agent. While being held prisoner, Mrs. Sturgis said, her mother died from starvation.

Not until February, according to the story reaching Washington, were Dr. Sturgis and his wife released. They returned to their plantation, although the dentist was partially paralyzed owing to the privations they had undergone, and later the American Consul at Salina Cruz furnished them with funds to return to the United States. They arrived several days ago at New Orleans and are en route to St. Louis.

The Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, after investigating the story, most of the details of which were furnished by Mrs. Sturgis, announced tonight that the matter would be called to the attention of the State Department, and it was said that Dr. Sturgis and his wife would be invited to appear before the House Committee investigating Mexican relations.

CAUGHT IN BEACH MACHINE.

Rockaway Firemen Destroy Witching Waves In Rescuing Boy.

Four thousand people at Rockaway Beach saw Hook and Ladder Company 267 tear the machinery of a witching waves machine to pieces yesterday afternoon to rescue Tony Embricati, 16 years old, of 15 Seaside Avenue, Rockaway Beach, from under the steel waves. While he was being rescued, the Rev. Father Brady, a Catholic priest, crawled under the waves and administered the last rites of the church, and Dr. Wagner of the Rockaway Beach Hospital followed him and administered morphine to deaden the pain of the youth.

The boy in some manner unexplained crawled under the waves and was caught in what is known as the left arm rocker. This carried his body up against the bottom of the steel waves and clogged the machinery, which stopped and held him. It was some time before his cries could be heard and then the firemen were called. Captain Henry Misfeldt tried to pry him loose and tried to chop the machinery to pieces, but it resisted all efforts until an acetylene burner was secured. The machinery was then cut apart and the boy released. Hospital authorities say he is fatally injured.

GERMANS DISPUTE GOMPERS'S PLEA

Labor Delegates Resent Implication That European Unions Are Too Conservative.

REFUSE TO CAST VOTES

Gompers Urges Further Change of Seaman's Act to Give Sailors the Right to Quit.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1, (Associated Press.)—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and head of the American delegation to the International Trade Union Federation, in session here, pleaded for greater rights for labor today. His address to the congress followed the report of a committee which said that it could not accept the charter given labor in the Peace Treaty as a full expression of the workers' demands.

Mr. Gompers declared that he always had worked for improvement of conditions and demanded that labor should not be regarded as an article of commerce. He urged also that a seaman's act be enacted to permit sailors to leave ships when they were safely in harbor. He pleaded for the equality of women and men.

German delegates disputed Mr. Gompers's argument, which, they said, made it appear that the European labor unions were too conservative. They demanded that the workers strive for a realization of the Berne Conference's program, including the regulation of children's education, women's labor, shorter hours, Sunday rest, and the supervision of home industries. This position was supported by Leon Jouhaux, the French delegate, who declared the workers' task should be to complete labor's charter as set forth in the Peace Treaty.

The Dutch delegates, Oudegeest and Fimmen, were unanimously elected today joint Secretary-Treasurer of the newly-formed Internationale. German and Austrian delegates refrained from voting. Carl Rudoiph Legien, President of the German Federation of Trade Unions, said the German and Austrian delegates did not vote as a matter of principle.

W. A. Appleton, the new President of the organization, told correspondents here that "it was unfortunate that the Germans should have chosen to question the declaration of Herr Sassenbach on Germany's war responsibility, which, when accepted by Herr Legien and Herr Huber, had broken down many barriers and had opened the way to reconciliation. Partial repudiation of this statement immediately revived suspicion and fears in many quarters. We, however, think if the repudiation had been withheld that the election would have proceeded without serious difficulty. I regard the absence of Herr Legien from the bureau with grave concern because he is one of the ablest trade union officials in Europe."

SEEK AID OF PRESIDENT.

Letter Carriers' Association Adopts Resolution Asking Salary Increase.

At a mass meeting of the New York Letter Carriers' Association, held yesterday at Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, resolutions were adopted, seeking to take up directly with President Wilson the increase in wages now sought by them.

The resolutions adopted were:

"Whereas, the recent increase on salaries allowed by Congress to letter carriers, being only a 25 per cent. advance on the salaries in effect since 1907, is found to be absolutely inadequate to meet the constantly advancing costs of all commodities; and

"Whereas, under the laws as they now exist no permanent change in our present salaries can be made effective before July 1, 1920; and

"Whereas, the Postmaster General does not appear to be favorable to such emergency legislation as has already been suggested to remedy this evil; and

"Whereas, some immediate action by Congress is necessary in order to prevent the complete demoralization of the service.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the New York Letter Carriers' Association in meeting assembled on Sunday, Aug. 3, 1919, do hereby inform our national officers that it is the sense of this body that they proceed by all available means to have this matter presented directly to President Wilson, to the end that prompt action may be taken by Congress on this question, and

"Be it further resolved, that this association inform our national officers that we believe a temporary increase of not less than 25 per cent. should be granted to all grades of letter carriers in addition to the salaries they have been receiving since July 1, 1919, and a proportionate increase in the compensation of substitute letter carriers."

ACCUSES GEN. WOOD OF BEING REACTIONARY

Has "Slipped Backward" in Attitude Toward Military Justice, Ansell Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General of the army, tonight made public a letter he has written to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in which he charged that in a magazine article on military justice he has placed himself "squarely on the side of reaction."

Mr. Ansell asserts in his letter that the latter, with credit to himself and with benefit to the service and the country, has in "several instances declined to be governed by those tenets of the military profession as practiced with us which tend to intellectual apathy and personal sycophancy," but that, in his opinion, General Wood has been "slipping backward" in his attitude toward the question of military justice.

Mr. Ansell predicts that the existing system of military justice cannot last, asserts that it will be reformed "in the face of the efforts of narrow professionalists to hinder and prevent it," and regrets to find General Wood "in such company, voicing their arguments."

Mr. Ansell's letter to General Wood says, in part:

A radical change must come, either now, when we can make it calmly and intelligently and while there is yet interest in the subject, or at some less advantageous future moment, perhaps under the exigency of war and the imminence of defeat. Never again can or will we fight a great war with an army of American citizens subjected to a system of discipline that was designed for the Government of the professional military serfs of another age and utterly unsuited to the armies of citizens called to the national defense. It will come, as such changes have ever come, in the face of the efforts of narrow professionalists to hinder and prevent it.

"I regret to find you in such company, voicing their arguments. These narrow professionalists have ever been with us in the army. In the name of military necessity they excuse every tyranny, and in the name of discipline justify the harshest brutality and injustice. It was their kind who, in the name of discipline, resisted the abolishment in the army, even our own army, of the torture, the thong and gag, the lash, and the branding iron.

"Human wisdom has at last reached the point where it perceives that it is better to trust to a government by ordinary human agencies guided and restricted by law than to the hope of a despotism, even though it be an enlightened and beneficent despotism."

3,472,890 PERSONS PAID 1917 INCOME TAX

Total Was $675,249,450, an Average of $368.56 Per Individual.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Income tax returns were filed by 3,472,890 persons, about 3 per cent. of the population, for the calendar year 1917, according to final reports just completed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. They showed total net income of $13,652,383,207.

The increase over 1916, before the law was expanded to meet war expenses, was 3,035,854 returns and $7,353,805,587 in net income, the former being so much greater comparatively because the extension of the law took in small incomes previously exempt.

Taxes paid totaled $675,249,450, an average of $368.56 per individual. Returns were made on 1,640,705 incomes ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, and ranged in the hundreds of thousands up to $35,000. There were 30,391 returns on incomes between $25,000 and $50,000, 12,480 returns from $50,000 to $100,000, 3,302 from $100,000 to $150,000, 2,847 from $150,000 to $300,000, 699 from $300,000 to $500,000, 315 from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and 141 over that figure.

A notable feature of the report was the showing that while there were 1,398 incomes over $300,000 in 1918, the number was reduced to 1,015 in 1917. The million dollar incomes decreased from 206 to 141, and the decrease in the amount reported by persons in that class was $157,427,730. The million dollar men, however, paid more taxes than any other class, contributing $100,438,990 to the Government out of $306,835,914 in income reported. Persons with incomes of $2,000 to $3,000 paid the smallest amount of taxes, $9,097,378 on returns of $2,461,137,000.

Residents of New York made more returns and reported more income than any other State, Pennsylvania and Illinois ranking second and third. Massachusetts ranked fourth in income reported, but Ohio came fourth in the number of taxable incomes.

CONTINUE ARMY MEAT SALE.

Stock of Ham Will Replace Newark's Dwindling Bacon Supply.

The last of the 5,000 pounds of bacon Mayor Gillen bought from the army stores will be placed on sale today in the city firehouses. As soon as this is disposed of the first of the fifteen tons of sugar-cured hams obtained by the Mayor from the surplus stock of the army will be sold to the public at 32 cents a pound, 16 to 23 cents a pound less than retail market prices.

Beginning Wednesday canned vegetables will be placed on sale. Boys from the Newark Parental Home, under the direction of Superintendent Heller, weighed and labelled the first lot of hams at the central distributing station Saturday. It is planned to cut some of the larger hams in half so that the cost will not be beyond the reach of the poor.

CABINET COMMITTEE AIMS AT PROFITEERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

packers handling food staples to a four months' supply at any given time. The Kelly bill is intended to keep eggs, butter, canned goods, smoked and frozen meats, and grocery staples flowing through the packing houses and restore the operation of supply and demand. Any person could go to a United States District Attorney with evidence of food hoarding beyond the four months' maximum and the latter would be required to order an investigation. If supplies were found in excess of the allotted amount the Federal courts would be empowered immediately to order the surplus sold.

Any illegal surplus would be sold by the Department of Agriculture direct to the consumer through the parcel post.

While Congress is striving to devise effective means for reducing the cost of living, it is probable that no definite action will be taken until President Wilson makes his recommendations. He is waiting for the report of the Palmer Cabinet Committee which will probably be submitted to him tomorrow or at the meeting on Tuesday.

A proposal which, it is said, the Cabinet committee has under consideration is the revival of the Food Administration, but as this is certain to provoke strong opposition in Congress the suggestion may not meet with Administration approval. Another proposal to be made is for legislation compelling the stamping of product costs on necessities so as to check profiteering by dealers if any is attempted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—While all Government departments are working toward the end of alleviating unrest by restoring a normal level of prices, interest centres in the meeting Tuesday of the conference called by Attorney General Palmer to consider the best method of procedure, especially with respect to profiteering.

The committee appointed by the conference, Director General Hines of the Railroad Administration, Assistant Secretary Leffingwell of the Treasury, and Chairman Colver of the Federal Trade Commission, have been engaged in an exchange of memoranda which will be put before the conference for recommendation to President Wilson, who is following all steps closely.

The presence of Julius Barnes, director of the United States Grain Corporation, at the meeting Tuesday will give expert counsel to the Cabinet members and other officials on the grain situation. Consideration of a plan to sell wheat in a free market, the Government absorbing the difference between the market price and the guaranteed price, is believed certain.

There are indications that the Attorney General is paying especial attention to cases of profiteering. He has at his disposal a great volume of information collected by the Federal Trade Commission, showing production costs in scores of industries. While there is no law by which profiteering may be punished directly, Mr. Palmer has said that there is a great deal of "good law" on the statute books and it is believed he will find a way to punish any cases where there are evidences of extortion.

The average citizen is the man in whose behalf the profiteering investigation will be pushed, despite the fact that it was the new demands of the railroad labor unions which precipitated it. Several officials have expressed sympathy with the salaried man who lacks the backing of a powerful organization.

The cost of living situation, it was learned today, will be one of the chief topics to be discussed at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting.

CONSUMERS FORCE PARIS PRICES DOWN

Shop Dealers Heed Procession of Investigators Who Form Inspection League.

PARIS, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—The inhabitants of the Eighteenth Ward, which includes the Montmartre district met this morning in the local City Hall to form a "consumers league." The officers elected decided that at the next meeting there should be appointed "food control sections," which will inspect markets, shops and push-carts, to see that prices have not varied excessively and that they are proportionate to the wholesale prices. A special point made at the meeting was that methods of violence should not be made a part of the movement.

At the end of the meeting it was proposed to visit the selling districts, and a procession was formed. Sellers of goods were visited by the crowd from 10 o'clock until midday and questioned as to prices, such as why tomatoes should vary from 35, 50, 60 and 80 centimes a pound; why carrots were 40 centimes a bundle on some carts and 70 and 80 centimes on others, and similar inconsistencies.

The news of the movement spread quickly and resulted in the scaling down of prices, the sellers changing tickets on their goods before the arrival of the investigators.

GOVERNOR CALLS FOOD CONFERENCE

Summons Mayors to Devise Plan for Retailing Surplus Army Stores.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—Mayors of sixteen cities of the State have been requested by Governor Smith to meet with him Wednesday noon to devise plans under which the people may take advantage of the large surplus supply of foods which the Government has on hand in the various warehouses of the State, it was announced at the Executive Chamber tonight.

The Mayors invited include those of New York, Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Watertown, Plattsburg, Binghamton, Elmira, and Jamestown.

It is the idea of the Governor to devise a plan by which these products may be put into the hands of the public at reduced prices. The plan decided on will be communicated to all municipalities throughout the State so that each may take advantage of it.

SAY 6 MILLION ARE UNDERFED.

Children Suffering from Malnutrition, Says Dept. of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—From 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 American children are not getting enough to eat because their parents are unable on their present incomes to buy sufficient food, said a statement issued today by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. These are the children, the statement said, who are often pronounced by parents and teachers "delicate," "ailing," "lazy," or just "plain ornery," although their true affliction is malnutrition.

The number of school children in the United States who are not getting sufficient food was placed at from 15 to 20 per cent, while this was said to be true of one-fifth of the children attending school in New York City.

SONGS UPSET MONTCLAIR.

"Highbrows" Object to "Curl and Girl" Kind at Community Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 3.—The songs chosen at the nightly "community singing" in Montclair's only theatre recently have been of such a frivolously topical character that "highbrow" patrons have objected. As one man told the management, the "curl and girl" songs seemed too silly for grown persons to sing in public assemblage.

"An ass may escape looking like a fool singing them," he said, "but he cannot help feeling like one." The management, in answer to protests, said that a short time ago the audience wanted war songs, but more recently has expressed a preference for songs of lighter vein.

NEW ISSUES SPEED WORK ON TREATY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

or more of them proposed by committee members. The committee will sift them down, and out of them will be framed the amendments to the resolution of ratification which the majority members will support in the report to the Senate. The minority members say they will oppose all reservations.

Senator Watson, Republican, of Indiana, who conferred with President Wilson at the White House last week, was one of those today who urged the advisability of speedy action by the Foreign Relations Committee. Although not a member of the committee, Mr. Watson, as an opposition leader, is in close touch with the majority members of it.

"The Foreign Relations Committee ought to take time enough to deliberate the treaty," said Mr. Watson, "but it ought to come to a report as quickly as possible. To my mind, it is desirable that the Senate lose no time in reaching a vote upon the treaty. Other matters are pressing, and the Senate must consider them. Vastly important after-war legislation demands quick action."

Mr. Watson remarked that the President seemed to agree that the reservations as to Article X., the Monroe Doctrine, withdrawal from the League after two years' notice, the United States to determine if its obligations to the League have been fulfilled, and domestic questions, like immigration and the tariff, were tenable enough as to intent, and that the President opposed them merely on the ground that they would reopen the peace treaty to interminable discussion among the foreign powers.

"The President rather favored the reservations, I gathered," said Mr. Watson. "I asked him why, then, he did not agree to having them put in the resolution of ratification, as the majority of the Senate desires. The President replied: Simply because it is 'language.' He referred to the treaty with Spain, which was held up for a considerable time because of one word, which was the subject of great debate. If 'language' were written into the ratification resolution by the Senate, the President said, there would undoubtedly be reservations by other nations, and discussion on ours and theirs that would run for months. In the meantime the treaty would be held up."

Senator Watson asked the President why, if he did not oppose the points touched upon in the proposed reservations, he had not urged them upon the Paris conference. The President intimated, Mr. Watson said, that he had done so, so far as the situation would allow. Mr. Watson inferred that the President was not able to press the matter to the extent of having the points under controversy embraced in the treaty.

The seven "mild reservationists" will confer again at the Capitol tomorrow, when an understanding is expected to be reached on the reservation of Article X., the only one of the four upon which they have not essentially agreed. Once agreed, the group of seven will submit their program to other Senators, in the effort for compromise.

F. P. WALSH ASSAILS TREATY.

Irish Delegate to Paris Says Small Nations Were Ignored.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Frank P. Walsh, a member of the commission appointed by the Irish Race Convention to attend the Peace Conference, attacked the Peace Treaty in an address tonight in connection with the Irish Victory Fund. He said that "the Fourteen Points were neglected," and that "the Committee of Four, in secret session, devoted its time to changing frontiers and transferring peoples to new rulers."

"No small nation," he said, "ever of its own initiative obtained an oral hearing at the Peace Conference, and the only small nations accorded international recognition or new rights were formerly held in subjection by enemy belligerents and even in the instance of these nations, they were made dependent upon or vassals of one of the great powers."

A resolution was adopted asserting that "there can be no just peace until the independence of Ireland is recognized and assured."

PREDICTS COMPLETE RAILROAD TIEUP

Chicago Leader Says Strike Movement Has Overwhelmed International Officers

AND IS SPREADING RAPIDLY

Executive Committee in Washington Superseded by the Entire Grievance Committee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—A complete tieup of the railroads of the country is very probable in the opinion of M. L. Hawver, President of the Chicago District Council of the Federated Railway Shopmen's Union, which called a strike of shop crafts Friday. He returned from Washington today and declared the strike was spreading rapidly and that the unrest among railway workers was so general that the movement had overwhelmed the international officers of the various unions involved.

Advices today from Cleveland were that the Executive Board of the American Federation of Railway Workers, with a membership of 26,000, chiefly unskilled labor in Cleveland and the East, had decided to strike tomorrow, according to Mr. Hawver.

The Maintenance of Way Men's Union also is preparing to strike, it was said.

With more than 250,000 shopmen on strike and the number increasing, both President Hawver and Secretary John D. Saunders declared railroad schedules and industry would be seriously crippled within a day or two. Already steel mills and other industries at Gary and other Northern Indiana points and in Chicago have begun to feel the effects of the strike, according to union leaders, and when the strike is more complete factories and mills virtually will be forced to close down for lack of ore, coal and other essentials.

"The seriousness of the situation seems to be better understood in the East than out here," said Mr. Hawver. "In Washington the Executive Committee has been repudiated and the entire Grievance Committee of seventy-eight members, representing all railway workers, has been negotiating with the Railroad Administration. Director General Hines, while stating that he is favorable toward the workers, has said that there are only two ways to meet our demands —a Congressional appropriation or increased freight rates."

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 3.—A meeting of representatives of the Federated Employes of the entire Delaware, Lackawanna & Western system from Buffalo, N. Y., to Hoboken, N. J., has been called for the city tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Demands for an increase in wages will be framed at the meeting.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—As a result of meetings held here the last several days, organized local railroad shopmen have expressed themselves as dissatisfied with conditions here, according to a statement by N. M. Jones, President of the Pennsylvania System Federation 90. They declare they will "obey orders," and abide by the decision of the national officers of their union, the President added.

5,000 Visit Roosevelt Grave.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 3.—All today, crowds were about the grave of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Probably 5,000 people visited the cemetery and scores left flowers on the mound. Just before dusk five Italians knelt on the ground, and when they got up each dug up several handfuls of dirt. The guard asked them what they were doing. One said they intended to sail for Italy this week and wanted to give the dirt to their fellow countrymen.

CHANGE UPTON FETE PLANS.

Training Camp Commission to Finance Society Circus at Camp.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Camp Upton Society Circus, of which several New York millionaires are to be honorary box holders, will be held on Aug. 8, 9, and 10.

Subscriptions which were made to the affair, $12,000 in all, will be returned this week, because the plans have been changed to make the entertainment free under the management of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. The honorary box holders, however, will receive boxes as originally intended, and be thanked for their willingness to contribute. The circus is to provide a novel entertainment for men of the post and to stimulate recruiting. A part of the show is already here. No charge will be made to men in uniform.

Quogue to Have Minstrel and Dance

An entertainment will be held on Aug. 8 and 9 at the Quogue Field Club at Quogue, L. I., It will be divided into two parts, the first is to be a Roman pageant followed by interpretive dances of the different nations at the time of the Roman Empire. The second part is to be a minstrel show, followed by modern dances. The pageant will include an emperor and empress, with slaves, flower girls, soldiers, garbed as in that period. The dances will include an Egyptian dance with a Cleopatra, an Oriental dance and these will be followed in turn by Hungarian, Garland, Chinese, Lorraine, flower and other dances. The minstrel show with fourteen or more performers will close the entertainment.

WAIST

WHILE IT IS THE INTENTION OF FINCHLEY TO GIVE A DEFINITE CURVE TO THE WAIST OF THE LOUNGE JACKET, IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE ELEMENT OF EASE HAS NOT BEEN NEGLECTED.

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DANCING On Main Floor All Afternoon—All Evening

CHURCHILL'S

"More Than a Restaurant— A Broadway Institution"

Broadway, at 49th Street

HOOLIGANS PILLAGE IN LIVERPOOL RIOTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

them. Under the eyes of the troops they scrambled through shattered windows and scurried back to their homes with boxes of boots and suits of clothes, and then came back for more. They ransacked general drapery and outfitting stores, carrying off women's costumes and furs.

Soldiers and Police Stoned.

Those in charge of the military were loath to give orders to fire on the crowd, and failing drastic measures there was little the troops could do. Eventually they fired a volley over the heads of the mob, but it had comparatively little effect. The loyal police, with greater experience in mob warfare, hit upon the idea of breaking up their forces into little parties which guarded the entrances to side streets. This was more effective, but the rioting and looting still went on.

Showers of bricks and stones fell upon soldiers and police alike, and many minor injuries were inflicted. The police charged with their batons, and many of the hooligans retired with broken heads. The law-abiding citizens who were present begged to be allowed to take part against the rioters, and some Canadian soldiers expressed a burning desire to take a hand.

"Give me a rifle and I'll clear the street myself," said one who had been serving since the outbreak of the war.

In the meanwhile Scotland Road was the scene of renewed disorder of the most violent type. More shops were raided and smashed, clothing and boot shops were rifled, grocery establishments were stripped, and even sweet shops were broken open and pillaged. The mob shattered the windows of a music shop, dragged out pianos, and played them in the street.

A Magistrate read the riot act and the police and the rioters came into violent conflict. The soldiers fired a volley into the air and with bayonets fixed charged into the mob with rifles held at high port. One man was reported to have received a flesh wound from a bayonet, but this was not confirmed. There was no bayonet charge in the true sense of the word, and although rifle butts were used to push the rioters back, they were not used as clubs. In fact, the soldiers showed the greatest restraint.

Spasmodic rioting went on until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and dawn was flushing the sky before the terror of the streets subsided. Then, as daylight approached, the mob slunk away, rich with their plunder, to their homes in the little streets of Liverpool's recognized danger zone. Now that daylight has sent most of the rioters to their homes, children are carrying on the work of pillage. They are rooting about in the dismantled shops and carrying off anything that has been overlooked. They have been climbing through shattered windows, cutting their clothes and bodies on the jagged glass, and emerging with big parcels of sweetmeats. There has been no one on guard and they have reaped a rich harvest. They have stuffed themselves with candy and even offered it for sale in the streets.

Breach Beer Casks in Street.

Intermittent looting continued in various parts of the city throughout today. Soldiers have been called out to protect property, but in most cases the rioters offered no resistance and ran when the troops arrived. There has been a raid on a sugar factory, and there was an amazing scene in the Vauxhall Road District when a mob smashed its way into a beer bottling works in Tariff Street and looted the place.

Men, women and boys made their way into the building and emerged loaded with bottles of beer and stout. These were opened and drank in the roadway, the empty bottles being smashed on the granite sidewalks. The streets were a mass of broken glass. Other rioters came out with cases of stout and beer, which they carried to their homes. Barrels of beer were rolled out into the main thoroughfare and broached in the open, crowds gathering around them with glasses, cups, jugs and any other vessels which came to hand.

They drank and danced in the road until troops arrived and took possession of the buildings, drawing a cordon across the streets. The rioters, stimulated by liquor, gathered around, chaffing the soldiers. One old woman, in tattered garments and with iron gray curls, insisted on talking volubly to the Lieutenant in charge, and danced wildly around him. The soldiers took it all in good part, and stood ready to take action if the mood of the mob turned to violence.

One Rioter Shot.

The Lord Mayor's Secretary states that so far as the official attitude is concerned the situation remains unchanged. There is no indication of any departure from the decision not to reinstate any of the policemen on strike. The Town Hall is being guarded by soldiers.

Early this afternoon the rioters made an attack on another beer bottling store, situated in Love Lane, and owned by the Messrs. Burke. While the riot was at its height a lorry load of soldiers drove up and caught some of the rioters actually inside the premises. These they imprisoned in the store until the arrival of more soldiers, when the prisoners were put in one of the lorries and taken away.

An angry crowd followed the lorries with threatening shouts and threw stones at the soldiers. The lorries stopped and the troops fired over the heads of the mob. Then they moved on again, but the lorries, being heavily laden, their pace was slow and while they were going up an incline the foremost of the rioters caught up with one of them and made a grab at a bayonet. This was snatched from his grasp, but he still clung to the lorry.

Three more shots were fired into the air and then, as the man continued his hold, more shots rang out. He dropped from the lorry and staggered across the road, where he collapsed on the pavement. He was taken to an infirmary, where it was found that he was suffering from gunshot wounds in the thigh. His name is Thomas Howlett and he lives in Skirven Road.

Liverpool is threatened with the stoppage of her bread supply. Local bakers are insisting on their demands and today the Lord Mayor conferred with representatives of both sides. An official statement was issued later that no settlement had been reached, and the Lord Mayor advised the public to conserve its bread supply.

Englishmen Beg for Bread.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A serious development has occurred in the national strike of operative bakers. A deadlock has arisen over the refusal of the men to return to night work and an immediate settlement appears unlikely.

Although an extra supply of bread was baked to cover the August Bank Holiday, the source whence a future supply is obtainable is extremely doubtful. Already at several holiday resorts there is a shortage owing to the influx of visitors. At Blackpool on Saturday today's supplies were exhausted and hundreds of visitors walked about literally begging for bread.

The Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers announced at a mass meeting in London this afternoon that the men would remain out until a national settlement was reached. He added:

London Engineers Strike.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 4.—One of the London branches of the Associated Locomotive Engineers struck at midnight, says the Herald this morning.

Six hundred of the men went out, according to the newspaper, and the services on the Southwestern Railway will be seriously affected.

The Herald, which is a labor organ, says it is probable that other branches of the engineers will join the walkout.

BROTHERHOODS TO FIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

ly that which provided for meeting increased wages by increased rates.

"That would not cure the fundamental troubles involved," he said, "and simply would add to the endless chain of wage and rate increases which eventually would result in disaster."

The Plumb Plan League appointed ex-Congressman Edward F. Keating of Colorado as its General Manager today and perfected its plans for its assault upon Congress. There will be permanent headquarters here and proceedings in Congress will be checked up closely, and the news concerning the actions of each member sent by wire to the field agents, whose duty it will be to stir up the opposition of constituents of Senators and Representatives who are opposed to the demands of the labor leaders.

Mr. Stone will remain here until Friday and will then start on a tour of the country to help organize the movement. Before he goes, however, he will appear on Wednesday before the Joint Congressional Committee which is considering the railroad problems. He will be backed up by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Glenn E. Plumb, who drew up the so-called Plumb Plan for Government ownership of the railroads, and possibly by A. B. Garretson, former President of the Conductors' Brotherhood, the man who held the watch on the Senate when the Adamson eight-hour law was forced through that body by threats of a nation-wide strike, in September, 1916.

Mr. Garretson has been ill and may not be able to appear on the scene until later in the fight.

The railroad leaders say they do not want to threaten a general railroad strike on this issue of Government ownership on a profit-sharing basis. That is a last resort, which they do not believe it will be necessary to use in this fight. They believe, they assert, that the merits of their proposal to settle railroad difficulties on all sides will be accepted by the people of the country, who will force Congress to pass their bill.

Plumb Takes Charge.

Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for the Plumb Plan League, which is organized to push the Government Ownership bill, has arrived in Washington.

"There are at least six million men we know of in the labor organizations, farm organizations and other associations in the United States," said Mr. Plumb tonight, "who are supporting our plan for solution of the railroad issue. I am convinced that this is a very modest estimate. In fact, there are 8,000,000 who are in effect pledged to support it.

"We have behind this movement today more votes than any political party in this country has ever cast, but in this movement we are making no attempt to form a political party. Our fight is to be absolutely non-political. It will not be necessary, in our opinion, to make any political appeal. Our proposal will appeal to the good sense of men in all parties."

Mr. Plumb was asked if there was truth in the charge made by the railroad operators that the brotherhoods were planning to hold another strike threat over the head of Congress.

"We are not thinking of a strike," he replied. "The strike is the weapon of last resort. We are confident that our plan in itself is strong enough and convincing enough without a strike. We believe that the result we seek to accomplish can be reached without a resort to force.

"This much is true, however: something must be done and done soon to better the living conditions of the railroad workers. If our plan is not accomplished then the men must have an increase in wages. We believe that our plan offers the means of solving the wage problem, and upon this we rely for success.

"Our plan is one to establish a fundamental change in a situation which has been growing from bad to worse for many years. The difficulty with all other plans is that it is their object to increase the earnings of railroad securities. None of these plans is feasible now, because the railroads have overcapitalized the future to such an extent as to make it impossible for the present to b

ROTHERMERE URGES AN ECONOMY PARTY

Says Coalition Has Outlived Its Usefulness and Is Driving Britain Into Bankruptcy.

WOULD CUT EXPENDITURES

Contends Lloyd George Cabinet, Accustomed to War Extravagance, Is Unable to Economize.

OPPOSED TO ARMIES ABROAD

Asserts Condition of Exchequer Forbids War Adventures, Subsidies, and Housing Schemes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Lord Rothermere, brother of Lord Northcliffe and the proprietor of several newspapers, publishes in The Sunday Pictorial an article entitled, "Is the Coalition Government any Longer Necessary?" which is bound to create a sensation and will probably greatly stimulate the movement already afoot to revert to pre-war political methods of government. Lord Rothermere writes:

"Is the present method of coalition government working satisfactorily, and is it necessary to continue the combination of parties on its present basis? The House of Commons fails to satisfy the wishes of the nation. We are confronted by the grave fact that the country is losing faith in parliamentary government. This is not due to any inherent defect in our parliamentary system; it arises very largely from defects which have been brought about by the war.

"Is the belief in parliamentary institutions decaying among us? What defects in the working of our system have brought about this change of view and what are the remedies?

"I cannot profess to offer a complete ansker to these questions, for the field of inquiry is too large to be covered in a brief space. I can only attempt to indicate one or two factors which have a very close bearing upon the issues raised.

"I believe that among the middle classes of all grades and among people possessed of wealth the primary cause of the loss of confidence in Parliament is the widespread alarm at our perilous financial situation. It is felt that the House of Commons automatically sanctions the spending of immense sums in all directions and makes no effective attempt to enforce departmental economy.

"The working classes distrust the present system because they are deeply disturbed at the alarming and continuous rise of the prices of all commodities. Rightly or wrongly, they feel that Parliament ought to be able to bring prices down, and they consider no adequate attempt is being made to do so.

"We have just finished an unprecedented war, which has left us with an almost unimaginable load of debt. When a private individual incurs heavy liabilities his first step, if he is a sensible man, is to cut down expenditure. As a nation we are doing precisely the reverse. We are recklessly entering upon schemes which, whatever their value may be, must enormously increase our national indebtedness.

Fears Naturalization of Mines.

"The Government has very properly laid down the principle that the nation cannot continue to subsidize the coal industry. They say that the higher cost of coal must be borne by the consumer. I shall not enter into the merits of the coal controversy. I am only concerned with the principle that, to apply the words of Sir Eric Geddes, 'The coal industry must stand upon its own feet.' The same is true of all industries.

"The principle should be applied at once to transportation. Whatever the cost of passenger fares and goods freights, we have absolutely no right in time of peace to subsidize the railroads out of taxation. Those who use the railways, whether for travel or for sending merchandise, should pay for them.

"Upon the question of the nationalization of the coal mines or any other key industry I will only say this, that the position of our national finances entirely precludes any further vast disbursements for purposes of nationalization. I may add that experience shows that State control is almost invariably unprofitable.

"I view with considerable apprehension the financial aspect of the great housing schemes. I am fully aware of the urgency of the housing problem, although it is difficult to understand the extreme shortage of houses when we know that the population of Great Britain, through the war losses of 900,000 men, is sensibly less than it was before the war. The question must be faced without delay, but in facing it we must also count the cost.

"Has any one ever told us what the total outlay upon houses from the public funds is likely to be? If we take the official statements of Great Britain's requirements the expenditure must be immense. Comparatively small local bodies are rejoicing in the knowledge that they will not have to contribute more than the penny rate and are contemplating the spending of sums of a quarter or even of half a million pounds. Will £500,000 defray the cost of all these housing schemes? I doubt it.

"The position is admittedly difficult, but I maintain that we have no more right to subsidize houses out of taxation than we have to subsidize mines or railways. I am well aware that the principle of subsidizing houses in a few slum areas is not new, but the gigantic schemes now under consideration entirely alter the issue. All houses built by the State should pay an economic rent from the outset.

Says Britain Faces Bankruptcy.

"There is one issue which transcends even the housing problem, and that issue is national bankruptcy, which means general ruin. Bankruptcy is not yet in sight, but unless we rigidly control expenditure it may soon be visible on the horizon. Unbridled and wanton expenditure has produced taxation which is already excessive, and is likely to increase. I fear that before long men of quite limited incomes may be called upon to pay an income tax of 10 shillings in the pound.

"How far is Parliament responsible for the conditions I have described? I think it is demonstrable that the gravest possible blame rests upon the present House of Commons. It is true that in some respects it is extremely difficult for the House to exercise an effective control over expenditure. There is force in the argument that our present financial procedure is largely obsolete, and that changes must be made, but what makes the nation despair of the House of Commons is that it does not even cultivate a spirit of economy. It quite properly saves £1,500 a year by cutting off the Under Secretary from the Transport Ministry, and then stultifies itself by voting millions without any scrutinizing at all.

"I wonder if the members realize the painful impression created by the constant stories of empty benches when money is being poured out like water. One of the most singular things about the House of Commons is that it is always packed to hear fresh taxation proposals, but invariably empties when money is being voted.

"The military adventures in Russia and the Caucasus suggest the direction in which the House of Commons might have checked expenditure. Our various Russian expeditions have been debated solely from conflicting political points of view. I urge that one of the primary considerations is their cost. We cannot afford to indulge in any more costly crusades while we are impoverished and have so many domestic needs.

"I know it will be said first, that we owe a special duty to Russia, and second, that immediately we withdraw from Russia we shall see Germany stepping in. I deplore the plight of Russia. I appreciate the gallant services of the Russian Army early in the war, but the duty we owe to Russia does not exceed that owed to her by our allies. France was knit to Russia by far closer ties than ours, yet can it be said that the French have helped Russia as we have done? Neither the United States nor France has made a tithe of the sacrifices we made for Russia. The French will not fight for Russia. A French regiment mutinied not long ago on hearing a mere unfounded report that it was being sent to the Black Sea. Our men have no liking for a Russian enterprise. The United States and Japan are withdrawing.

Attacks Army Expenditures.

"As for German influence penetrating Russia, we must take that risk. We have bigger risks ahead of us at home.

"Whether we withdraw from Russia or not the public is likely to find that one of the real results of the recent war to end war will be to saddle the exchequer with the cost of a largely increased army and navy. The remnant of the German fleet constitutes no menace. The armies of our foes are broken up, but our permanent military and naval expenditures are being planned upon a basis far in excess of our outlay on defense before the war. The air force contemplates an annual expenditure of more than the whole cost of our army before the war. The London Gazette contains nearly every day long lists of promotion and appointments in each branch of our forces. The entries of cadets for the navy at Osborne, and the army at Sandhurst seems as large, if not larger than ever. The heads of the fighting services appear to have in view a steady expansion of the expenditure, and no one seems disposed to check them.

"Such in brief is the irony of the situation that while under the terms of peace German armaments are restricted to a few warships and an army of 100,000 men at a cost probably of £10,000,000 annually, the militarist section of our Government is engaged in endeavoring to thrust on the backs of the British people a naval, military, and air program costing not less than £300,000,000 yearly. Under this load what chance has British trade in future against the competition of Germany and the rest of the world?

"Parliamentary methods are breaking down in this country because our Constitutional system presupposes a Government by party. It is the fashion nowadays to decry party views and party ties, but party Government is politically the very breath of our nostrils. The party system is an essential condition of our political health. We abandoned it in war for the best of motives, but it is time we went back to it.

"The temporary disappearance of party Government is the true reason why Parliament shows an increasing feebleness. His Majesty's Opposition, as it has been called, is just as necessary as his Majesty's Government. The coalition as at present constituted has outlived its usefulness. It has reduced the House of Commons to a pale shadow of its former self. The debates are spiritless because everybody knows they are a mere stirring of air. The nation is drifting into the habit of disregarding Parliament altogether, a very dangerous tendency.

"I have tried to show the defects of the parliamentary position, and the consequences which arise therefrom with especial regard to national finance. What is the remedy? I will state my view in the fewest possible words: I believe that the old lines of party division have crumbled and that most of the old party cries are dead. The very word unionist, for example, must soon lose its former meaning. I consider that the time has come for the creation of a combination pledged primarily to economy in administration and to the rehabilitation of the nation's finances on a sound footing.

Wants a Party Pledged to Economize.

"We want a progressive party which will take real reconstruction for its watchword, and will prove that it is possible to make a new Britain without dissipating such resources as are left to us. We want, in short, a party which will make a little money go a long way.

"The present coalition will never practice economy. It came into being at a time when the Ministers were accustomed to throw about hundreds of millions without stopping to ask where the money was to be found. It has acquired the spending habit, and seems totally unable to check wasteful and unbusinesslike tendencies developed in war. It thinks in compartments and makes no attempt to adjust its schemes to its limited means. Each new and expensive project is examined and decided upon as though it were a thing apart, and there is no sign of any coordinated effort to consider our outlay as a whole. Whenever any fresh proposal is brought forward, no Minister is saying, 'Can we afford it?'

"The Government is impervious to all attempts to check waste. Lord Cromer selected Lord Kitchener out of half a dozen Generals to run the Sudan war because in those days Lord Kitchener was economical in administration. If there is a reconstruction of the Coalition Government, a similar test should be applied to every Minister. The first question asked should be, Is he capable of effecting great economies?

"I agree with what Mr. Asquith said recently on this point. Perhaps the germ of a real and effective opposition lies in the little bank of independent Liberals in the House of Commons. They preach economy incessantly, and though they are unable to make much progress, it has become obvious that their efforts are widely appreciated outside Westminster.

Urges Reconstruction of Parties.

"It is time we got back to the principles which guided the economical administrations of the sixties and seventies of the last century. In those days Ministers set the example to the nation, for most of them received no more than £2,000 a year. Apparently under the present dispensation that sum is expended on the annual upkeep of each of the motor cars which a number of Ministers have at their disposal. While salaries of £5,000 apiece are now being voted without demur, the working classes cannot be blamed for drawing their own conclusions.

"For my part I doubt whether the true spirit of economy will be developed by any reconstruction of the present coalition. We must make a fresh start or drift toward national ruin. Minds accustomed to the wanton extravagance of war cannot be adjusted to the economic exigencies of peace.

"We require not only a reconstruction of the Government, but a reconstruction of the parties on new lines. We must have retrenchment and reform. We want a new party which will pledge itself to prune ruthlessly our overgrown bureaucracy, to stop subsidies and doles as soon as possible, and to check the excessive naval and military expenditures.

"I began by asking if the coalition in its present form is any longer necessary. I say that it is not, and that paramount financial and other considerations compel us to set in motion a movement for a reconstruction of the parties."

KAISER'S BROTHER ASSAILS ENGLAND

Writes King George That Allied Statesmen Should Appear if Kaiser Is Tried.

DECLARES THEM GUILTY

Britain's Design to Work Germany's Commercial Ruin, He Asserts.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—The former Prince Henry of Prussia, in a letter to King George, published today by the Hamburger Nachrichten, says the truth about the war may be had from the Allies' statesmen, and he suggests that if the former German Emperor is placed on trial the statesmen also appear.

The letter asks King George, "in the name of justice and his own interests," to desist from demanding the extradition and trial of the former German ruler. The letter, which is signed "Your humble cousin Henry," charges that England plotted Germany's commercial downfall.

If the Allies want the truth, the former Prince says, the leading statesmen of Great Britain and her Allies should also be brought before the tribunal as "primarily and urgently suspected of guilt in the world war."

The letter continues:

"Germany and her brave people have been hit severely, but they are not yet dead. The German spirit which now seems dead still lives, and will one day awake to full consciousness of the disgrace and shame which have been inflicted, and will one day demand a reckoning."

The letter charges that it was solely the British Government which for years prepared the world war in order to eliminate Germany as a troublesome competitor from the world's markets. Prince Henry continues:

"Let me only remind Your Majesty of your meetings with M. Sazonoff (then Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs) in September, 1912, at Balmoral, and the utterances of Your Majesty on that occasion, which leave no doubt of the fate planned for the German war and merchant navy."

Germany was overcome, Prince Henry declares, not by the arms of the Entente, but by a "silver bullet" which lodged in the back of the German people. The letter refers to the hunger blockade, "which failed as little in its effects upon the German people as did formerly British measures against the women and children of the Boers."

A dispatch from Berlin, on July 9, said that Prince Henry had sent a telegram to King George begging him to desist in the effort to extradite the ex-Kaiser and placing himself at the King's disposal to assist him "in bringing to light the truth regarding the war and its consequences."

LOOK TO GERMAN COAL TO SUPPLY SHORTAGE

Economic Council Is Considering Plan to Increase Production of Teuton Mines.

LONDON, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—Coal will be brought from Germany this Winter to relieve the acute shortage in Central Europe and reduce shipments from the United States, if the plans laid before the Supreme Economic Council materialize.

The council today agreed that a committee should meet with the Reparation Commission to evolve a plan by which immediate coal production will be made attractive to Germany. In the opinion of the council's members, this would mean a lessening of the reparation strain on other German industries.

To facilitate the delivery of coal, the council even considered special inducements of clothing and food to the German miners to get them to work. This plan superseded that of a Central Europe control, discussed yesterday. The council is likely to meet next at Brussels at a date not fixed.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—In the hope of increasing the coal output, Gustav Adolf Bauer, the Premier, will hold a conference Wednesday with representatives of the three mining organizations, trade union officials, and delegates of the Rhenish, Westphalian, and Upper Silesian miners' unions.

CO-OPERATION CUTS RATES.

Taxi Experiment by Paris Union Proves Big Success.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Advocates of the co-operative system demand that a large part of the American Army stocks be earmarked for this purpose. They claim that the success of a recent experiment with a hundred Ford automobiles put at the disposal of the Paris Cabmen's and Chauffeurs' Union fully justifies an attempt on a large scale.

Some weeks ago the union formed a taxicab co-operative with a working capital of 40,000 francs. There are 2,000 members, all ex-soldiers, many of them mutilated. The hundred machines are run at the ordinary tariff, the drivers receiving 33 per cent. of the daily receipts if under 50 francs and 50 per cent. if over that sum. They hand in the balance, which the management claims has not only paid for oil, gasoline, repairs, insurance, and the garage, but has left a surplus of 100,000 francs on the first month's business.

The management purposes to issue stock to a total of 500,000 francs among the members to pay the Government for the machines already received and expects not only to redeem the debt by the end of the year, but to pay 100 per cent. profit into the bargain. At the same time the average daily wage is from six to ten francs higher than that paid by the big companies, justifying the men's accusation at the time of the taxicab strike that the companies were making extremely large profits.

The co-operatives say that if business is equally successful on a big scale—which ought to be the case as the demand for taxicabs in Paris far exceeds the supply—they will lower the fares to the public. What has already been done has roused intense interest, and there is a growing tendency to regard an extension of the co-operative movement as the most satisfactory remedy for the high cost of living.

WHITLOCK SAILS FOR HOME.

Brussels Press Hopes Minister Will Not Be Transferred to Rome.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, left today for the United States by way of Rotterdam. The decision to adopt this route was made at the last minute, news having been received that the strike of the Rotterdam dock workers had ended.

The newspapers today expressed the hope that Mr. Whitlock will not be transferred to the embassy in Rome. They say that after his services in Belgium during the war they consider there is no person better qualified to be the first American Ambassador to Belgium.

FREDERICK'S DIARY FEARED BY BISMARCK

He Caused Suppression in 1888 of Documents Now Published in Berlin.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Kaiser Frederick's diary, edited by Professor Eduard Engel and just published by Diekmann in Halle, was originally published in part in October, 1888, in the Berlin Deutsche Rundschau.

Immediately Bismarck ordered its confiscation and suppression, and proceeded against the publishers for high treason and forgery, for Bismarck contended at first that it was impossible that Frederick should have written this diary. Thereupon the professor, statesman, and diplomatist, Heinrich Geffcken, who in 1866 was Hamburg's Minister resident in London, admitted having caused its publication and proved its authenticity beyond doubt.

Frederick himself had intrusted him with a copy of his diary for perusal, of which Geffcken made an extract. Thirty pages from this extract, being considered by Geffcken "of too precarious a nature," which probably enlarged Frederick's liberal ideas of government, were eliminated from the Rundschau publication. These pages were doubtless the most interesting part of the diary.

Bismarck's rage over the publication is easily explained because the diary makes it appear that not Bismarck but Frederick was the moving spirit in forming the new German Empire. Geffcken was indicted for high treason because he published State documents containing allusions likely to harm Germany's standing with England, Belgium, Russia, and the Vatican. All these references are short and vague and only served Bismarck as a pretense against the man who tried to belittle his merits in founding the new German Empire.

While Bismarck was still under the impression that the diary was a forgery, he wrote to William II., stating that the alleged diary contained passages referring to matters that Frederick could not know, "because they were withheld from him by order of Kaiser William I., who feared indiscreet reports to the English Court which might find their way to France."

This letter was afterward made public by Bismarck, because it created an impression that William I. suspected his own son, Frederick, or, rather, the latter's English wife, of espionage. Geffcken was tried and acquitted, because the judges could not be convinced of his mala fides.

The diary covers the period from July 11, 1870, to March 12, 1871. Under March 7 is the following:

"I have great doubts concerning the honesty of their intentions in reconstructing the Empire on liberal lines, and I believe this will be reserved for a time that has got to reckon with myself." This passage gives an idea of what the suppressed thirty pages must have contained.

There used to be two copies of Frederick's diary in the Hohenzollern house library, but THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that they cannot be found.

AIRMEN SAVE 3 FROM BAY.

Rescue Girl and Two Men in Flying Boat at Patchogue.

Hundreds of spectators who went to Patchogue to see the "Belgian Duck" race yesterday saw a thrilling rescue instead of a race. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prevented the race, but the flying boat which was to participate saved three persons from drowning.

A live duck was to have been dropped from a flying boat twenty feet above Great South Bay. The swimmer who first should grasp it by the leg was to receive a gold medal for his skill. When the officers from the humane society protested, William Riley, who was in charge of the race, consented to substitute an imitation duck, and ordered the race to be started.

The flying boat, piloted by William D. Walton and his assistant, Emil Harrer, was about to fly out over the bay when the fliers saw three persons struggling beside a capsized rowboat some distance from the shore. They flew to the rescue and picked up Miss Grace Flaherty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon J. Flaherty of 81 Pearsall Avenue, Laurel Hill, N. Y.; J. S. Blackton, Jr., son of J. Stuart Blackton, the playwright and author, of 25 West Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and H. V. Fajans of New York City. The duck race was called off. It was announced that it would be held later this week.

ERZBERGER IS ACCUSED.

New Attack Says That He Engaged in Illicit Trade.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—A new attack on Mathias Erzberger, Vice Premier and Minister of Finance, alleging that he violated the taxation laws and engaged in illicit trade, is about to be launched, according to the Wolff Bureau.

The news agency declares that slanders against President Ebert, Philipp Scheidemann, former Chancellor, and Herr Erzberger are being circulated "which are so base that no healthy mind can believe them," but says it is considered necessary systematically to oppose and disarm the slanders.

The Börsen Zeitung's Weimar correspondent predicts the abandonment of Erzberger's plan demanding the surrender of all German paper money for stamping and reissue, so that none of it may escape taxation. There have been countless protests, says the newspaper, on the part of the business community on what is termed the complete impracticability of the plan.

LUDENDORFF DENIES HE LOST HIS NERVE

Tries to Soften the White Book Record of a Panic at His Headquarters.

ANNIVERSARY REFLECTIONS

Reactionary Papers Still Saying That the Military Collapse Was Caused by the Revolution.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—"On Aug. 1, 1914, the German people were told of the outbreak of the war. On Aug. 1, 1919, the German people are told how the collapse of the Empire came about." The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag thus prefaces another series of documents with reprints from the new German White Book.

"But the 110 documents contained in the White Book," the paper says, "describe only the last act of the tragedy, the catastrophe which can no longer be concealed. In contiguity the documents read like a terrible novel, like a story of an awful awakening from years of befogged delusions and unjustified optimism. In this White Book only the results of this catastrophal condition become apparent, but each word reveals to us how far the roots reach back. On Aug. 14, 1918, it begins to dawn in the heads of the leaders. They begin to see the mistake of the great offensive, the mistake of estimation of the enemy forces, the mistake of scattering their own forces, the mistake in the estimation of American enmity, and many other mistakes. But the delusion was so strong it could not immediately be entirely removed by the dawning truth. In the White Book one comes across astounding new misjudgments and delusions, political as well as military. Even at this late stage, seen retrospectively, they impress us with the conviction that, besides our justly censured politicians, our military leaders also failed."

Most of the newspapers commemorate the fifth anniversary of the war with similar reflections, the reactionary organs, of course, maintaining stoutly, as though the White Book did not exist, that Germany's military collapse was caused by the revolution, while the Socialist, Centrist, and Democratic papers express the opinion that the White Book has established beyond any doubt that the military collapse caused the revolution, or contend at least that the revolution would have been impossible if a demoralizing war had not preceded it.

In the Lokan Anzeiger General Ludendorff attempts to contradict the White Book, especially its official preface, and from his memory, as it seems, because he quotes no official documents. The once almighty General attempts to whitewash himself by replacing certain statements imputed to him by others in less compromising phrases, but his excuses are so weak they are hardly worth repeating.

Regarding the insinuation by the Diplomatist Grünau, visiting headquarters on Oct. 1, that Ludendorff and the other Generals were suffering from collapse of the nervous system, he says:

"I cannot understand what Grünau meant. I admit we were all deeply impressed by the disastrous events of the last few days, but none of my officers, least of all myself, lost our nerve."

Ludendorff says a Berlin diplomatist visiting headquarters about that time asked him so many foolish questions as only men absolutely ignorant of war can ask. Still he cannot deny he answered these questions as well or as badly as he could and he cannot explain away his panicky desire for an armistice on Oct. 1 and his demand later for the continuation of hostilities.

Ludendorff concludes by expressing the hope that his book appearing in August will contribute a clean history of the end of the war.

In the Süddeutsche Monatshefte Admiral Scherr attempts to help his friends by declaring that he, Ludendorff and Hindenburg came to Berlin on Oct. 23 to ask the Government to break off negotiations and rouse the people, but it was too late. Vice Chancellor Payer refused to accept Ludendorff's view that Germany's existence must be sacrificed for honor.

LETS BELGRADE CABINET GO

Resignation of Serb-Croatian Government Accepted by Regent.

BELGRADE, Aug. 3.—Prince Alexander, the Serbian Regent, has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet.

The Serbo-Croatian Ministry's impending resignation became known last week, but no details concerning the reasons for this action have been forthcoming.

THINK REDS SET EXPLOSION

Italian Police Say It Was Part of Strike Terror—Five Killed.

TARANTO, Italy, Aug. 2, (Associated Press).—High power explosives, said by the police to have been placed by Radicals in order to terrorize people during the proposed general strike on July 21, suddenly exploded today near Chiatona. Five persons were killed. Parts of their bodies were thrown several hundred feet in the air. No damage was done to the railway line.

Hindenburg to Enter Politics.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it was announced today, will, after a brief retirement, join the German National People's Party, formerly the Conservative Party, and assume a leading rôle in its deliberations and activities.

NEWBURGER TO RUN AS AN INDEPENDENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

phy to change his mind when it became known at the last moment that he had decided to ignore Justice Newburger's claims to a renomination. Some of these Tammany men have even signed the petitions putting the Justice into the race, and it was said yesterday that they would work openly for his election. The revolt of the better class of Tammany men is expected to bring about a serious situation in the organization this Fall. Already there is a five borough split in the Democratic Party. Judge Richard H. Smith of the City Court, who was also rejected by Tammany, after being on the City Court Bench for ten years, has announced that he would contest the nomination in the Democratic primaries. He already has been designated by the Republicans.

Whole Ticket in Danger.

Tammany leaders frankly admitted yesterday that Justice Newburger's decision to run independently had endangered their entire ticket. Tammany was confident before the designations were made that it would have no trouble in electing its entire ticket this Fall, but some of the leaders said yesterday that even the election of Robert L. Moran as President of the Board of Aldermen was not as certain as it once seemed. Charles F. Murphy was out of the city yesterday and no official comment upon Justice Newburger's decision was forthcoming from the Tammany organization.

There are several minor fights in the Democratic Party in the various boroughs this year, and all of them are expected to have an important bearing upon the success of the ticket as a whole. One of the more important contests is being waged by Thomas F. Curley for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney of Richmond County. Curley, a present Assemblyman, declared yesterday that County Judge J. Harry Tiernan of Staten Island had set himself up as the Democratic boss of the county, and had ordered him not to become a candidate, as the Judge had already selected his own private secretary, Joseph H. Malloy, for the nomination. Curley made an affidavit yesterday in which he detailed the conversation he said he had had with Judge Tiernan when the latter called him into his office on July 22. According to the affidavit, Judge Tiernan said:

"I am the boss of the Democratic Party here and I want you to quit. You can't have the designation. I'll drive you or any man out of politics who does not do what I say. I am going to designate my own man for District Attorney. You stand aside and behave yourself."

Assemblyman Curley said he would make a hard fight for the nomination on an independent ticket.

APPEALS TO ENTENTE TO SAVE AUSTRIA

Not Too Late to Prevent Country from Being Ruined for Generations, Seitz Says.

VIENNA, July 31, (Associated Press.)—Karl Seitz, President of the Austrian National Assembly, urged today that the Allies take steps to save Austria from a plight similar to that of Hungary.

"While our valuables, jewels, gold, and paintings have been slowly finding their way across the frontiers," he said, "it is not yet too late to save us from the fate of Hungary, which has been stripped and ruined for generations within a few months. This the Allies will discover if they ever undertake its reconstruction.

"We have been marking time commercially, as we have been forced to do, because of our deficit of 4,000,000,000 crowns, the large sum we are paying to the unemployed, the large amount dispersed for employes' pensions, and also because of the lack of revenue from tobacco and liquor.

"Speaking broadly, the Allies should realize that European business must be kept going. Unless the people of Europe are employed they must emigrate, for, if they stay at home, they may become trouble makers, disturbing the world's peace. Men won't lie down to die quietly.

"Austria does not expect to live on the old scale, but at least she must have her daily bread.

"Regarding the Danube federation, proposed as a relief for commercial conditions, I am afraid that quarrels over frontiers will prevent that. However, a great Central European union is not only logical, but possible. It should include States from the North Sea to the Mediterranean."

SEVEN JOURNALISTS DIE ON BURNING CAPRONI

Pilot In Italian Air Disaster Brother of One Killed at Mineola.

MILAN, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—Seven journalists were among the fifteen persons burned to death near Verona Saturday when a large Caproni airplane in flight from Venice to Milan caught fire at an altitude of 5,000 feet.

Among them was Signor Zanghieri, correspondent of The Chicago Daily News.

The pilot of the machine was Lieutenant Resnati, a brother of Captain Antonio Silvio Resnati, who was killed while flying a Caproni at Mineola, N. Y., last year.

Nobody in the plane escaped. The machine, which was attempting to lower the speed record between Venice and Milan, burst suddenly into flames and fell to the earth. The cause of the disaster has not been ascertained.

MILAN, Aug. 3.—Among the journalists who perished in the burning of the Caproni biplane near Verona were Cavaliere Ureste Ciprano of the Corriere della Sera, Professor Tancredi Canghieri of the Secolo staff, and Signor Tullio Morgagni, Director of the illustrated edition of the Secolo.

CHANG-CHUN CLASH LEADS TO NEW DEMANDS

Japanese Want Trade Concessions In Cities of Kirin Province As Reparation.

PEKING, Aug. 1, (Associated Press.)—As a result of the clash between Japanese and Chinese soldiers on July 19 at Chang-Chun, (Kwang-Cheng-tse,) Manchuria, the Japanese Consul at Chang-Chun has made three demands upon the local officials.

The first of these is that no Chinese troops shall be allowed within a ten-mile radius of Chang-Chun; the second, that two cities of Kirin province must be opened for foreign trade and residence; the third, that within the city of Ilan, (11-min?) Kirin province, a monopoly shall be given to Japanese to operate the waterworks.

The Chinese Resident has agreed to grant the first demand, but has informed the Japanese that he has no power to deal with the second and third, which must be referred to Peking.

40 ARMY TRUCKS BURN.

Garage Full of Motors in Brooklyn Destroyed.

Forty army motor trucks burned last night in an army garage in Forty-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Brooklyn. The loss is placed at about $250,000. The fire followed an explosion at the rear of the garage, where there were sixty large trucks of the Army Motor Transport Service. James Harris, a soldier, on duty, tried to fight the flames, but when a second explosion occurred ran to the street, summoned a score of sailors and soldiers who were near and tried to save the machines. In the meantime two alarms had been sent in, but the flames spread rapidly and enveloped the building by the time that one-third of the trucks had been taken out.

The police ordered a score of families, occupying homes near the fire, into the street with their belongings, but they were permitted to return later.

The fire blocked the Hamilton Avenue and Third Avenue trolley lines for more than an hour.

CONFIRMS LEVIEN'S ARREST

But Berlin Report Says Italian Mountain Patrol Seized Him.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Max Levien, the Bavarian Communist leader, has been arrested by Italian patrols in the Brenner Pass while trying to make his escape into Italy.

A dispatch from Berne early in July said the Swiss police had been advised from Germany that Dr. Levien had been found at Wiesbaden and arrested. Levien fled from Munich early in May, and the Bavarian Government offered a reward of 30,000 marks for his capture.

GANG FEUD MURDER IN CROWD AT CONEY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

at 707 Broadway, who lives on Washington Heights, Manhattan, was questioned by the police. He admitted that his brother had had a quarrel with Barron and that the slain man was prosecuting Barron for extortion in connection with some labor troubles.

After hours of work on the case the police were of the opinion that the killing was the result of a quarrel over the "mystery woman." They said they had information that the woman spent Friday and Saturday at the beach with Barron and Korman, and that the Sunday trip was to be another day at the seaside until the quarrel developed. It was said that the police had located the driver of the taxicab, but that he was "out with a fare," and the detectives were waiting for him to return.

TALK OF CEDING INDIES.

London Paper Suggests Britain May Give Them to Us for Debt.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The National News says that a suggestion that the British West Indies be ceded to the United States in part payment of Great Britain's war debt is being considered seriously on both sides of the Atlantic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The report in The National News that the cession of the British West Indies to the United States, in part payment of Great Britain's war debt to the United States, "is being considered seriously on both sides of the Atlantic," is not taken seriously here.

Secretary Lansing tonight dismissed the report with the statement: "I have not even heard of it."

At the British Embassy it was stated that the matter had never been brought to its attention.

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Are you one who pities poets or praises financiers for their imagination?

How much imagination have you and what is your particular "slant"?

Suppose an authority were to tell you that because of the war the United States is already 800,000 dwelling houses behind normal building.

What do the 1,000,000 new homes, soon to be built, mean to you?

Do you calculate the amount of building material or do you think of the labor problem or of the house furnishings after completion, or do you think of the human beings who will people these houses?

Do you think in terms of financing the building or furnishing the paint and varnish?

Is it bath tubs or bath towels—is it of piazzas or pianos that you think?

Whatever you imagine for these new homes and for their new owners—the best of everything is none too good.

Just now, there are 1,000,000 families planning new homes—they are trying to decide what's best—they are eager to be shown. Help them decide—advertise.

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Butterick—*Publisher*
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Everbody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each

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720—Crystal Pitcher, Hammered Silver Band, $5.00

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Don't stay indoors because your skin is unsightly

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The discomfort of hearing unfavorable comments upon one's complexion, and of realizing that one's skin is unsightly, can be prevented by Resinol Ointment, which not only heals a sick skin, but protects a healthy one. Aided by Resinol Soap, it helps to remove eruptions, excessive dryness or oiliness of the skin, and enables one to have a complexion that excites compliment instead of unfavorable comment.

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NEW YORK

RUMANIAN ARMY HALTED BY ALLIES

Reply of New Magyar Cabinet to Disarmament Terms of Armistice Is Awaited.

AUSTRIA WILL INTERN KUN

Szamuely Reported to Have Killed Himself When Stopped by Gendarmes at Frontier.

NEW CABINET TEMPORARY

Belief That It Will Be Supplanted by Coalition with Karolyi Partisans in It.

PARIS, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—The Supreme Inter-Allied Council sent a message yesterday to the Rumanian Government requesting that the Rumanian Army along the Theiss River cease its advance upon Budapest immediately.

The Council held no formal meeting today, but its members eagerly awaited further communication from the new Hungarian Government at Budapest.

The note which the Council communicated to the new Hungarian Government through the Italian Mission in Budapest was temperate in tone, showing that the disposition on the part of the Peace Conference to assist the Hungarian people in an effort to create a stable government under the direction of the new Premier, Jules Peidll, need not in any sense be considered a threat of violence against the new Government. It lay stress, however, on the necessity for Hungary to comply with the terms of the armistice and disarm completely.

Rumania and Czechoslovakia, in addition to the other Balkan States, have urged the complete disarmament of the Hungarians immediately, and the Peace Conference apparently is disposed to take every possible step to prevent further military action on the part of the Hungarians.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—All Budapest is celebrating deliverance from the Bolshevist yoke. There is a feeling of relief everywhere, and the hope is expressed that the Entente will now cause the Rumanians to stop their advance, for otherwise the Rumanians might play havoc with the immense collection of valuables taken from private persons and deposited in the Austrian-Hungarian Bank at Budapest, and exact a heavy indemnity.

The news of Bela Kun's downfall caused general satisfaction in Vienna, and the feeling is universal that the danger of Bolshevism has been definitely removed from the Austrian capital. Tibor Szamuely, the most-hated member of the former Budapest Government, has committed suicide, having shot himself when stopped by Austrian frontier guards while trying to escape from Hungary.

Bela Kun has arrived in Vienna with members of his former Cabinet. By permission of the Hungarian Government he will be interned pending a decision as to what disposition is to be made of him.

VIENNA, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—Reports received here from Budapest say that Minister of Foreign Affairs Agoston has obtained permission for all the compromised members of the Bela Kun Cabinet to remain interned with their families at Camp Rosenau, Lower Austria.

There has been a mad rush on the Vienna Stock Exchange by persons who desire to purchase the more important of the Hungarian bank stocks, the shares of which have risen as a result of the new Government. There is much comment in Vienna on the fact that there is no Jewish member of the Peidll Cabinet.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—The city today presents a pitiful appearance after the flight of the Communists. The streets are half deserted, no stores are open, there is little food in the hotels or private houses, and no soap, coffee, tobacco or linen is to be had.

The new Cabinet is sitting day and night working on the formidable task of reconstruction and the bringing about of order.

The Communists, who robbed both for political and private purposes, left the banks empty. Financial institutions which contained roudly 5,000,000,000 crowns now have barely 50,000,000 crowns in good money in their valuts. Finance Minister Miskics does not know which way to turn, as the only money left him is Communist paper.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Sketches of some of the leaders in the new Hungarian Government are published today by the Vossische Zeitung.

Premier Peidll is described by the paper as a Moderate Socialist. He was an editor and a leader in the Bookbinders' Union. He held office in the Berinkey Ministry, which was supplanted by the Soviet.

Joseph Haubrich, Minister of War, also is said to be a Moderate Socialist. He was Commissioner for the Army under the Soviet and city commander of Budapest. He is said to be regarded as the Hungarian Noske because of the energy with which he maintained order. He is General Secretary of the Iron Workers.

Dr. Peter Agoston, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and former Soviet Minister of Justice, was a professor in the Nagyvarada Academy of Law. He belonged formerly to the Bourgeois Radical Party, but went over to the Moderate Socialists.

Alexander Garbai, Minister of Welfare, was Chairman of the Soviet until it was reconstructed in June. He is one of the oldest and best known of the workers' leaders. Since 1908 he has been President of the Social Democratic Party.

Anton Dovohak, Minister of Commerce, is a railroad man. He formerly was President of a powerful organization of iron and steel workers. He was in captivity in Russia since early in the war.

Other members of the Cabinet are said by the newspaper to be well known labor leaders, but not political figures. One of the first acts of the new Government, it is said, will be to call for elections to the National Assembly.

KUN WEPT WHEN DEPOSED.

Admitted Hopelessness of Situation to Revolutionary Council.

VIENNA, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—The downfall of Bela Kun, virtual dictator of the old Hungarian Soviet Government, and the fight he made almost alone to maintain the power that had caused the Allies so much trouble for months, is described in dispatches received here today and by refugees from Budapest.

Final action in upsetting the Communist Government took place on Friday at the meeting of the Central Council of Revolutionary Workmen and Soldiers at Budapest. Zoi Ponay, former Minister of Justice, announced the Government's resignation. He explained that the dictatorship of Bela Kun, effective on March 3, was based on three assumptions, namely: World revolution, military aid from the Russian Soviet, and the Hungarian proletariat's capacity for self-sacrifice. These conditions, he said, had not been fulfilled.

Bela Kun then appeared before the council. With tear-stained face and in a choking voice he admitted the hopelessness of the situation.

Speakers at the meeting told how the Rumanian troops were within forty kilometers of Budapest and that the Allies threatened to tighten the blockade.

Jacob Weltner, President of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Soviet, and Dr. Peter Agoston, then Minister of Justice, who conferred with the allied representatives at Vienna and had been told plainly that Kun must go and a new government be formed, got up in the council meeting and stormily demanded Bela Kun's resignation. They asked him if he wished Budapest's pitiful plight to be made worse by the hated Rumanians.

Then Bela Kun yielded. He predicted the coming of a "White Terror," robbing the workmen of their freedom and means of production, all of which he deplored. He added that the people would return to him.

The formal decision to demand the dictator's resignation was made on Thursday at a meeting of the Trades Union Council after President Samuel Jassi gave a vivid description of the desperate political, economic, and military situation. The council voted 93 to 3, for the immediate resignation of the Soviet Cabinet.

Those who knew the fallen leader said that it probably was his impending defeat that caused his wife to appear so sad, and that his wife's suffering had much to do with his final decision to yield.

Even up to Thursday morning, when it was apparent to all that the Soviet army was not showing fight in the campaign against the Rumanians, he met the conference at Bruck, on the frontier, where the allied terms were given to him, and refused to resign. He then sent out a wireless message declaring that the Soviet would fight on and that the proletariat, which had thrown off the yoke of the bourgeoisie and the nobles, would not permit the return of that power.

It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 Hungarians who sought refuge here intend to return to Budapest to save their remaining possessions.

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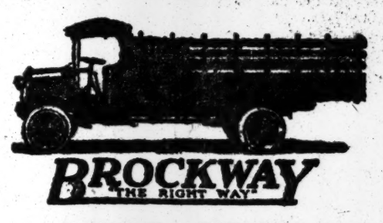

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IDEAL ALMOND BARS

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ONEGA RECAPTURED FROM BOLSHEVIKI

Archangel Troops Land from Lake in Town Given Up by Mutineers.

TSCHAIKOVSKY IN LONDON

President of North Russia Demands Definite Statement of Britain's Policy—Wants Recognition.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The town of Onega on the North Russian front has been bombarded and captured by anti-Bolshevist forces, according to a wireless Bolshevist military report received this evening. The wireless says:

"Following a bombardment of Onega the enemy landed and took the town, the northern part of which was burning."

Nicholas Tschaikovsky, President of the North Russia Provisional Government, arrived here today to confer with British officials to confer with British officials in an effort to induce the Government to announce a definite policy in North Russia. He said that the lack of a clear-cut Allied policy was affecting the morals of the North Russian population and troops and preventing recruiting. What he most desired was recognition of the Archangel Government by one or more of the Allies.

"The Allied force in Northern Russia," said M. Tschaikovsky, "has never been sufficiently large to be of real aid in fighting the Bolsheviki. The report that any nation is about to withdraw really does more harm than the actual withdrawal. These reports, which have been numerous the last few months, are keeping our people in constant turmoil. We are forever facing stories that the Allies are abandoning the situation. A definite policy one way or the other is what we need."

M. Tschaikovsky asserted that the Bolsheviki must be crushed militarily or else Bolshevism allowed to die a natural death. He saw great danger in the latter course, because with the appointment of Sieman and Halske as Bolshevist Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Military Supplies, Ways and Communications, respectively, "Russia will be absolutely dominated by Germany unless we fight. If we fight, the Northern Government must have the same assistance given General Denikin, if not in men, then in food, clothing, and arms for troops. If we could advance a short distance south on the Archangel front, we could recruit thousands of sympathizers, who hesitate because they see the Bolshevist power, and very naturally doubt ours."

M. Tschaikovsky said he considered that this was the time to strike hard at the Bolsheviki, because he was advised that they had ammunition for only two months and their prpduction was at low ebb.

The town of Onega is situated on the Gulf of Onega, an arm of the White Sea lying to the west of Archangel. Late in July Major Gen. William E. Ironsides, Commander-in-Chief on the Archangel front, reported to London that the Russian troops had mutinied, joined the Bolsheviki, and handed over the town of Onega and the Onega front to the Bolsheviki.

GENERAL GREGORIEFF SHOT.

Rival General Fires on Commander Who Took Odessa.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A wireless Bolshevist dispatch received from Moscow reports the shooting of General Gregorieff, the Russian commander who captured Odessa early in July and whose troops are reported to have carried out a massacre in the Jewish quarter of Odessa recently. The dispatch does not indicate whether Gregorieff was killed. It says:

"Hetman Gregorieff, who commanded the troops in the capture of Odessa a month ago, has been shot with a revolver by a rival, General Maksno, commander of the Ukrainian insurgent forces, at the village of Sektovo, in the Kherson District, during a personal interview."

THREATEN BABY IN HOLDUP.

Thugs Hold Pistol at Child's Head Till Father Gives Up Cash.

Holding a revolver at the head of his baby daughter in her carriage, highwaymen compelled Louis Barber, an ice cream and candy dealer of 830 Seventeenth Avenue, Brooklyn, to hand over $200 about 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Barber closed his place of business at 8,415 Eighteenth Avenue just before 1 o'clock and with his wife, Carolyn, and their 18-month-old child, Hazel, started home. Mrs. Barber pushed the baby carriage. They were about 200 feet west of the Eighteenth Avenue station of the West End elevated line, in an unfrequented spot, when two men dashed out of the dark. One pointed a revolver at Barber, while the second held a pistol at the baby's head.

"If you don't come across we'll kill the baby," declared one of the robbers.

Mrs. Barber, as her husband in the excitement of the affair hesitated, pleaded with him to give the men what he had, and he handed over $200, the receipts of his business for the day.

The robbers then crossed the street to a large black automobile with all lights out, a man in the driver's seat and the engine running, jumped aboard, and dashed away.

Barber, who reported the robbery to the police, said that on Friday night, at about the same place, men appeared when he was on his way home, but as other persons were in the vicinity they merely strolled past him. He is convinced that these were the same men and that they intended then to hold him up.

No Decision Yet on Fiume.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The report that the Inter-Allied Military Commission had arrived at a decision hostile to Italy on the Fiume question was denied today by Popolo Romano. The newspaper says the commission has not yet finished its work and its conclusions will be presented to the Supreme Inter-Allied Council at Paris for a definito decision.

To Holders of
WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS
OF
THE FREIBERG AND WORKUM CO.

Please take notice that all whiskey now in bond at
DISTILLERY NO. 13, LYNCHBURG, OHIO,
is stored in Warehouse No. 8.
INSURANCE POLICIES
should be written accordingly.

The Freiburg & Workum Co.
701 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati.

VACANT LOT IN HEART OF MONTREAL CITY FOR SALE
6,000 sq. feet—close to railroad and express offices. Splendid site for hotel or warehouse. Snap to quick buyer.
W. B. SHAW, 94 St. Felix Street
MONTREAL, Que.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Closed All Day Saturdays during July and August

Beginning This Monday Morning

The Very Important Annual August Sale of Furs —Coats, Coatees, Scarfs and Muffs

At Less Than To-day's Wholesale Cost

Furs are so much in demand, and the supply so limited, that prices during the past few months have risen to unprecedented levels. In this important August Sale only the very finest of furs are offered, at prices based upon wholesale costs of many months ago. We made very extensive purchases at that time, and in keeping with our usual policy now share the substantial savings effected with our clientele. We cannot duplicate any garment in the sale at the prices quoted. If you contemplate the purchase of a fine fur piece for Fall, do so *now* and save from 20% to 30%.

You Need Pay Only One-Third Now

the balance to become due when your furs are taken from our modern storage vaults in October. Today—the opening day of the sale—we feature:

Hudson Seal Coats, in smart belted model	Special	$215
Hudson Seal Coats, with Squirrel collar and cuffs	Special	$235
Hudson Seal Coats, with Beaver collar and cuffs	Special	$245
Hudson Seal Coats, with Dyed Skunk collar and cuffs	Special	$235
Hudson Seal Coats, with Natural Skunk collar and cuffs	Special	$300
Handsome Caracul Coats	Special	$215
Natural Black Muskrat Coats	Special	$175
Beautiful Natural Squirrel Coat	Special	$275
High-Grade Scotch Mole Coats	Special	$275
Exquisite Marmot Coats	Special	$110

Fox Scarfs	Now	$48.50	Hudson Seal Scarfs	Now	$29.50
Fox Sets	Now	$97.50	Hudson Seal Muffs	Now	$18.50
Wolf Scarfs	Now	$28.50	Kolinsky Scarfs	Now	$19.50
Wolf Sets	Now	$55.00	Mink Scarfs	Now	$45.00
Skunk Scarfs	Now	$50.00	Stone Marten Scarfs	Now	$28.50
Skunk Muffs	Now	$35.00	Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs,		$60.00

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Seal Dyed Muskrat. *Sixth Floor.*

On Sale To-day!

1,200 "Blue River" Pearl Necklaces at $3.50

Regularly $6.50 to $10.50

"Blue River" Pearls have a permanent brilliancy, and are unbreakable. These are in 24-inch lengths, and come in large, small and medium sizes. At $3.50 they are entirely without competition, and should move in rapid-fire order.

Main Floor.

Novelty Necklaces

Regularly $1.95 & $2.95

at 50c

These necklaces are now enjoying a wide vogue. Made of Coral and filigree metal, with two drop pendants. *Main Floor.*

Women's and Misses'

Cool, Summery Skirts

in a wide variety of very youthful styles

Reduced for Prompt Disposal

After a very busy season, broken assortments are inevitable—hence these reductions on the most distinctive skirts created for Summer.

Cotton Wash Skirts, formerly $5 and $5.95 ..... Now **$3.95**

High-grade Wash Satin and Crepe de Chine Skirts. Formerly $19.75 and $22.75. Now **$13.95**

Fourth Floor.

About Hair Goods

—Expert service awaits you in our modern Hair Goods Shop, where the light from large outside windows assures the perfect matching of the most trying shades. Today we feature—

Wavy Switches at $5

made of the finest wavy hair mounted on triplicate stems. *Third Floor.*

Nothing Smarter for Immediate Wear—

Women's Sports Suits

Formerly $39.50 to $50

Special $27.00

The balance of our regular stock of Sports Suits, together with an important purchase of higher-cost Suits from a leading manufacturer. The styles are in Norfolk and mannish tailored effects, very skilfully produced in

Heather Mixtures, Rich Tweeds, Wool Jersey, Pongee, Tricolette, and Silk Taffeta. Sizes 34 to 44.

Only by actually seeing these suits can you fully appreciate the import of this offering!

Fourth Floor.

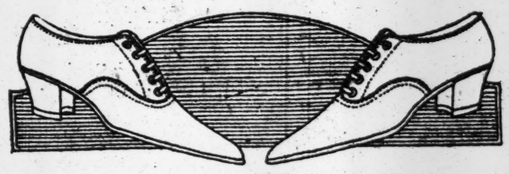
Quantity Limited!

Women's Beach and Bathing Suits

in a splendid selection of new models

at $5.95

Handsome waistline suits and new panel effect models that have all the character and distinction of higher-priced productions. Fashioned of Satin, Silk Poplin, Lustrous Surf Satin, and Worsted) trimmed in contrasting color. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*



An Important Mid-Season Sale

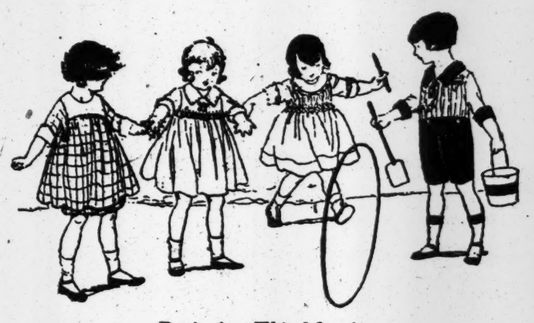
Hood White Leisure Oxfords

in sizes and styles for Women and Misses

Reduced to $2.95

The very fact that the best of the Summer season is yet to come gives added importance to this sale. Hood Leisure Oxfords are the coolest and most practical Summer footwear made, scientifically produced in White Sea Island Canvas with soles and heels of flexible fibre-rubber. All sizes. Military and Louis XV heels.

Second Floor.



Beginning This Morning

An Important Sale of

Girls' Dresses and Small Boys' Suits

at prices made possible through a very rare trade opportunity

At $1.95—Small Boys' Suits—sizes 2 to 4 years—in several smart models. The Blouses are of White Dimity, with hand-smocking or colored stitchery, and the knickers are of colored Chambray or White Pique. Splendid values!

At $2.95—Girls' Chambray Dresses in cute little tailored and smocked models, with collars and cuffs of White Poplin. Sizes 2 to 6 years. You must *see* them to appreciate their wonderful value.

At $3.95—Girls' Bloomer Dresses of Checked Ginghams with square sailor collar and cuffs of White Poplin, trimmed with wool stitchery and wool tassels to match. Full cut bloomers—ideal for Summer wear. Sizes 2 to 6 years. *Fourth Floor.*

Limited to Monday—

Women's New Fall Coats

of Imported Tweeds

at $29.50

A very graceful and trim-looking coat, created along lines to give a decidedly slender appearance.

Fashioned of Cravenetted Imported Tweed and smart Mixtures, with yoke and sleeves satin lined. Nothing like it in New York at the price.

Obtainable in rich Tan, Brown, and Grey tones. *Illustrated.*

Women's Fashionable Street Capes Reduced to $17.50

Formerly $29.50 to $39.50

The balance of our regular stock of Capes selling at these prices, together with a special purchase of fine Capes from one of New York's best known manufacturers. The styles are in Coatee-front and Circular effects, strictly tailored or beautifully Braid trimmed. Sizes 33 to 44.

Fourth Floor.

An Opportunity to Effect a Substantial Saving

Our Entire Remaining Stock of

Women's Afternoon Frocks

Formerly $35 and $39.50

Reduced to $25

Two hundred clean, smartly-cut Summer Frocks, beautifully fashioned of "Hindu Crepe"—a very fashionable and durable material—bead embroidered, and rich Foulard Silks in a variety of very smart patterns.

Be prompt—such values will move very quickly!

Also—the entire balance of our

Women's Cotton Frocks Greatly Reduced

Voile Frocks that were $10.95	Now	$6.95
Voile Frocks that were $12.95	Now	$7.95
Voile Frocks that were $15	Now	$9.75
Lace and Net Frocks. Were $59.50	Now	$39.50
Beaded Georgette Crepe Frocks. Were $39.50	Now	$29.50

Fourth Floor

Cotton Crepe Being the Coolest and Most Practical of Summer Materials,

We have arranged for to-day a sale of

Cotton Crepe Underthings

At Prices Much Below the Present Market

At $1—Dainty Cotton Crepe Nightgowns, and Bloomers, in White and Flesh color. The needlework is of a character seldom equalled at this price.

At $1.50—Four very charming models in White Cotton Crepe Nightgowns. Cool, and sure to give excellent service.

At $1.50 Elaborately Hand-Embroidered Envelope Chemises, in Flesh Color Cotton Crepe of exceptional quality. *Illustrated.*

At $2—Several very dainty styles in Cotton Crepe Nightgowns, in all White with pink or blue stitchery, and smart Pink novelty effects.

At $2—A fine collection of the very successful "Billie Burke" pajamas, as *pictured.* These are to be had in White with pink or blue stitchery, and White accentuated with stripings of pink, blue or lavender. *Third Floor.*

CLUB BARS HEIR TO ABYSSINIAN THRONE

National Democratic Organization Cancels Dinner After Learning Guests Are Black.

"LADIES' NIGHT" IS EXCUSE

Affair Held on Hotel Roof After Two Postponements, an Hour and a Half Late.

H. H. Topakyan, the Persian Consul General in New York, decided yesterday to give a farewell dinner in honor of the Abyssinian Mission, which sails today on the Martha Washington. Reservation was first made for the party at the National Democratic Club at 617 Fifth Avenue, of which Mr. Topakyan is a member; then at the National Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, where Mr. Topakyan also is a member, but finally the party dined at the Ritz-Carlton roof.

With the change in arrangements came charges from Mr. Topakyan, in which he accuses the National Democratic Club of cancelling the dinner reservation when they learned that the guests were colored. This was followed by an equally vehement denial by the club officials.

The National Republican Club Mr. Topakyan exonerated. He said the substitution of the Ritz-Carlton was made at the suggestion of J. Cornell Tarler, the representative of the State Department with the mission. Mr. Tarler advised that, since one club had given them the "cold shoulder," it would be better not to risk another affront, and to patronize a public hostelry.

Incidentally, the heir apparent to the throne of Abyssinia, Prince Dedjajmatch Madao; his Prime Minister, Kantiba Gelron, and Ato Herony, the members of the Mission waited for their evening meal until 9 o'clock.

Mr. Topakyan probably did not have time to think of hunger during his hurried trips from hotel to club and back again. Stopping at the Democratic Club to get some cigars during the afternoon caused the trouble, he said. It was while lunching with members of the mission at the Waldorf, he said, that he decided to give the dinner to the distinguished visitors. He called up the superintendent of the National Democratic Club, said to be a Mr. John Hines, and arranged with him to reserve a table for eight for 7:30 o'clock.

Having finished luncheon, the party entered Government automobiles, intending to drive through Central Park. Mr. Topakyan stopped to get a cigar as they were passing the Democratic Club. Members of the club saw the proposed guest of honor, and one member in particular objected. His objections, it is said, resulted in the reservation being canceled.

The National Republican Club then was appealed to, and similar arrangements made for the same hour, without objection, although the circumstances of the previous refusal, it was said, were explained. Here Mr. Tarler intervened with the suggestion of the Rits-Carlton, which was accepted.

This time the affair was set for 8 o'clock, but fate again took a hand, for the members of the mission said they had an engagement to appear at a colored church in Harlem that they simply had to keep, so it was not until after 9 o'clock that the silk-gowned and white-pantaloned guests were bowed into their seats at the Rits-Carlton roof.

The Chairman of the House Committee of the Democratic Club explained last night that no functions are ever scheduled for Sunday night, the building being reserved for the members and their women friends. Sunday night is "ladies' night," he said.

Captain Paul Morrisey, who has been the Government's official representative with the mission since its arrival, July 5, said he would report on the occurence to President Wilson. He said he requested an explanation from the club officials, but could obtain none.

RADICALS INCITING NEGRO TO VIOLENCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

rival the American Federation of Labor."

This publication prints an article by a man who, it is stated, was a negro officer of the 367th Infantry. The writer says making the world safe for democracy, so far as the negro soldiers were concerned, was a mockery.

"When black officers taught black men bayonet practise," he said, "they usually substituted the picture of the white Southerner for that of the Hun. This method oftentimes inspired the soldier with dash and vim. * * * The colored officer, maltreated and thrust aside, has cursed the flag and the country for which it stands a thousand times. Thousands of these soldiers now possess weapons to demonstrate, if need be, their legal right to self-defense against Southern encroachments and lynch law. Intelligent negroes have all reached the point where their loyalty to the country is conditional."

Representatives of thirty or more denominations engaged in educational and home mission work among the negroes will meet in New York next month to formulate a program for betterment of the conditions under which they live. Announcement was made yesterday by Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield of New Orleans, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the conference was decided upon by the After-war Committee of the Federal Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council. Bishop Thirkield for years has been active in work among the negroes.

"The conference," he said, "will include white and colored men from the North and South. They will consider the situation precipitated by the recent race riots, and it is proposed to adopt a program looking to the co-operation of all religious, civic, and other forces of the country to bring about safe and sane relations between the races."

ORDER PREVAILS IN CHICAGO

Aside from Minor Disturbances, Race Riots Have Subsided.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Aside from a few minor disturbances, order prevailed today in the Chicago "Black Belt," where race rioting last week caused thirty-five deaths and injury to several hundred persons. The militia and police continue to patrol the negro district.

With the exception of an attack on Captain A. R. Wehrheim, G Company, 8th Reserve Militia, who was fired on and stabbed by three negroes, and the forming of a white mob in the stock yards district early this morning, no outbreak of consequence had occurred since Thursday. The Captain was severely wounded, but will recover.

Six hundred whites were dispersed only after a machine gun mounted on an automobile had appeared and militiamen with fixed bayonets had prepared to charge them.

The Sheriff is swearing in former soldiers as special deputies and expects to have between 1,000 and 2,000 on duty in the riot zones tomorrow.

ORDER
Ballantine's
GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

THE
HOUSING COMPANY
TOWN BUILDERS
ALBERT FARWELL BEMIS
PRESIDENT
DESIGNERS BUILDERS MANAGERS

Workmen compare available dwellings while weighing one job against another.

This point will always be in your favor if you build a group of attractive, convenient, substantial homes near your plant.

Is there a tract of land to be developed?

Are there old tenement houses to give place to modern detached or semi-detached houses?

Can the old houses be remodeled?

This organization includes all necessary technical and practical forces to plan and build, under one contract, houses in large or small groups.

250 Boylston Street
Boston Mass.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

The instances may be rare where an inefficient contractor has ruined a building entirely, but it requires no great stretch of the imagination to see that the income from a building may be appreciably diminished or augmented according to the degree of efficiency of the contractor who builds it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DIAMONDS
PAWN TICKETS
PROVIDENT PURCHASING CO.
Created for the purchase of ALL PAWN TICKETS, diamonds, pearls, gold, platinum, silver, jewelry. Our finely erected offices offer you absolute privacy, or our representative will call.
166 West 46th St. At B'way, Tel. Bryant 6588.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

A Sale of
Men's Summer Hosiery
Timely offering of excellent values

Silk Half Hose
$1.83 per pair
All silk half hose, heavy weight, with lisle soles; black and colors.

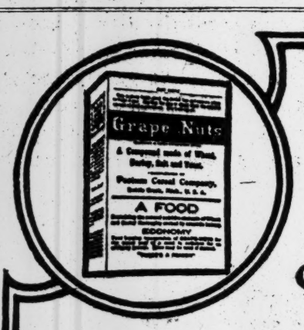
Silk Half Hose
85c per pair
Full fashioned, lisle soles and tops; black and colors.

Silk Half Hose
65c per pair
Silk half hose, lisle toes, heels, and tops, seamless; black, white, cordovan, navy, grey and suede.

Silk Lisle Half Hose
65c per pair
Full fashioned and in black only.

Silk Lisle Half Hose
35c per pair 3 for $1.00
Seamless, black, white, navy, cordovan and grey.
Ground Floor

Clearance of Several Hundred Pairs
Men's Oxfords and High Shoes
$6.25
Regular lines from our own stocks reduced—tan or black leathers—sizes incomplete.
Fourth Floor



When You Feel Dumpy And Out of Sorts Generally

Look around a little and see if the trouble is perhaps with the food. A lot of people need better nourishment.

Grape-Nuts

Contains marvelous nutriment—all the goodness of wheat and barley, including their rich mineral elements. Have Grape-Nuts as a daily ration with other food and see if life doesn't take on a brighter look. A delicious, economical food! You'll like it.

"There's a Reason"

Store Open 9 to 5:30
Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-34th ST.
Closed All Day Saturdays

Presenting in Advance of the Season
Women's Handsome Coats
In the Authentic Winter Modes and Materials
At savings of $15 to $30 under prices at which equal grade coats bought in today's market will have to sell

Months ago we bought the fur skins to serve as collars and trimmings. We made choice among the first quality pelts.

The prices have since advanced on every kind of fur used as trimming in the making of these coats.

To makers of finest grade coats, Paris copyists, we came with the plan to make up at once—for earliest delivery—the materials just received for the new season's modes.

An offer to cancel our coats at a profit if we would—was later refused.

We Are Now Offering the Coats to Those Who Will Wisely Appreciate the Opportunity

Coat of Velour du Nord, trimmed with skunk dyed Opossum, $125.00
Coat of Chameleon Cloth, trimmed with Nearseal Fur. $145.00

at $59.50, $69.50, $89.50 to $195

These are the materials comprised:
Chameleon Cord Cloth Tinseltone Cloth
Silvertone Polo Cloth Bolivia
Wool Velour Velour du Nord

Combined with Beaver, Raccoon, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Skunk Opossum, Taupe dyed Nutria, Nearseal.

Some of the collars are fashioned of three skins—high and muffling and then softly shirred into reverses. A new rolling fur collar gives a narrow shoulder line. Fur cuffs are high and effective.

Also Models of Distinctive Tailoring Without Fur

The fashions show the advance mode of fitted waistline; cartridge-pleatings; pannier pockets; loose back effects; yoke styles, finest tuckings in the heavy cloth; very narrow belts.

Linings are beautiful Foulards, Pussy Willow Silk, Peau de Cygnes, Plain and Patterned Silks

These are the new colors—Coffee Brown, Earth Brown, Black, Navy Blue, also Heather Tone Blendings. Note:—A deposit will secure any coat selected until desired in the fall.

GIMBELS WOMEN'S COAT SALON—Third Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tube and Subway

Bevo
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
THE BEVERAGE
The all-year-'round soft drink.

Leadership, once established, is strengthened and confirmed by its followers and imitators» Bevo's leadership is proclaimed by the largest rear guard that ever followed a leader.

Sold everywhere—Families supplied by grocer, druggist and dealer.—Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our plant.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS.

Anheuser-Busch Agency,
Wholesale Distributors NEW YORK, N. Y.
Families Supplied by Dealers

I-B

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Growth of the Quality Idea

Character of Circulation Determines Leadership

THE leading publication in the farm paper field can best be determined by its QUALITY—by the *editorial* quality of the periodical itself, by the quality of its *subscribers,* and by the quality of its *circulation* methods.

As a result of its 39 years' experience, Farm and Home has brought together *all* these qualities into *one* national monthly magazine of rural life. Its readers have such close affection for and profound confidence in Farm and Home that it wields a powerful influence.

Farm and Home is read and *liked* by prosperous farm folk, because it is a *real* farm paper written by farmers for farmers. Proof that Farm and Home stands closest to the daily life of its readers is shown in the following quality analysis:

What the Quality Circulation Analysis Shows

(*a*) The count made in June, 1919, shows that (*) 88.3% of Farm and Home subscribers live on *R. F. D.* routes and in towns under 2,500; only 11.7% in towns over 2,500. Can any other farm paper show a like percentage of rural subscribers?

(*b*) The June analysis shows that 42.2% of its subscribers have paid for Farm and Home *beyond* June, 1920, or for more than one year in advance.

(*c*) The count shows that of all subscriptions received during the year ended with June last, 47.3% were *renewals.*

(*d*) The June analysis further proves that 44.7% of all subscriptions received were for *more* than one year.

Yet NOT ONE of these subscriptions was received or secured through a newsdealer, canvasser, agent, trial offer or any kind of a contest.

Isn't this the best evidence that Farm and Home circulation is QUALITY circulation? Your farmer, the man *you* want to reach with your advertising and your goods, buys Farm and Home because he *wants* it; because it occupies a definite place in his business and in his home; because it is indispensable in the life and work of himself and his family.

A Steady Gain in Quality Circulation

Furthermore:

(*e*) The net paid average circulation of Farm and Home for each six months shows a steady gain in *quality* circulation, as follows:

Last 6 months of 1917-----	519,925 net paid
First 6 months of 1918-----	532,262 net paid
Last 6 months of 1918-----	558,036 net paid
First 6 months of 1919-----	572,559 net paid

June 1919 Issue—575,909 Net Paid

(*f*) An analysis of subscriptions received in the year ended June, 1919, shows that 88.6% were secured through the publisher's *own direct efforts*—46.3% were received direct by mail in single subscriptions, and 42.3% were received direct by mail from club-raisers in lots of two or more *at the full subscription* price. Only 11.4% were received from other publishers and by miscellaneous efforts, and these netted from 60% to 100% of the full subscription price.

(*g*) All publishers pay us 60% of regular subscription price. All subscription agencies pay us *full price.*

(*h*) The above (*f* and *g*) show that all but 11.4% of subscriptions received are originated and controlled by the publishers through their own direct efforts.

*Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

(*i*) Analysis also shows that 86.8% of Farm and Home's subscribers are concentrated in the states of greatest buying power—Northwest and Central West, Middle Atlantic and New England.

(*j*) The June count further shows that 93.3% of Farm and Home's increased subscription list was made in the Central West, Middle States and New England. Not only are farmers in these states normally of the largest purchasing power, but this August finds general crop conditions the highest for ten years throughout these states and the Northwest. Thus the largest part of Farm and Home's circulation is concentrated in the region that today has the best crops, and that will have the largest purchasing power.

Recognized National Institution

The above cold facts tell the story of Farm and Home's place in agricultural journalism. And an analysis of the figures proves that it *leads* as a quality farm paper and as a profitable medium for advertising to the farm trade.

The very nature of its service to subscribers, together with the ample evidence cited above, explains why farmers tie to Farm and Home as to their intimate friend, best counsellor and close co-worker, thus enabling it to assist farmers in civic affairs, as well as on the farm, at the market and in the home.

Farm and Home was the original champion of Rural Free Delivery. It advocated and secured the lower postage on seeds, plants and bulbs, still in effect.

Farm and Home fostered monetary reform, paved the way for the Federal Reserve Act and secured the enactment of the Federal Farm Loan system. It then immediately undertook a vigorous campaign to popularize that loan system, with the result that by August 1 Federal land banks had loaned upward of $300,000,000 to about 100,000 farmers.

Service and Practical Helpfulness

Such genuine service and practical helpfulness accounts for the unlimited bond of confidence between its readers and Farm and Home.

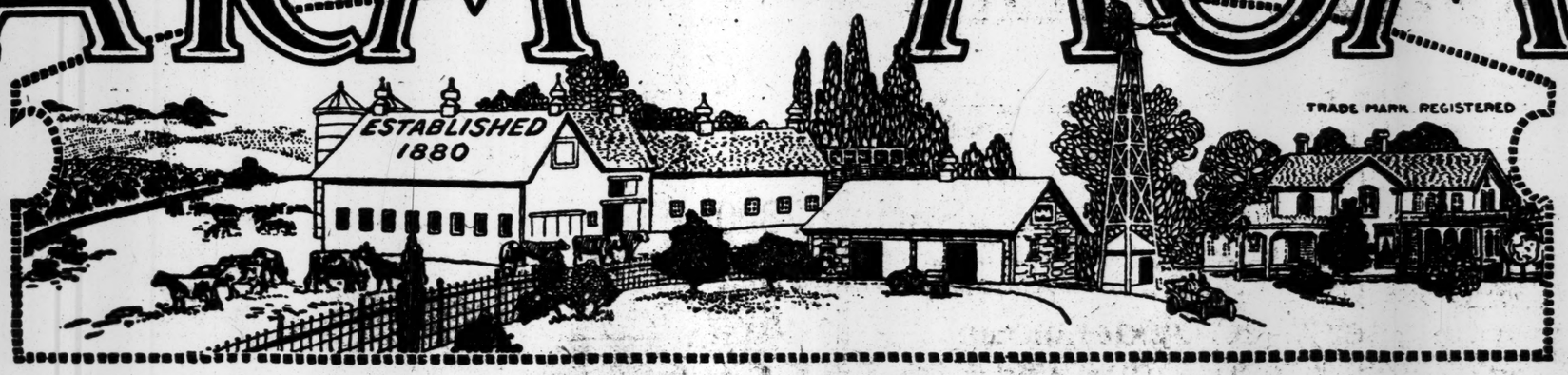
It provides strong, up-to-date material for practical farmers. It is edited by practical farmers, and maintains as a regular feature a Farm Engineering Department, conducted by a real farm engineer—Professor K. J. T. Ekblaw.

Farm and Home is full of good, clean reading and worthwhile family features. It appeals to the women and young folks as well as the farmer. It is a *quality* paper clear through, with attractive make-up, well illustrated, good print—and it is read by the *quality* people of our rural population.

Its editorial policy and general helpfulness furnish excellent surroundings for your advertising in Farm and Home if you have a worthy product to place before 650,000 of the most substantial and prosperous farm families in agricultural America.

October Issue Will Be 650,000 Copies

FARM AND HOME



Chicago Springfield, Mass. New York

SHUBERTS TO STAGE MANY ATTRACTIONS

Plans for Coming Season Call for the Greatest Activity Ever Undertaken.

WILL REVIVE "FLORADORA"

Sothern and Marlowe to Appear in "Twelfth Night," "Taming of the Shrew," and "Hamlet."

Lee and J. J. Shubert announced yesterday that their plans for the coming theatrical season called for the greatest activity ever undertaken by them, not only in the number of plays staged, but in the booking of plays by other producers with whom they are affiliated. Altogetner there will be more than 200 attractions managed through the Shubert offices.

The announcement of productions to come includes:

Sothern and Marlowe in revivals of "Twelfth Night," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Hamlet," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre; "The Honored Guest," with William Hodge; "Call A Taxi," a musical play by Earl Carroll, with Charles Purcell in the leading role, produced in association with A. H. Woods; a new play for Irene Fenwick; Rachel Crothers, supported by Cyril Keightley and Faire Binney, in her latest comedy, "He And She"; Walker Whiteside in a dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Master of Ballantrae," by Carl Mason, produced in association with Walter Hast; Alma Tell in "The Third Generation," by Harold Heaton; Peggy Wood in "Youth Has Wings," by Samuel Merwin, and "The Dancer," by Edward Locke and Louis K. Anspacher, with Isabelle Lowe in the principal part.

All of these are expected to come relatively early in the season. Following them will be:

"Officers' Mess," a London success; "The Mood of the Moon," by Cleves Kinkead; "Raising the Mask," by Bruce Reynolds; "The School for Manners," by M. Arment; "Clutch of Circumstances," from the novel by Marjorie Benton Cooke; "His Wife," by Maurice V. Samuels; "A Friend at Court," by Clinton Stuart; "The Dancin' Fool," by Henry Payson Dowst; "The Wicked Streak," by Edgar Franklin; "Dangerous Years," by Edward Locke; "Those Who Walk in Darkness," by Owen Davis from the novel by Perley Poore Sheehan; "Two's a Crowd," by Joseph Bernard Rethy, and "Susan Lenox," dramatized from the novel by David Graham Phillips by George V. Hobart.

Among the musical shows to be put out by the Shuberts are:

"The Passing Show of 1919," due at the Winter Garden in about four weeks; "Hellow Alexander," with McIntyre and Heath, at the Central Theatre this month; "Mr. Manhattan," with Lawrence Grossmith; "Bal Tabarin," in association with A. H. Woods; "Yes Uncle," in association with Laurillard and Grossmith; "Buzz, Buzz," coming from London, in association with Andrew Charlot; "Yesterday," by Reginald De Koven and Glen McDonough; "Belle of Trouville," in association with Laurillard and Grossmith.

There will also be a revival of "Florodora," and what is announced as an elaborate presentation of a new operatic work, "La Belle Helene," under the direction of Richard Ordynski.

The Shuberts will produce the plays of Henri Bernstein, with whom they have a five-year contract. The first of these will be "La Griffe," followed by "Judith."

Some of the productions announced as opening in the near future at Shubert houses and theatres booked by the firm are:

"Those Who Walk in Darkness," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, next week; Grace George in "She Would and She Did," at the Vanderbilt, next week; "A Bashful Hero," at the Bijou, Aug. 25; "First is Last," at the Maxine Elliott, Aug. 25; "Civilian Clothes," at the Morosco, Sept. 1; "Up from Nowhere," at the Comedy, about Sept. 1; "The Great Illusion," at the Booth, early in September; John and Lionel Barrymore in "The Jest," the Plymouth, early in September.

Early in September the following will be on tour:

"Sinbad," with Al Jolson; "The passing Show of 1918;" "Monte Cristo, Jr.;" "The Gaieties of 1919;" "Little Simplicity;" "A Lonely Romeo," with Lew Fields; "Good Morning, Judge," with George Hassell; "A Sleepless Night;" "Oh, What a Girl;" "Maytime;" "A Little Journey;" "39 East;" "The Kiss Burglar," and others.

Forty producers are allied with the Shuberts. Among them are:

William A. Brady, A. H. Woods, Arthur Hopkins, Selwyn & Co., Winthrop Ames, Oliver Morosco, William Elliott, Morris Gest, F. Ray Comstock, William Harris, Jr., George Broadhurst, Arthur Hammerstein, Roland West, John D. Williams, Sanger & Jordan, Joe Weber, Lawrence Weber, Lew Fields, George Anderson, Richard Walton Tully, H. H. Frazee, Walter Hast, William Morris, George Moser, Nora Bayes, Rachel Crothers, E. H. Sothern, Robert B. Mantell, John P. Slocum, Stuart Walker, Fortune Gallo, Andreas Dippel, Robert C. Campbell, Thomas Dixon, Joseph Gaites, Scibilla Enterprises, Lee Kugel, Walter Wanger, and Jed Shaw.

PATRONS AID ACTORS.

Equity Association Gets $625 from "Lovers of the Theatre."

The Actors' Equity Association announced yesterday that its fight against the Producing Managers' Association was receiving unsolicited popular support. One evidence of this, it was said, was the fact that persons describing themselves as "lovers of the theatre" had voluntarily sent in $625 "to aid the actors' cause."

The managers yesterday received official notice of the action of the actors in delegating full power to their executive committee, but professed not to be disturbed by this or any other steps taken by the Equity Association. The centre of action shifted yesterday to Chicago, where a meeting of the Actors' Association was held.

THE SCREEN

"The Career of Catherine Bush," adapted by Kathryn Stuart from a novel by Elinor Glyn and directed by Roy W. Neill, with Catherine Calvert in the leading role, is the photoplay at the Rialto this week. It is a Paramount-Artcraft Special. The acting and the staging, despite the story, make it something special.

Miss Calvert not only has the principal part, but is the principal player. In her the screen has one of its exceptional pantomimists. Her facial expressions are full of meaning, her gestures take the place of words, and she has the rare ability to make her feelings in emotional scenes seem genuine. There is restraint, yet full expressiveness, in what she does—when she is permitted to act.

Many of the scenes in "The Career of Catherine Bush," however, do not permit her to act. They are too talky. They show characters going through the motions of conversations for which the words come lagging along in subtitles. Not even Miss Calvert can make such scenes mean anything. They are deadwood in a photoplay. Nor does the story of "The Career of Catherine Bush" offer the actors any opportunity for characterization. It might be named "From the Lower Middle Class to the Nobility; or, How a Poor Girl Married a Duke," for the career of Catherine consisted of her rise, by determination and good looks, from the lowly state of a clerk in a money lender's office to an exalted place of social position and power as the wife of an English Duke. There might be something to this if Catherine was a shrewd, calculating woman of the world seeking her own advantage, but the heroine of the photoplay, although guilty of one misstep, is the embodiment of the beautiful, the true, and the good. The moral of her career would seem to be, "There is a Duke for every good little girl if she goes after him with a pure heart."

Miss Calvert, however, does much to make the photoplay enjoyable in separate scenes, and she has assistance from a competent cast, noteworthy among whom are Crauford Kent and Mrs. Matilda Brundage. Realistic English settings have been made by Mr. Neill, who is also responsible for many pleasing scenes.

"Through A Rubber Plant," showing processes in the Goodrich factory, is the educational picture at the Rialto, and the Magazine and music are entertaining.

There is much of the early wild west, as it was or is supposed to have been, in "The Westerners" at the Strand this week. This is a screen version of Stewart Edward White's novel of the same name, and has the "approval" of the author, which means that Mr. White has not simply sold the motion picture rights to his book, but has either participated in the making of the photoplay or authorised the exhibition of the finished product. It is, therefore, offered as the screen work of a writer, and is especially interesting as one of the first of the long list of such productions announced by different companies.

Whatever Mr. White did in the producing of "The Westerners," he did not attempt to make it simply a series of animated illustrations for his novel, and for this he should be given honorable mention. Apparently, Benjamin B. Hampton, described as the producer, and Edward Sloman, the director, were permitted to go ahead and use the story as material for a play in moving pictures. "The Westerners," in company with every other photoplay to date, is something leans upon written words necessarily, but it makes its main effort in pictures and succeeds. It depends chiefly upon its actors and its scenes, and these do not fail it.

In the cast, Roy Stewart, Robert McKim, Wilfred Lucas, Mildred Manning and Graham Pettie are most convincing, and little Frankie Lee is amusing except when allowed or instructed to be an unnatural child. The settings are true to the primitive West, at least as popularly imagined, and much of nature's beauty is brought effectively into the action.

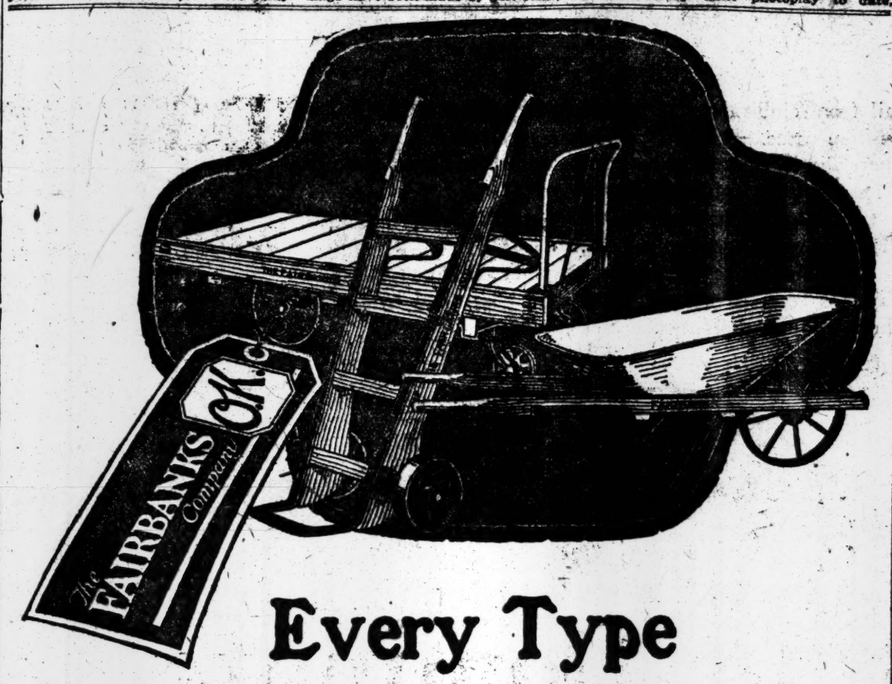
The story cannot be told with any detail in short space. It deals with the adventures of a group of people in the melodramatic life of caravan and mining camp. Although improbable in plot, its characters, in the main, ring true. The hero does not become a plaster saint when he falls in love and is "reformed."

The photoplay is preceded by an enjoyable musical number, in which the Strand Male Quartet, costumed as Westerners, sing appropriate melodies. A slow-motion picture shows the Giants in action on the diamond.

The photoplay at the Rivoli is "The Dark Star," an adaptation of Robert W. Chambers's novel, directed by Allan Dwan, with Marion Davies in the leading role. There is also the music, a Christie comedy, and the Pictorial.

Five Playwrights Sign with Woods.

A. H. Woods has signed contracts with five playwrights, by which he will have control of their entire output for the next five years, it was announced yesterday. They are Bayard Veiller, who wrote "Within the Law" and "The Thirteenth Chair"; Willard Mack, author of "Tiger Rose," "Kick In," and other plays; Wilson Collison, co-author of "Up In Mabel's Room" and "Naughty Love Birds," the latter of which is to be presented about Sept. 1 at the Eltinge Theatre; Ralph E. Dyar, author of "A Voice in the Dark," and Marjorie Blaine, co-author of "The Unknown Woman," in which Marjorie Rambeau will be started next season. Mr. Woods has also contracted for two plays by Channing Pollock, two by Samuel Shipman, and one by John Hunter Booth.



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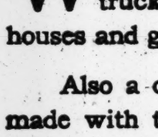

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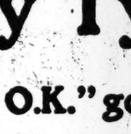

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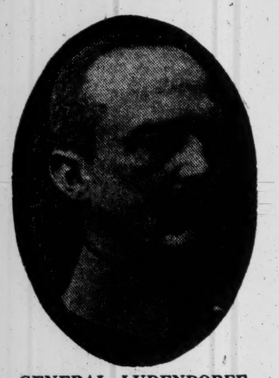

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"CHANCELLOR BETHMANN-HOLLWEG DID NOT BACK UP THE GERMAN ARMY CHIEFS."

"GERMANY'S SITUATION WAS SERIOUS FROM THE START; IT WAS CRITICAL LONG BEFORE SHE COLLAPSED IN 1918."

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THE BROTHERHOOD DEMANDS.

Capital and labor by co-operating for the full measure of production can maintain the present prosperity of the country's industries, can maintain wages at the prevailing high rate; and increased production is the one sure way to reduce the cost of living. It is in the power of capital alone or of labor alone to destroy prosperity and to compel not merely the reduction of wages by widespread unemployment, but loss of wages through the enforced closing down of industries.

The chiefs of the Railroad Brotherhoods have most unwisely taken a step the nature and certain effect of which we are sure they have not sufficiently considered, for the success of their design would entail consequences from which they and the country may well pray to be delivered. The reading of the proclamation of purpose in which they demand the Government ownership of the railroads convinces us that SAMUEL GOMPERS should be here, not in Amsterdam, for his wiser mind and experienced eye would have detected the fallacies and false teachings ingrafted upon the document, evidently by that insidious influence which for many years has been trying to wrest from him the control or guidance of organized labor in this country. The demand of the Brotherhoods is based upon the delusion that by operating the railroads "democratically" by a board of fifteen members, in which labor, the operating officials, and the public should have equal representation, increased efficiency would be assured, "enormous" savings effected, rates reduced, and "a share of the surplus at the end of each year" would be available for distribution among the wage earning force. Human experience disproves this assumption altogether, and our present disastrous venture in Government operation of the railroads trumpets forth a warning that all but the deafest ears have heard against any further experiments of that nature.

The plan of the Brotherhoods commits the railroads into the joint control of politics and labor. The Government-appointed members of the board would inevitably and at all times be most solicitous to placate the labor members, and the two elements together would control railway policies. The chiefs of the Brotherhoods may deceive themselves by the attempt at reasoning which they address to this point. They will not convince or deceive the public. Upon the great public of taxpayers would devolve the duty to make good the enormous deficit sure to accrue from the control of the lines in the interests of politics and labor, just as it falls upon them now. Instead of a billion or so a year, the cost assessed upon the taxpayers would rise to two or it may be to three billions a year, and for a service far inferior to that under private operation.

The Brotherhood chiefs seek the enforcement of their purpose through duress upon Congress and the country. They use the language of menace, as they did three years ago. They declare that "the employés are in no mood to brook the return of the lines to their "former control." We are sure that on reflection they will see that these words are ill-advised. It is an occasion for candid counsel and not for threats; and the Government, capital, and the country were never in a mood to be more considerate of the interests and the just demands of labor. Besides, they will not win by truculence. It is untimely. The country has just held a practical referendum on this very question, and the answer is a thundering demand for the return of the lines to private operation. We are told that the Brotherhoods control two million votes. Well, if the Suffrage Amendment goes into effect in time, there will be thirty million voters in the United States at the next election. Make their two million votes six million and they will still be overwhelmingly beaten on this issue.

No party will be cowardly enough or reckless enough to invite disaster by yielding to this demand. Have the Brotherhoods forgotten that they very nearly elected a Republican President in 1916 by the course they took to force the eight-hour law to enactment? In August Mr. WILSON'S election was sure. The Republican Party had been rent asunder by the Progressive division of 1912. That it would be reunited and elect its candidate was considered impossible. The threat of the Brotherhoods to paralyze the industries of the whole country by a strike, and the unheard-of audacity of the methods they adopted in their dealings with the President and with Congress, changed in a week the whole face and outlook of the campaign. In November, the great industrial States, Ohio excepted, cast their votes for Mr. HUGHES. After a period of harassing doubt, it was known that Mr. WILSON had been elected by the votes of California, where the blame for an unlooked-for result was put in part upon HIRAM JOHNSON and in part upon the blunders of the Republican management. A change of less than two thousand votes in that State would have defeated the party that yielded to the Brotherhoods and made the Adamson bill a law.

Party prudence and economic safety call now not for yieldings, but for the firmest resistance to the demand for running the railroads in the interest of a class at the cost of the whole people. There must be something more than that. The Brotherhoods may sincerely believe in the efficacy of their remedy. It must be demonstrated to them candidly and patiently that they have been badly advised, that the path they have chosen leads to disaster for them and for the country. We trust that the President, profiting by what we have always considered grave errors of judgment in the course he followed three years ago, will now use his powers of persuasion with the railway men to win them from the delusions that possess their minds. The executive and legislative departments are giving earnest consideration to the problems of living cost. That is the surest way to present relief. And the resolve of every American who works either with brain or hand to eschew the dangerous nostrums of socialism and to go about the task of restoring the economic balance by the hard toil of the greatest possible production is the only way to permanent welfare and happiness.

THE HIGHEST AMERICANISM.

It is the boast of the Republican opponents of the Treaty and the League covenant that they are "for America first." Senator WATSON of Indiana, in the course of his interview at the White House, "called Mr. WILSON an internationalist," an appellation the President declined to accept.

Mr. WILSON may well decline to be called an internationalist, for in seeking the application of the Peace Treaty and the establishment of the League of Nations he is doing more for America, for America first, than all the Republican Senators opposing the League will be able to do for their country even should they live to Biblical ages. We are profoundly interested in the welfare of our sister nations—none but the narrowest and most crabbed of the foes of the Treaty would deny that—but the League of Nations will be the great bulwark of our own peace and security. In proportion to our greatness as a nation, to the immensity of our interests, which would be imperiled by war, we are more deeply concerned than any other nation for the erection of this great safeguard of the world's peace.

If the League of Nations had existed in 1914 there would have been no war. For that war we raised an army of four million men. We sent over two million soldiers over the seas. The casualty lists of the War Department show that 34,000 American soldiers were killed in action, 13,000 died of wounds, 23,000 of disease, 5,000 by accident. There were 214,000 wounded. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a statement just issued, shows that by the 30th of next June, when the whole cost of the war will have been financed, we shall have a total public debt of twenty-six and a half billions; all but about one billion of that vast sum will be war debt. To these losses and burdens we must add the grave social and industrial disturbances due to war.

By rejecting the League covenant, or endangering its acceptance by all the nations, we expose the United States of America to a repetition of these calamities, we invite a recurrence of war with all its awful costs and disasters. President WILSON and the supporters of the League are zealously striving to secure for the whole world the blessings of assured peace, but to no other nation would the assurance of peace be a greater blessing. It means that we want to be left free to work out our national destiny undisturbed by the clash of arms, and the history of the last five years warns us that a resort to arms in any part of the world must compel us to take thought about our own responsibility, our own security.

The people of the United States ordained and established their Constitution not only to form a more perfect union, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide "for the common defense, promote "the general welfare, and secure the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and "our posterity." Every one of these great ends will be served by the League of Nations. International in their scope, Mr. WILSON'S labors in behalf of the League are intensely and in the very highest degree national and American.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

"I am at a loss to understand what "all this fuss about the Shantung set-"tlement is about," says Dr. IYENAGA, in a speech marked by his wonted intelligence and moderation. There is an infinite deal of pretense and humbug in the passion and King Cambyses vein of the performers at Washington who rant about Japan's inheritance of German rights (or wrongs) in Shantung, seek to persuade the public, which knows better, that Kiao-Chau of the 200 square miles is Shantung of the 55,000 square miles, and so try to make "campaign material" against the League of Nations and Mr. WILSON, the unpardonable sin in Republican eyes.

Still, as Dr. IYENAGA candidly admits, the weak point in the Kiao-Chau award to Japan is that it is made "at the expense of a friendly nation." And Japan has promised to give it back. The pledge of restoration "has so many times been made by Japan's statesmen" at Paris and in Washington that he wonders "whether its reiteration at the present time would do any good."

Frankly, then, it is not reiteration of old or recent vague engagements, it is a sharp, clear, definite, unmistakable agreement, to be followed by specific performance, that will confute the enemies, real or shamming, of Japan, delight her friends of good judgment, and do a mighty lot of good here and in China.

OUR INDEMNITY.

A few covetous patriots are protesting against the President's policy of demanding no share of the German indemnity for America. There are Americans who have suffered loss at the hands of Germans, and the aggregate of their claims will run into the hundreds of millions. But it has been supposed that the German property seized here will be sufficient to settle them all.

These gentlemen who insist on getting a profit out of the war will not wait for this. We must get our share of the German indemnity, and a good and sufficient share. To be sure, everybody knew before Mr. BARUCH told us that the Germans would not be able to pay all the claims against them; that some of the reparations bill would have to be left unsettled. That is to say, there is not enough to go around. Every dollar of indemnity which came to America would be a dollar taken away from France or Belgium or Italy or Serbia, whose cities were destroyed, whose territory was devastated, whose movable property was carried off by German armies. The war was fought on the continent of Europe and not on the continent of North America; a nation which was spared the devastations of German invasion might afford to yield some of its claims in favor of the countries which were the theatre of war. But suggestions that we might do this are sniffed at by some patriots.

And there are others who suggest that we take our share of the indemnity and magnanimously hand it back to the Germans "to feed the starving women and children." This proposal, naturally, comes from those who during the war regarded with horror the spectacle of hungry women and children in Germany, but were left unmoved by German crimes in Belgium and France. From such sources a proposal to reduce the amount of the German indemnity at the expense of France and Belgium is intelligible. The mass of Americans, however, are not likely to feel much sympathy for the one group which insists that we must get all hat is coming to us, even if we take it away from Belgium and Serbia, nor with the other which would like to have us act as Germany's receiver of stolen goods. Let the indemnity go to those who have suffered most. The just claims of American victims can be met in other ways.

THE STRIKE THAT FAILED.

It speaks well for the good sense of the London and the provincial British police that only a small percentage of them obeyed the orders of the direct action leaders of the Police Union to strike. The Chief Commissioner of Police tells the deserters that they are "now at the disposal of anybody who can find them jobs." The police authorities have never been weak in supporting discipline. It is the Government, tender and sensitive and yielding, as is the way of politicians to all "demands" made insistently enough in the too often desecrated name of "labor," that showed itself weak at first in its tolerance of a movement guided by Socialists, obscurely favored for sinister ends by revolutionists wishing to open the door to disorder, preached in Hyde Park by seditionists and anarchists.

The Government, after the original police strike excitement, of which this later one is an attempted revival, did go so far as to make trial of the National Union of Police and Prison Officers, that strange amalgam, a combined strike of whose members would let disorder out of jail and lay the community open to all criminal and violent attacks. The executive officers of this union blandly promised not to tamper with discipline. Of course it was their main purpose to destroy that discipline, to make the police obey them, not its heads, not the Government.

Mr. SHORTT, the Home Secretary, told the House of Commons early in June that the Union Executive had broken its promises. Moreover, it was hand in glove with radical extremists, social revolutionists. Consequently, the Government would not allow policemen to belong to a trade union, but would establish an association of policemen. Meanwhile, grievances of the police were admitted and would be redressed. In fact, police pay has been increased, the increase going back to April. Policemen are to live near their posts. A modest annual payment will secure to a policeman at his retirement, or to his widow after his death, a definite sum in cash.

Not in police wages, pensions, or amelioration of conditions of service are those extremists, fomenters of social revolution, interested. They want to make the police subject to their commands, auxiliary to their attacks upon the industrial and political order.

No man has to be a policeman. If he consents to be one, his duty and responsibility must be to the public, represented by the police authorities, the municipality, or the State; and it is as intolerable that he should throw away that responsibility and duty at the order of an exterior leader or body as it would be if a fireman at a fire should strike because a union so directed him.

THE MAYOR AND TRANSFERS.

There was so much less opposition than had been expected to the charge for transfers to street car riders that their conduct was praiseworthy, and the Mayor's in particular. It is a duty to remark how Mayor HYLAN'S wisdom and restraint shine in comparison with Mayor GAYNOR'S on a similar occasion. Mayor GAYNOR, it will be remembered, counseled riders to make themselves on the spot their own judges of what was a lawful fare. Naturally there followed painful scenes of disorder. The Court of Appeals on that occasion unanimously decided that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was right in the claims revived in the last few days that it could lawfully charge more than one nickel in many cases where it was giving transfers which were ruining it.

Nobody is to blame for not remembering that Mayor GAYNOR took the popular side of the question and the wrong side in both law and economics. Under the transfer system of that time it was possible to ride fourteen hours for 10 cents. In 1868 a nickel ride was one mile. In 1872 the average ride was two miles, in 1888 three miles, in 1898 eight miles, in 1910 twelve miles, and all over five miles were a loss. The comfort and cost of rides have increased with the length, and transfers rose from 2,000,000, when the record began, to 194,765,342 when it was decided that the burden was intolerable. A trifle over half the riders were on transfers, and the nickel had shrunk to 3.29 cents. There was then a series of bankruptcies, and the reorganizations of that time have been followed by others. Yet there are still those who doubt that the companies have cause to resent the burdens put on them or that their statements are made in good faith.

The reason for recalling this ancient history is to praise Mayor HYLAN'S advice that fare-payers should trust the courts and take to them their grievance, of whatever nature. That is worthy of an official sworn to execute the law. Those who have dissented from some of Mayor HYLAN'S acts and advice are with him on this issue. Together with him they will abide the decision of the law as to which is the better of differing opinions about what fares ought to be or what the law makes the fares.

No doubt the Mayor is aware of the Gaynor incident, and his action presumably is based upon the danger of being on the wrong side. The law-abiding conduct of those who paid for their transfers cannot be explained in that manner, for it would be surprising if one in a thousand knew of it. What the incident shows is that the people are fair on the fare question. There has not been a tithe of the trouble this year that there was in Mayor GAYNOR'S time, for no other apparent reason than that those who pay their pennies for transfers have learned that they get the worth of their money and appreciate that if they do not pay for what they get they will lose it.

THE NEW GERMAN ARMY.

General BERNHARDI is a person of infinite variety. Of one and the same day he tells an interviewer from The Sun that the next great war must be between America and England, with Germany a disinterested looker-on, and writes to a correspondent of The World that Germany is getting ready to turn upon France and England when her time comes and pay them back for the humiliating peace terms. And to BERNHARDI all this is logical and reasonable enough, for he is a person who is likely to see bloody war in prospect wherever he turns his eyes. His prediction of an Anglo-American conflict we may regard without much perturbation. He is undoubtedly sincere in regarding this as a historical necessity of the future and in assuring the interviewer that he was not saying it to make trouble. A gentleman of his turn of mind cannot conceive the possibility of friendship between two great commercial nations. We can leave this Bernhardian judgment to history.

When he speaks of the German revanche of the future he speaks, beyond doubt, for all the old military class. Time will tell how deeply this spirit has affected the industrial, intellectual, and wage-earning classes of the German people; and the history of the twentieth century may largely turn on the extent of this feeling in Germany. The thing which deserves consideration now is the preparation which Germany is already making for the next war, and we have evidence as to this from the Military Intelligence Office of the American occupation forces on the Rhine. The Peace Treaty was explicit in its requirement that the German Army must be reduced to 100,000 men; it would not tolerate the possible evasion through such media as rifle clubs and school cadet corps. But now the enterprising NOSKE is organizing a home guard all over Germany, a force of hundreds of thousands of men, which could be called into service as rapidly as any reservists of old; as well as a State police of other hundreds of thousands—veterans living in barracks, ready for service on instant notice.

The excuse is that these troops are police reserves, under the jurisdiction of local authorities, and organized solely to keep down the long-lived Spartacus. For the moment this may indeed be the purpose, as is suggested by NOSKE'S instructions to admit no members who are not wholly in sympathy with the present Government. But NOSKE himself admits that care is to be taken to avoid arousing the suspicions of the Allies, to get around the provisions of the Treaty with as little publicity as possible. Military organizations are to be "civilized" and turned over to the new force, and its rank and file is to be composed of veterans.

Here is a new German army in the making; while it exists there can be no very complete disarmament in France. Perhaps the threat of cutting off Germany's food supplies might bring NOSKE to terms; if he is allowed to complete the organization of this innocent reserve, the Germans will have a weapon ready which can be flung on a few days' notice at any neighbor incautious enough to think that the serpent's fangs will not grow again.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Reasons Remain Conclusive.

Every word that President WILSON wrote about daylight saving when he vetoed the Agricultural Appropriation bill applies with equal force to the separate bill that has for its object the repeal then attempted by means of a "rider." It should be remembered by those who are wondering what he will do with the bill now in his hands that in his veto of the other measure he recognized the seriousness of the inconveniences to be caused by delaying much-needed and entirely proper appropriations for the Agricultural Department, but he expressed in vigorous language his belief that these inconveniences, serious as they were, could be better borne by the country at large than could the losses and injuries sure to be suffered if the daylight saving plan were abandoned.

He then reminded Congress that there was nothing hasty or experimental in the adoption of the plan. It had been thoroughly tested for several years abroad, and for one year here, and the demand for setting back the country's clocks in Summer had been based on careful consideration of all the questions involved. "It resulted," the President wrote, "in very great economies of fuel and a substantial economy of energy." His conclusion was that "it served the daily conveniences of the many communities of the country in a way which gave all but universal satisfaction, and the overwhelming testimony of its value which has come to me convinces me that I should not be justified in acquiescing in its repeal."

The testimony that then was "overwhelming" has lost nothing of its force, and while the repeal of the daylight saving law as now attempted, viewed as a legislative procedure, is not open to the same sort of condemnation as was the effort to do it by means of an irrelevant rider on a great appropriation bill, the repeal itself, if accomplished, will injure national interests to precisely the same degree and is equally reprehensible.

Another Veto Demanded.

As the arguments and facts that compelled the President to take his original stand in favor of daylight saving still retain all their force and weight, it is to be expected that he will veto the separate repealing bill as promptly as he did the repealing rider. Possibly in both houses of Congress the mysterious powers that demand the ignoring or defying of what undoubtedly is a demand from a large majority of the country's inhabitants are influential enough to bring about a veto of the second veto by a two-thirds vote against it. To do that, however, will take a good deal of courage, or rather of audacity, now that nobody has the excuse of wanting to save a really important bill carrying appropriations immediately needed, and, just as the recent threats to insist on the retention of the tricky rider were not carried out, so the determination now expressed by some of the statesmen to kill daylight saving in spite of the President's action may come to nothing.

Whether it does or not the fact that the President has expressed his opinion of daylight saving and has no reason for changing it is enough to warrant expectation of another veto, and after that responsibility for what happens will not be his.

A Scandal Promptly Ended.

When Lieutenant BELLER pleaded guilty to six of the fifty-one charges made against him, and in effect confessed that they were all true, the navy had earned sincere congratulations on the way in which it had handled one of the most deplorable little scandals that ever arose to trouble it.

BELLER and the associates in his sordid little conspiracy, who have already been convicted and sentenced, showed themselves utterly without appreciation of the responsibilities they had assumed, and to fill their pockets with petty bribes they had not hesitated to betray the trust with which their country had honored them. Of course they are no worse, really, than are the miserable slackers or more miserable cowards to whom they sold "bombproof" positions in the service, while better men flaked their lives in the nation's defense, but that is another side of the problem, and in due time, presumably, it will receive the attention it deserves.

Meanwhile, the navy can be commended for the promptitude with which it discovered what was going on in the Third District, the carefulness and thoroughness with which it investigated all phases of the corrupt tactics, and the frankness with which it made known all the facts in the case. A scandal, so treated, ceases to affect either the character or the reputation of the navy, for the guilt revealed becomes personal, not institutional or departmental, as it does when attempts at concealment of abuses are made.

Comparing Peace and War.

When Mr. HOOVER mentioned in a recent speech as among the world's great needs at this time "a revival of the spirit that won the war," he suggested consideration of a curious and possibly somewhat disquieting phenomenon. For he implied that the war has power to arouse sentiments and devotions and unselfishnesses that tend to disappear in peace, and, however reluctant we may be to ascribe any superiority to war over peace, who can doubt that the world today would be not only safer, but very appreciably better, if the spirit that won the war could be revived?

While the war was on, sacrifices were made willingly, and even gladly; readiness to suffer, and if need be to die, in a good cause was an almost universal characteristic, and if self-interest received consideration it was the higher form of self-interest that sought advantage only as a part of the general welfare.

Little, or at any rate less, of all that is to be seen now. People and nations have become individualists again, politics has degenerated far toward mere partisan fealty, and oftener in all countries is heard the cry, "What can we get?" than that of "What can we do?"

It is to be noticed that what Mr. HOOVER praised was not war, but the spirit that won the war. Everybody except the pacifists can join him in doing that, and without claiming that war is better than peace, either.

A Correction from Mr. Malone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of Saturday published an unintentional misstatement that a judgment had been taken against me of $89 for a "board bill at Paul Smith's, N. Y." I have never boarded at Paul Smith's and owe no such bill.

A year and a half ago an acquaintance made me his guest with the use of his camp and servants in the Adirondacks for a short vacation. Soon after, my host suffered financial reverses and left New York. Months later an attempt was made to collect from me a bill of expenses incurred in running the camp during my visit. As a guest I was neither legally nor morally responsible for the bill, but last May, wishing to close the matter, I sent my check for the bill rendered. However, I have refused and shall continue to refuse to yield to an unwarranted attempt to collect interest from me on the above bill.

I realize that this personal matter of mine is of no public interest, but, in view of the erroneous statement printed, I am sure THE TIMES will grant me the courtesy of a correction. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE.
New York, Aug. 3, 1919.

The Death of Richard Epstein.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The brief notice in your columns of the death of Richard Epstein—very probably written at a late hour—scarcely does justice to one of the finest pianists and soundest musicians of his time. I write this with the greatest freedom, as I was personally unacquainted with him, and knew him only by his work in this and other countries, where I have heard him play on many occasions.

An almost flawless technique, perfect balance, and fine sanity were the principal characteristics of his playing, while he rarely missed the spiritual and emotional values of the music he interpreted. As a soloist he might have continued to rank with the highest had he not given most of his time to teaching and ensemble work, his playing with such an organization as the Elschuco Trio being unrivalled. He was also that very rare creature, a perfect accompanist. His loss to music is considerable, and I cannot refrain from placing my own view of Richard Epstein's merits on record.
ERNEST J. HART.
New York, Aug. 1, 1919.

Croats and Serbs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot pass without reply the letter that Othmar Schmidt wrote in your today's paper. Besides that, I find it pitiful to see brothers, after four years' common effort and common suffering, attacking each other for reasons of imaginary prerogatives. I think also that a higher cultured man will always help his lower cultured surroundings to a higher level, instead of stepping down to their lower level. So, no fear for Croatian culture when associated with Serbian.

But what Mr. Schmidt should remember, above all, is this, that "concordia parvae res crescunt, discordia maximae dilabuntur." Let Mr. Schmidt do serious work for the reconstruction of our poor, suffering country and he will have no time to create discord between brothers.
FRANCIS RALPH DE SCHOENHOLZ.
New York, Aug. 2, 1919.

CHILDREN OF THE CITY STREET

Ye children of the city street,
Who run to me with laughing cry,
Who run to me as I pass by,
And pluck my dress with courage fleet,
Then hang your heads, abashed and shy;
Ye children of the swarming way,
Whose world is dark and pinched and gray,
My heart beats quicker when you smile,
And walk with me a little while.

Pale blossoms, choked 'twixt brier and stone,
You reach to me as I pass by,
You reach to me, I know not why,
Who neither bairn nor flower have known;
For you I'd pillage God's blue sky—
The perfumed air, the golden sun,
The myriad stars—aye, every one
I'd give to you, ye bitter-sweet,
Who bloom and wither in the street.

Oh, children of the cruel street,
So helpless and ashamed am I,
So weak to answer to your cry;
Though bread I bring, or drink, or meat,
I bring no light from God's blue sky;
Ye children of the swarming way,
Whose life is starved and gloomy gray,
You stab me when you love and smile
And walk with me a little while.

AUGUSTA KORTRECHT.

TO CONTEST LAND BILL.

Minority Report Assails the Proposed $500,000,000 Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Mondell bill, which is intended to stimulate a back-to-the-land movement among soldiers, will cause a lively fight when it reaches the House of Representatives. The bill, introduced by the Republican floor leader, establishes a "national soldiers' settlement fund" of $500,000,000, with which the Secretary of the Interior would buy tracts of land to be improved and reclaimed by naval and military veterans of the world war, and upon which they would afterward take up farms. The bill was reported last week.

Nine Republicans and seven Democratic members of the Public Lands Committee reported the bill favorably. The remaining four members, Messrs. Snell of New York, Nichols of Michigan, White of Kansas, and Benham of Indiana, all Republicans, have submitted a report, declaring the bill unjust to "millions" of men who fought in the war, and really "a great reclamation project," which would chiefly benefit private persons. These contentions will furnish the argument for the opposition.

The minority report asserts that the fears of Secretary Lane six months ago that millions of soldiers would find themselves out of employment has not been realized. "Some economic phenomena have occurred," says the report, "and three-quarters of the soldiers have returned to civil life, and there is a shortage of labor in the cities and on the farms. Therefore," say the minority signers, "the need for the bill has passed." The report says: "We have witnessed the complete collapse of the contention that the Government will have to give work to any great percentage of soldiers in order that they may not suffer by being out of employment."

The report goes on:

"The testimony of the proponents of the bill shows that the scheme which was originally to provide employment for soldiers has become a great reclamation project. But such a colossal plan for reclamation of lands would never have been seriously considered had it not been possible to link the name of the soldier with it. And soon the inevitable selfish interests appeared. Men who have much to gain in the upbuilding of certain localities began to talk about 'helping the soldier,' the while they labored industriously in behalf of this bill which proposes not to reclaim public lands only but for the most part that the Government shall buy the land that they shall afterwards reclaim and sell to the soldier. A publicity agent was put to work spreading propaganda all over the country. With every member of Congress favorable to the enactment of some legislation for the soldiers' welfare, an agent was employed by the Southern Settlement and Development Company.

"With brazenness amounting almost to effrontery, this press agent attended all open meetings of the committee, and then gave to the papers of the country glowing accounts of what was claimed to be the beneficial provisions of this measure for the soldier. This press agent was not employed by the soldiers who were supposed to benefit by this legislation, nor by the Department of the Interior, so that there is a natural conclusion that private interests had something at stake."

A different view is taken by the majority of the committee. One section of their report reads:

"The late President Theodore Roosevelt advocated the soldier settlement policy, as proposed by Secretary Lane, in the last article which he wrote for the press. President Wilson has urged it upon Congress in two messages. The Governors of twenty-seven States have appointed commissions to co-operate with the Secretary of the Interior, and all of these commissions have expressed their earnest interest in legislation of this character.

"The most vital question that can be asked in regard to this policy is this: Does the soldier want it? The answer is: He does. The American Legion has officially indorsed the bill, after a consideration of its provisions. Up to the present writing 112,068 soldiers have made formal application for opportunities of employment and home getting under the terms of this bill. The number, which is increasing every day, ranges all the way from 6,752 in Illinois to 880 in Delaware."

WHEELER REPLIES TO ROOT

Anti-Saloon League Counsel Holds Volstead Act Is Constitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The statement by Elihu Root and others of counsel for the National Brewers' Association that the Volstead prohibition enforcement act was unconstitutional was denounced today by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America. He characterized as a "scarecrow" the talk about the Anti-Saloon forces being connected with a campaign against the use of tobacco.

"Congress has the same power to enact a war prohibition enforcement code that it had to enact the original law," said Mr. Wheeler. "The authority to enact the war prohibition law rests on the provisions in the Constitution which gives Congress power to support the army and navy. This power and obligation extend through demobilization. The courts have so held. Congress evidently intended to prohibit all beer and wine in the original act. Some of the courts hold the act does this. Others hold differently. Congress is simply trying to make clear the intention of the original act.

"It is now well settled by the Supreme Court that if Congress has power to enact a law it has also the power to enact additional legislation to make the original act effective and enforceable. To define the term intoxicating liquor is necessary to make the act enforceable, especially where courts have defeated its purpose by construction.

"War prohibition and the code to enforce it are authorized acts. Congress may repeal the original act or refuse to pass the code, or the President may declare demobilization complete when the war officially ends. This is the only legal way to prevent the enforcement of the act. The gap between the end of war prohibition and permanent prohibition may be closed by a prohibitive tax. Congress has undoubted power to enact such a law.

"The anti-tobacco scarecrow of the Anti-Prohibition Association does not fool anyone. The Anti-Saloon League forces have no intention to start this crusade. The tobacco habit may be a private or personal bad habit, but it is not in the same class as intoxicating liquor, which is a public nuisance."

TO RUN AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Elias Raff Consents to Take Democratic Assembly Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 3.—After several unsuccessful meetings the Democrats of Nassau County obtained a candidate today to run against Theodore Roosevelt as Assemblyman. Elias Raff, a lawyer of Sea Cliff, is to be his opponent.

Thomas H. O'Keefe, Democratic leader of Nassau and head of the Oyster Bay delegation, urged the convention to indorse Roosevelt. Delegates from North Hempstead opposed this, and for two weeks have endeavored to get a candidate. Every one who was approached declined, till this afternoon at a meeting in Mineola Mr. Raff consented to run, and the Oyster Bay delegates indorsed him. The Assembly district is normally about 1,500 Republican.

250 MILES OF DECORATIONS.

Service Ribbon Ordered for 8,000,000 British Men and Women.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—More than 250 miles of colored ribbon is to be given away by the British Government. It is a golden ribbon edged with blue and white stripes that goes with the medal for general service in the great war.

It has been awarded to all that served, whether men or women, and as there are over 8,000,000 of them and each is to get two inches, as a preliminary issue, the Government order will reach this stupendous total.

TEN JUDGES DECIDE 2.75 BEER IS LEGAL

Anti-Wartime Prohibition Forces Survey Court Decisions Throughout Country.

CLAIM VICTORY IN COURTS

Only One Judge, They Assert, Held That the Present Law Forbids Non-Intoxicating Beer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—So many different cities are meeting the wartime prohibition restrictions in so many different ways that a survey of the situation has been made by the anti-wartime prohibition forces in order to set before the country the facts in regard to the decisions which have been made in various Federal court jurisdictions. They claim a preponderance of legal sentiment against the jailing of a citizen, under the present law, for the sale of 2.75 beer, which is still being sold in New York and other large wet communities as well as in a majority of the smaller wet centres. Here is the finding:

"Fourteen United States Judges have dealt with this question. Ten of them have held that the statute does not forbid non-intoxicating beer. One Judge has held that the statute does forbid non-intoxicating beer; a second Judge has held that while it prohibits only intoxicating beer, anything which is called beer must be assumed to be intoxicating. The remaining Judges have rendered decisions on the question of pleading, and on the main question involved have taken a neutral position, because they state it was not their duty to decide that question at the particular stage which the proceedings had reached when they were required to make a decision."

"The first decision on the subject was rendered by Judge A. N. Hand of New York on May 17," declare the anti. "After a careful review of the legal authorities and a thorough discussion of the question involved, Judge Hand reached the conclusion that the wartime prohibition act was intended to prohibit only such liquors as are in fact intoxicating, and actually did prohibit only such liquors.

"In the course of the proceedings in the same cases the matter came up before another United States Judge in New York City, Judge Mayer. After argument before him he gave the complainant brewing companies a temporary injunction against the Government on the ground that the statute forbade only beer which was intoxicating, and that the proofs submitted to the Court by the complainants on the preliminary hearing were sufficient to justify the preliminary finding that beer containing not in excess of 2.75 per cent. of alcohol by weight is not intoxicating.

"Thereafter the Government appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Three United States Judges heard the case and rendered opinions. Their unanimous conclusion was that the wartime prohibition act prohibited only intoxicating liquors and that beer which is not intoxicating in fact, was not prohibited by that statute.

"A sixth judge came to the same conclusion. This was Judge Rose of Baltimore who made the first decision in a criminal case involving this question. Judge Rose reached the same decision as the five New York judges. In the course of his decision, he said:

"'Five of the Judges of the Second Circuit have each expressed the opinion that it (the wartime prohibition act) has no relation to anything which is not intoxicating. I have profound respect for their opinions not only because they are judges, but because they are unusually able men.'

"The seventh United States Judge who reached the same conclusion in the construction of the statute was Judge Anderson of Boston.

"The United States District Judge in New Orleans was the eighth United States Judge to come to this conclusion. The ninth Judge, who was Judge Brown of Providence, R. I., also held that the wartime prohibition act does not forbid non-intoxicating beer. The tenth similar decision was by Judge Sawtelle of San Francisco.

"Five of the above-mentioned judges were dealing with criminal cases, in which the United States Government filed informations or indictments charging that the defendant had manufactured beer. In none of these cases did the United States allege in its indictment or information that the beer which was involved in the case was intoxicating beer. The same was true in the other cases in which decisions have been rendered by United States Judges.

"The result in the other four cases was different, and in two of those other four cases the decision was based exclusively on the question of pleading. These two cases were brought in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The Pittsburgh decision was by Judge Thomson, and was followed by the Philadelphia decision, handed down by Judge Dickinson. He states expressly that he is following the decision of Judge Thomson and his reasons, and therefore reference to Judge Dickinson's decision will explain both his decision and the decision of Judge Thomson of Pittsburgh. Judge Dickinson refers again and again in his opinion to the fact that the case is really one for advising both the Government and the defendants as to the meaning of the statute, and he says that he does not deem it the duty of the court, under existing circumstances, to perform such a function.

"Of the two remaining decisions, one is by Judge Chatfield rendered in a criminal case in New Haven. He states in the course of his opinion that he desires to follow the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, but in spite of what he says his decision is squarely opposed to theirs. The New York Judges squarely held that the statute does not apply to beer which is not intoxicating in fact. Judge Chatfield said that, even though this is correct, it must be assumed that anything which is called beer is an intoxicating liquor.

"Finally there is a decision by Judge Page of Chicago, handed down on July 25. He takes the position squarely contrary to the decision of the New York Judges and the Judges of the four other districts, and finds that the statute prohibits any kind of beer."

CAILLAUX SEEKS LETTERS.

Counsel Asks for Correspondence Between Becker and Jusserand.

PARIS, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—Replying to a petition made to Premier Clemenceau by counsel for Joseph Caillaux, a former Premier of France, who is charged with intrigue to bring about a premature

UNDERWOOD FAILS TO APPEAR IN COURT

Erie President, Who Refused to Leave Ferryboat, Gives Bondsman a Scare.

SENDS WORD HE IS ILL

Case Set for Thursday, When He Promises to be on Hand to Fight Test Action.

Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, who caused himself to be arrested Saturday, on a charge of disorderly conduct, to vindicate the principle that a person who has a round-trip ticket to Staten Island may stay on the ferryboat until the round trip is completed, failed to appear when his case was called by Magistrate William H. Croak in the Staten Island Court yesterday.

The Magistrate ordered the bail of $500, furnished by Thomas R. McGinley, a local undertaker and Democratic leader, to be forfeited. McGinley had furnished the bail when asked to come to the relief of the railroad President, although he did not know him personally. The undertaker was somewhat disturbed when he learned the fate of his investment, and much running around and telephoning resulted.

Later, while the court was still in session, Arthur M. Simonson, a lawyer, arrived in an automobile and rushed into the courtroom. He said he had been in communication with Mr. Underwood, and had learned that the Erie President could not appear because he was sick. The Magistrate revoked the order forfeiting the bail and set the case for Thursday morning.

Mr. Simonson said Mr. Underwood would appear at that time to fight for the right to ride to Staten Island and return without having to leave the boat at the other end and risk losing his seat. It was asserted that Mr. Underwood likes to ride on the ferries and that his only object is to establish the right to enjoy this recreation without having to disembark and re-embark. It was said that Thursday he will be accompanied by John B. Stanchfield.

The complainant against Mr. Underwood is Daniel Murphy, a deckhand. The complaint recites that Mr. Underwood delayed the ferryboat seven minutes by his refusal to get off the boat and that this delay and "nuisance" amounted to disorderly conduct.

Pleasure seekers formerly rode back and forth on the Staten Island Ferry without getting off, but the practice was abandoned because of the complaints of commuters that they could not get seats because of the crowds using the ferryboats as pleasure craft.

EARLY ARCHITECTURE.

An Interesting Example Shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

As an example of early American architecture, the beautiful entrance porch to the Bristol House, New Haven, Conn., a gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Cass Gilbert, has been placed on exhibition in the Recent Accessions Room of the Museum, where it will remain through August. The Bristol House from which the porch was taken, was built by David Hoadley, of whose work many examples are to be found in New Haven and Middlesex Counties. The architect was born in Waterbury in 1774 and died there in 1839. The house was built in 1800-1803.

The porch is a large one, broad and high, with a pointed roof and two columns at the front, each with twenty-four flutes, surmounted by simple, delicately carved Seamoxi capitals. Hoadley entered his profession by way of the crafts, being a carpenter and builder. Nothing is known of his education, but his work shows his understanding of the canons of good architectural design.

Three different woods are used in the porch, probably from convenience—ash for the columns, pine for the entablature and black walnut for the framework for the door. It was painted, probably white, in its early days.

In the Recent Accessions Room there is also to be found this month an interesting bust of Herodotus, second century A. D. It is interesting in itself as one of the six known portrait busts of the Greek historian and also for having what Director Edward Robinson of the Museum calls an inside history, as it was recently rediscovered in the Museum itself. The bust was presented to the Museum by George F. Baker, now a trustee, in 1891, secured for him that year by the late Emil Brugsch Bey.

It had been found shortly before at Benha in Lower Egypt, and the Museum authorities have found traces of Nile mud in the waving hair.

Much interest is manifest in the Summer lace exhibit at the Museum. In the last two weeks it has had some 3,000 visitors.

PARDON THIS DESERTER.

Many Who Won Honor with Canadians Restored to Army Here.

CAMP DIX, Burlington, N. J., Aug. 3.—Four years ago, when it appeared as though the United States would not get into the war, Private John E. Shea of the 30th Infantry deserted his regiment, crossed the Canadian line, and joined the 60th Canadian Battalion and went overseas with that organization. The Government officials of the United States, not knowing of this, reported him as a deserter, and had been looking for him since.

A few days ago Shea was discharged from a Canadian contingent and surrendered to the officials here, expecting to be court-martialed, but friends had interested the officials at Washington in his case, and Major Gen. Hale, in charge of the camp, informed him that orders had been received to restore him to "good standing" in the army, because of his fine record with the Canadian soldiers. He is now a private in Company B, 50th Infantry, the Post Garrison.

After going overseas with the 60th Canadian men, Shea was transferred to the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was in the fighting in Northern France and Belgium, winning a lieutenant's commission. He was commended for bravery by Canadian officers, after he had been gassed five times and been wounded in the knee in action.

COTTAGERS SEE TENNIS.

Many Attend Men's Doubles Finals at Lenox Club Courts.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 3.—There were several informal luncheons today in the cottages. Charles Lanier entertained for his grandson, Reginald B. Lanier, at Allen Winden. Many went to the Lenox Club tennis courts this afternoon, where the finals in the men's doubles were played.

Miss Sarah B. Haight of Garrison, N. Y., is visiting Miss Kate Cary. Arthur Richards of Boston is a guest of the Misses Katherine and Ellen Bullard at Highwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Halloman of Brooklyn observed their wedding anniversary today at the Hotel Aspinwall. Their sons, Richard N. Halloman of Greenwich, Conn., and Frederick T. Halloman of Brooklyn, were here for the occasion.

Also at the Aspinwall Hotel are Mrs. Sidney T. Mitchell of New York, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Russell, and Mrs. B. F. Bill of Scarsdale, N. Y.

At the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, are Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. R. G. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. George Haines of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Montgomery, and Miss Ruth Montgomery of Rye, N. Y.

Arriving at the Curtis Hotel were Mrs. William A. Read, Miss Carol H. Read, R. Barstow and Bayard W. Read of Purchase, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mayo of Scarsdale, N. Y.

At the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hungerford, Miss A. Hungerford, Miss Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rogers of New York, Mrs. Ernest White and the Misses White of Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff, who have been in Newport, visiting with Miss Edna H. Barger, returned to their Stockbridge cottage today.

Mrs. James Denny and Miss Adelaide Denny, who have been the guests of friends in Waterbury, Conn., returned to the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Miss Georgine Iselin and Miss Marie A. Piderit left the Lenox Club for New York and Mrs. Robert D'Acosta of New York arrived today at the club for a fortnight.

Mrs. Austin Huntington returned today to Adams cottage, in Stockbridge, from Southampton.

Miss Eleanor Hague has returned to Bombay Hill, Stockbridge, from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. C. Taylor at Guilford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Lusk and Miss Louise Lusk have gone to town from Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Blakeman of New York at Swann cottage, Stockbridge.

Miss Mary Lawton of New York and Robert M. Bush of Montclair, N. J., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French, at Glendale.

Edgar Freeman of New York is stopping with Samuel Frothingham at Overlee.

TO TAKE ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Mayor Said to Have Changed His Mind as to Hospital Buildings.

When the Board of Estimate meets on Tuesday it will reconsider the offer made by the Rockefeller Foundation to give free to the city the hospital buildings on the upper east side which it used during the war and which gift was refused by Mayor Hylan at the last meeting of the board. At the former meeting of the board twelve votes were necessary to accept the gift, while those in favor of the proposal could muster only ten votes. Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland strongly urged the board to accept the buildings as he wanted them removed to Warwick, N. Y., to be used as a hospital for drug addicts. When the matter comes up again only nine votes will be required to put through the plan, which carries an appropriation with it.

Mayor Hylan is said to have changed his opinion regarding the proposed gift and to be in favor of it now. One reason given for the Mayor's change of sentiment is the protest which has arisen in the Bronx over the proposal of Health Commissioner Copeland to use the buildings of the Pelham Bay Naval Station at Pelham Bay Park as a hospital for drug addicts. The Health Commissioner said that $90,000 was necessary to put these buildings in shape for use as a hospital. When the suggestion to use the buildings as a drug addict hospital first came up, residents of the Bronx made many protests. A mass meeting to continue these protests is scheduled for this evening, and many organizations of the borough will appear at the Board of Estimate meeting to urge that no hospital be established there.

UPHOLDS GIRL'S CONVICTION

Magistrate Declares Evidence Warranted Sentence He Imposed.

Magistrate Francis X. Mancuso issued a statement yesterday defending his action in the case of Helen Edwards of Los Angeles, whose acquittal by a jury in General Sessions last week on a retrial of a charge of vagrancy evoked caustic comment from Judge McIntyre on the manner in which the Magistrate's Courts accepted uncorroborated testimony. The verdict in this case was followed by an announcement from the foreman of the jury that the members believed the law should be changed so as not to allow a woman to be convicted on the testimony of one policeman. In his statement the Magistrate declared that evidence before him warranted the woman's conviction.

"Much has been said," the Magistrate said, "about convicting women charged with these offenses on the uncorroborated testimony of the police officers. There is nothing in the law at the present time which provides otherwise, and until the laws are changed, a Judge must interpret and enforce these laws as they exist on the statute books. In the greater majority of cases of this nature the officers are the only persons present, and to say that a conviction cannot be had on the unsupported testimony of the police officer would be folly and ridiculous. Thousands of women have been convicted on testimony similar and even weaker than that offered in the Edwards case, and hundreds of convictions upheld by the higher courts."

Magistrate Mancuso denied a statement appearing in a morning newspaper that at a meeting of Magistrates it was decided that he would not sit in the Woman's Court longer. He asserted that no such meeting had been held and that he would continue to preside in this court.

DENIES 'DRY' LEAGUE WILL FIGHT TOBACCO

Anti-Saloon Leader Says Its Program Will Not Permit It to Take Part.

HAS BEGUN WORK ABROAD

Agents Now in England, Mexico, and Other Countries — Home Enforcement a Problem.

Andrew B. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, denied yesterday that that organization would take part in any movement to prohibit the use of tobacco. He said the campaigns mapped out by the league to bring about prohibition in other countries and to enforce prohibition in the United States were completely absorbing the energies of the league.

"They have been saying that we plan to attack hot bread, tea and coffee, tobacco and other things," he said, "but this is merely a trick to stir up resentment against the league. We are fighting only one thing, and that is 'booze.' The people have had time to find out by now that we are not bolstering up any other movements. I understand that the W. C. T. U. and perhaps some other organizations are getting ready to fight tobacco.

"When we take our law enforcement programs in this country and our programs abroad, where we are assisting local and national organizations, who invite our aid, we have all we can do, and have no intention of scattering our attack.

"We are sending experts to help fight liquor in all countries that call for our help. We are taking an active part in the World League Against Alcoholism, composed of representatives of France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Japan, Sweden, Mexico, and other countries, including several in South America. We have sent representatives to England, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, and elsewhere.

"William E. Johnson, spoken of in dispatches from London as 'Pussyfoot' Johnson, is in London. He got his nickname while in the Government service, enforcing liquor laws among the Indians. He has been visiting many parts of England, and he reports that while the situation is a little more difficult there than here, still there is a strong and growing prohibition sentiment, especially since the war.

"Sweden is considering absolute prohibition, and it will probably arrive there sooner than any other nation in Europe. Diplomatic pressure from France, at the instance of the French wine trade, is the only obstacle at present, but that will be overcome.

"J. M. Farley, a national representative of our league, is working in Mexico City, with two other representatives. They report a strong feeling in favor of prohibition. Within the last year three States have gone dry.

"We have a big work before us in the enforcement problem in this country. President Wilson made a mistake in recommending to Congress the repeal of the War Prohibition act, but his attitude since Congress refused to act has been correct, according to our view.

"As for the failure of the authorities to enforce the present Prohibition act, we have felt all along that it was difficult to accomplish much without legislation or court definitions. We have not seen the advantage of interesting ourselves in litigation, when an act of the President at any time might allow resumption of the sale of liquor until next January. The lax enforcement of the law proves the need for drastic legislation to make prohibition effective."

CASINO MEETING TODAY.

Four Vacancies on Board of Governors to Be Filled by Women.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—Tomorrow marks the annual meeting of the Newport Casino Corporation, which will be one of the most important in its history, in view of the resignation of Henry A. C. Taylor, many years Chairman of the Executive Committee, who declines to serve longer.

Edwin D. Morgan and Milton S. Barger, whose terms expire at this time, declined nomination for re-election on the Board of Governors, and as the vacancy caused by the death of George A. Rives was never filled the four vacancies are to be filled by women nominated at a special meeting of the Board of Governors on July 26. Among those mentioned for the places are Mrs. Vincent Astor, Miss Ruth Twombly, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Reports say the next President will be former Senator George Peabody Wetmore, who has been in office many years. Frank K. Sturgis will be Treasurer and Henry O. Havemeyer Secretary.

All is ready for the invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Casino tomorrow morning. The players are all here and have been in hard practice since their arrival. Sales of boxes and seats have been large, many tennis enthusiasts having already arrived, and many more will be here tomorrow, with a large contingent from Narragansett Pier, Jamestown, Watch Hill, and elsewhere.

A bridge tournament will be held in the tea rooms of the Newport Country Club Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the children's clinic of the Newport Hospital, which has a Summer camp on Ocean Avenue, in which the Summer residents have shown great interest. The prizes will be presented by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan of Philadelphia.

Not in years has there been so many golfers on the links of the Newport Country Club and others attending tea in the club house, or as many registrations as the books show from last Saturday to this afternoon.

The Tombstone handicap golf tournament for prizes by Mrs. Ward Douglas was won by Miss Florence J. Lowe, Saturday's debutante, and Austen Gray.

Among those registered from New York are George M. Woolsey, stopping with Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman; Henry Whitehouse and P. W. Ripley, visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer; Mrs. John Barrymore, the guest of Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman; Murray Hoffman, visiting Arthur Bradley Campbell; A. De Navarro, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan; Mrs. Lewis Gouvernuer Morris and A. T. Preston, stopping with Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson; Mrs. William Post, visiting James J. Van Alen; Stephen Sanford, William C. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence, the guests of Robert W. Goelet; Miss Baldwin, stopping with Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden; A. H. Ely, Jr., and F. R. Coudert, Jr., stopping with Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; Miss Krech of Southampton, Captain R. R. Glen of the British Embassy and his mother, Mrs. Glen of England; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Russell and S. F. T. Brock of Philadelphia, with Lieut. Commander and Mrs. John Borland; Mrs. Rodolphe Agassiz of Boston and Newport, with Miss Mitchell of St. Louis.

Registered at Bailey's Beach are Miss Fraser of Cleveland, visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Grosvenor; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Russell of New York, stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor; Captain R. R. Glen of the British Embassy; Henry Whitehouse and daughter, stopping at the New Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner tonight, and Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer gave luncheons today.

Henry H. Ripley of New York is visiting his fiancée, Miss Lesley F. Pearson.

G. W. Leavitt, Horse Breeder, Dies.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—George W. Leavitt, widely known as a horse breeder and buyer, died at his home in the Meadville district today. He was born in Pembroke, Me., sixty-eight years ago. He had a stable at Lexington, Ky., and had owned such racing successes as Bingen, Bob Douglas, and Gordon Prince.

IN TRIBUTE TO HAMMERSTEIN

John McCormack Offers to Sing at Impresario's Funeral.

John McCormack will sing at the funeral of Oscar Hammerstein today, it was announced last night by Arthur Hammerstein, who said that Mr. McCormack desired to show by his appearance something of the gratitude and friendship he felt for the impresario. The singer was one of those who were associated with Mr. Hammerstein in the heyday of the Manhattan Opera House.

Many persons went to Campbell's Funeral Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, yesterday, to view the body and letters and telegrams continued to pour in upon the family. Although no definite plans were announced, it was said that those who had been closest to Mr. Hammerstein were carrying on the discussion of a suitable memorial to him. The proposal of a memorial is reported to have been made first by Morris Gest, who suggested the erection of a building or a monument in Times Square, and others have indorsed the idea as fitting and practicable.

There will be a large gathering of theatrical and operatic notables at the public funeral services which will be held in the Temple Emanu-El at 11 o'clock this morning, conducted by Rabbi Joseph Silverman.

As announced the honorary pallbearers will be Lee Shubert, Abraham L. Erlanger, Marc Klaw, David Belasco, George M. Cohan, Al Woods, William A. Brady, J. J. Shubert, Morris Gest, Percy G. Williams, Lyle D. Andrews, and Henry Rosenberg.

Mrs. E. A. Eberle Dies.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Mrs. E. A. Eberle, 78 years old, died at her home here yesterday. Mrs. Eberle had been on the stage continuously for over sixty years. She was well known as Aunt March in "Little Women." Her first dramatic appearance was in New York with the Murdock Dramatic Association and she later played with Laura Keene, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Maggie Mitchell, Ada Rehan, and others.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM B. KELLER orf 2,142 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn, well known as a builder and in Republican circles in Bensonhurst, dropped dead late Saturday night while playing cards at the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Club, 8,729 Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Keller had been a sufferer from heart disease. He was 59 years old.

WILLIAM BENFORD AITKEN of 312 West Seventy-eighth Street died yesterday at the age of 52. He was President of the Bronx Savings Bank, the Bronx Safe Deposit Company, and the Aitken Construction Company of 165 Broadway. He was also a member of the Bar Association and had a law office at 165 Broadway. He was graduated from Columbia in 1888, later receiving M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the university.

Born.

FRANKLIN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Franklin (nee Rebe Wiesen) of Far Rockaway announce the birth of a daughter on Wednesday, July 30.

Died.

AITKEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, 1919, William Benford, dearly beloved husband of Nora Coote Aitken. Funeral services at his late residence, 312 West 78th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BACCHUS.—On Aug. 1, 1919, John Greenwood, D. D., rector emeritus of the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, beloved husband of the late Josephine Maria Stockbridge, father of Josephine Bacchus Truslow, Mary Stockbridge Danker and Stockbridge Bacchus, and grandfather of John Bacchus Truslow and Elisabeth Truslow. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Gates and Franklin Avs., on Monday, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Chestertown, Md., papers please copy.

BLISS.—Aug. 2, at her residence, 109 Lynton Place, White Plains, N. Y., Addie E. Bliss, aged 66 years. Funeral private, 2:30 P. M., Tuesday. Chester, Penn., papers please copy.

BOUCHER.—May Elizabeth Stephenson Boucher, beloved wife of Alfred M. Boucher, on Friday, Aug. 1, 1919, at her summer residence, Stamford Glen, Amelia. Funeral services private. Interment at Amenia Monday noon.

CONWAY.—John H. Brethren of DIRIGO LODGE, NO. 30, F. & A. M., are urgently requested to attend funeral services of our late beloved Worshipful Brother, John H. Conway, Aug. 4, at 12 noon, in the Masonic Hall at 46 West 23d St. By order ELIAS ROSENBLUTH, Master.

CUCCIA.—Mabel, beloved wife of Charles Cuccia, Aug. 1 lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St. Funeral notice later.

DRAKE.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 1, 1919, Mary Jeannette Wade, wife of Mahlon S. Drake. Funeral service will be held at her home, 98 Heller Parkway, Newark, on Monday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

DYATT.—Robert J., suddenly, at the home of his mother, 526 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1919. Services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday morning.

ENNIS.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 2, 1919, John Ennis, husband of the late Elizabeth Ennis (nee Gallagher) and beloved father of Ida E. Irwin, in his 51st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from 1,111 Dean St., (Hotel Chatelaine,) on Tuesday morning, Aug. 5, at 9 o'clock, thence to St. Theresa's Church, corner Classon Av. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment St. John's Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

Died.

EPSTEIN.—On Aug. 3 after a lingering illness, Isaac, beloved husband of Annis Epstein and father of Fannie Hahn and Adele Regensburg, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Union Field Cemetery on Monday morning, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock.

EPSTEIN.—Richard, the celebrated pianist member of the famous Elshuco Trio and well known as a pedagogue both in Europe and this country, Aug. 1. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St., on Monday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Suddenly on Aug. 3, Cornelius, beloved husband of Elizabeth, (nee Dougherty.) Funeral from his late residence, 702 West End Av., on Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 8:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Holy Name. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FITZGERALD.—Catharine U., suddenly, Sunday, Aug. 3, beloved wife of James R. Fitzgerald, 430 East 57th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORSHAY.—Jean, beloved daughter of Ralph H. and Ruth F. Forshay, on Aug. 1, 1919. Funeral service at the residence of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harvey Field, 274 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Monday, Aug. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

GANZENMULLER.—Entered into rest, Sunday, Aug. 3, 1919, August Ganzenmuller, in his 74th year, beloved father of Robert A. Ganzenmuller and Alice G. Schwegler. Funeral service Tuesday evening at half-past 8 at his late residence, 2,988 Marion Av., near 205st St. Interment private.

GILLIG.—At Rumson, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 3, 1919, Katherine E., beloved wife of John G. Gillig, 5 East 92d St., New York City, and mother of Anna M. Gillig, Amanda G. Siegal, Emma G. Betz, and George J. Gillig. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAMMERSTEIN.—On Aug. 1, 1919, Oscar, beloved husband of Emma Swift Hammerstein and father of Arthur Hammerstein, Mrs. Rosa Tostivan, and Mrs. Stella Keating. Remains lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell.) Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanuel, 43d St. and 7th Av., on Monday at 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

HURLBUTT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 3, 1919, Horace Carpentier Hurlbutt, Jr., son of Horace C. and grandson of the late Ambrose S. Hurlbutt of Westport, Conn. Funeral services at his late country residence, Norfield, Weston, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Willowbrook, Westport, Conn.

KOLLER.—William B., beloved husband of Nora, (nee Rosenthal,) and fond father of Richard, of Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, suddenly. Funeral service at the home of his sister, 1,018 85th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, to which relatives and friends and members of Humboldt Lodge 512, F. and A. M.; Utrecht Council 1332, R. A.; Rehoboth Lodge 38, I. O. B. B.; Board of Governors, the I. O. B. B. Home, Yonkers; United Brothers Society, 16th A. D. Republican Club, Bath Beach, and Police Reserves, 70th Precinct, are invited. Interment private.

LANGHORST.—On Aug. 1, Minnie, beloved wife of August Langhorst. Funeral services to be held at her late residence, 213 East 57th St., on Sunday evening, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

LANIGAN.—At 107 Harrison Av., Port Richmond, S. I., on Aug. 3, Catherine Theresa, beloved daughter of Mary and the late James F. Lanigan. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Mary of the Assumption, Port Richmond, S. I., Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 10 A. M.

NIEBERG.—Louis, Aug. 3, 1919. Funeral will take place Aug. 4, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, 945 East 163d St.

NIX.—At Asbury Park, N. J., Friday, Aug. 1, 1919, Ella S., beloved wife of John W. Nix of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services 3:30 P. M. Monday, Aug. 4, at Fairchild's Funeral Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

PATRICK.—Joan, age 18 months, beloved daughter of Casimir C. Patrick and Leonora White Patrick, of 121 West 87th St. Funeral private, Tuesday morning.

POTTER.—At Northport, L. I., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1919, Mary I. Potter, in her 70th year. Funeral services from her late residence, Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M.

REID.—Aug. 2, Maria M., daughter of the late Michael Reid, at Far Rockaway, N. Y. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, Far Rockaway, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

SEAMAN.—At Glen Head, L. I., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1919, Frank W. Seaman in his forty-third year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Glen Head, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 3:30 P. M.

SHAW.—At New York City, Aug. 2, Frank E. Shaw, M. D., of 462 Convent Av., in his 57th year. Funeral service at the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Monday, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Groveland, Mass., at convenience of family. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent. Exeter, N. H., and Groveland, Mass., papers please copy.

In Memoriam

ROSENBERG.—In memory of my beloved wife, Ray Rosenberg, (nee Lakin,) who departed this life Aug. 4, 1918.

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Legislature attempts to relieve Housing situation—Passes Bill To Allow One Family Houses to be Remodeled to hold Four (see page 823 of Real Estate Record—Builders Guide)
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YANKEES' OWNERS NOTIFY JOHNSON THEY WILL CARRY MAYS CASE INTO COURT

OWNERS OF YANKS TO ENJOIN JOHNSON

Colonels Ruppert and Huston Will Carry Fight for Carl Mays Into Court.

REFUSE TO ATTEND MEETING

Big Baseball Battle Precipitated by Ban's Belated Action Against Former Boston Pitcher.

Colonel Jacob Ruppert and Lieut. Col. T. L. Huston, owners of the New York Yankees, have declared open warfare upon Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and today the famous case of Pitcher Carl Mays will go into the civil courts. Unless Johnson changes his stand in regard to the pitcher the battle will be carried to the bitter end, as the New York owners do not intend to let up in their fight until they get the action which they feel is their due.

Johnson arrived in New York yesterday afternoon from Washington and he met Colonels Ruppert and Huston at the Holland House early last evening. They presented their side of the case, arguing that if Johnson believed Mays should be suspended he should have taken the action before they had purchased the player. They base their argument on the fact that other clubs were dealing for the player's services and any let-up on their part would mean his capture by one of the teams battling the Yankees for the American League pennant. As Johnson failed to take any action against the player until he found out that Mays had been purchased by the Yankees they charged that the league President was not acting in good faith.

Johnson declined to raise the suspension. He gave as his reason that five clubs in the league had requested that he suspend the player for the balance of the season, a most unusual request as viewed by the local owners. The clubs he mentioned were Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Washington, and Philadelphia. The owners of the Yankees have positive knowledge that two, possibly three, of these clubs were bidding for Mays's services up to the time that the Yankees closed the deal with Owner Harry Frazee of the Boston Red Sox. The Chicago White Sox, one of the strongest bidders for the player, are not mentioned by Johnson. It had been intimated since Mays's suspension by Johnson that the league President did not care to offend Charles Comiskey.

Will Enjoin President.

This morning the Yankee owners will go into court to ask that Johnson be enjoined from taking any action against Mays that will interfere with their rights to his services in games played by the club. Carrying baseball squabbles into the courts is somewhat unusual procedure, but Johnson made no attempt to block Connie Mack last year in the celebrated Perry case, so this move against him is not exactly without precedent. In that instance Johnson disagreed with the decision of the National Commission, and their decision against Mack's right to the player was battled in the courts. Connie got an injunction, and Ban did not come out with anything to indicate that he was against the Mack system.

Johnson notified the Colonels near the close of yesterday's conference that he would call a special meeting of the American League for this city on Tuesday in order to consider the case. He would take this action, he declared, inasmuch as five clubs had requested him to suspend the player and he did not feel at liberty to raise the suspension without consulting them.

Ban Ban believed such a move would placate the New York owners he thought incorrectly. They notified him promptly that they would attend no such meeting with a majority all set before the doors were opened and would seek to get their rights through legal channels, rather than through club owners who may be fighting them for a pennant. The proposed meeting will have no effect on the plan of Ruppert and Huston to fight Johnson in court. This action is scheduled to get under way this morning, and nothing will stop it except Johnson raising the suspension of Mays.

Statement of Owners.

The owners of the Yankees last night gave out the following statement as to their attitude and plans regarding the Mays case:

We met Mr. Johnson at the Holland House tonight, (Sunday,) and requested that he lift the suspension on Mays. Mr. Johnson refused, stating that five clubs of the American League had requested that Mays be suspended for the balance of the season. These clubs are supposed to be Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Washington, and Philadelphia. We both know that two, possibly three, of the clubs which Mr. Johnson stated requested the suspension of Mays are clubs which were negotiating for the services of the player up to the time that we secured him.

Mr. Johnson, throwing the blame on these clubs, said he would have to consult them and he is calling a meeting of the American League club owners at New York on Tuesday next. This meeting we refuse to attend, inasmuch as the five protesting clubs would form a majority of the meeting. We will proceed at once to protect our rights by enjoining Mr. Johnson from interference with the club.

We feel that if it were a matter of discipline in the case of Mays New York would be the first club to back up Mr. Johnson, but Mr. Johnson's whole action in this matter seems to have been actuated by a desire to give Mr. Frazee the worst of it, and the Cleveland club the best of it. His negligence in not acting promptly has precipitated this situation.

JACOB RUPPERT.
T. L. HUSTON.

Parting of the Ways.

Both Ruppert and Huston have been stanch supporters of Johnson since they purchased the New York holdings of Frank Farrell in January, 1915, but they positively refuse to submit to any such action as the American League President has taken in this case. They have positive knowledge of other clubs' efforts to get Mays and will produce the same when the time comes for a showdown. Johnson probably could find out the same details before taking action.

The Mays case dates back to last month, when the pitcher quit the Boston Club during a game in Chicago and turned up two days later at Boston. He sent word to Edward Barrow, the Red Sox manager, that he was disgusted with conditions and was ready to quit baseball. He had previously been fined for hitting an abusive spectator at Shibe Park, who was hurling loud talk from one of the boxes.

Once it became known that Mays had quit the Boston club some very active bidding for his services developed. Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland, all of which clubs are in the American League pennant fight, positively entered into negotiations for the players. The Yankees' owners got busy at the same time. For three weeks nothing happened, and then it was announced that Mays had been sold to the Yankees for a price estimated at from $25,000 to $40,000 and Pitchers Russell and McGraw.

During all the time of negotiations Johnson did not intimate that the player was to be suspended for the season, nor did he notify the various clubs that he would not allow any other team to use him. As soon as announcement was made of the sale to the Yankees Johnson announced that Mays was suspended, expressed great surprise that any club would deal for the player and later made some mention of a possible suspension for the season.

Mays reported to the Yankees last Wednesday, and has been in uniform daily. He is ready to work now, but Manager Huggins has not been able to use him, owing to the Johnson decree. Meanwhile the two players given up by the Yankee owners with the large amount of cash, have reported at Boston and have played in games with the Red Sox.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Detroit, 3.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 3. (Second game.)
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	58	34	.630
Cleveland	52	40	.565
New York	50	40	.556
Detroit	51	41	.554
St. Louis	49	40	.551
Boston	40	49	.449
Washington	39	55	.415
Philadelphia	24	64	.273

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	61	29	.678
New York	57	28	.671
Chicago	48	39	.552
Brooklyn	43	44	.494
Pittsburgh	43	47	.478
Boston	32	53	.376
Philadelphia	31	52	.373
St. Louis	31	54	.365

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
(Other teams not scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
(Other teams not scheduled.)

DODGERS AND CARDS DIVIDE TWIN BILL

Doak Gets 2-1 Decision in Duel with Mamaux — Brooklyn Wins Second, 8-3.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—The Brooklyn Dodgers split a double bill with the St. Louis Cardinals here this afternoon while about 6,000 spectators looked on. The Cards took the first game, a pitchers' battle between Al Mamaux and Wild William Doak, by a score of 2 to 1. In the second clash all the Brooklyn heavy artillery was concentrated on the combined efforts of Elmer Jacobs, Marvin Goodwin, and Frank Woodward, and when the carnage was over the Robins were nestling comfortably on the attractive end of an 8 to 3 score.

Mamaux worked hard for victory in the first game, but the fates were against him. The Dodgers drew first blood, scoring in the third frame. In the sixth the Cardinals knotted the count on a pass and Rogers Hornsby's double, and in the seventh Jack Miller and Jack Smith rapped out a brace of hits, which, with a sacrifice in between, gave the Cardinals the game.

Otto Miller paved the way for the Dodgers' run in the third with a single. The Brooklyn backstop raced to third when Mamaux nicked Doak for a safety and scored when Olson forced Mamaux at second.

In the sixth Mamaux presented Scott with a free ticket to first which resulted disastrously. Hornsby scored his teammate with a resounding double to right and the score was tied. The Cardinals continued in the seventh where they left off in the sixth, and won the game. Miller beat out a bunt on the third base line, and Mamaux sacrificed. Jack Smith then rapped out a single which scored Miller with the winning run.

Burleigh Grimes held the Cardinals spellbound in the nightcap encounter, allowing them but one safe blow in six innings. The right end of his Brooklyn cronies on a batting rampage meanwhile caused the Dodger right-hander to relax his vigilance in the closing innings and he was nicked for two runs in the seventh and another in the ninth. Burleigh, however, didn't let the Cardinals become too familiar with his offerings.

While Grimes was baffling the Cardinals the Dodgers leaped hungrily on Jacobs, Goodwin, and Woodward in order and pelted them to all corners of the lot. Hy Myers led in the Brooklyn attack, driving out a home run in the opening game, which gave the Dodgers a three-run margin to start with. Johnston and Griffith were safe on errors by Lavan and Hornsby in the first inning and Myers selected the occasion to send the ball sailing over Smith's head in right field for a circuit drive.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Heathcote,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Stock,3b	2	1	0	3	2
Hornsby,2b	4	0	2	0	1
McHenry,lf	3	0	0	5	0
Dilhoefer,c	3	0	0	5	1
J.Miller,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	2	7
Smith,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Doak,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	27	2	6	27	13

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	3	0
Johnston,2b	4	0	2	0	1
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	0	1
Z.Wheat,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Myers,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Ward,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Krueger	1	0	0	0	0
O.Miller,c	3	1	2	4	2
Mamaux,p	3	0	1	1	4
Total	33	1	6	24	8

a Batted for Ward in ninth.

Errors—Olson, Konetchy, J. Miller, Lavan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Hornsby, Smith (2.) Sacrifice hit—Lavan. Double plays—Dilhoefer and Lavan, Stock, Hornsby, and J. Miller; C. Miller and Konetchy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 2; Doak, 1. Struck out—By Mamaux, 3; Doak, 3.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	1	2	1	3
Johnston,2b	3	1	0	0	3
Griffith,rf	5	2	3	3	0
Z.Wheat,lf	5	0	1	3	0
Myers,cf	5	3	4	3	0
Konetchy,1b	5	0	2	13	0
Ward,3b	3	0	2	1	5
M.Wheat,c	5	1	1	4	0
Grimes,p	4	0	0	0	8
Total	39	8	15	27	19

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Heathcote,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Stock,3b	4	1	1	1	5
Hornsby,3b	3	1	1	1	2
McHenry,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Clemens,c	3	0	0	8	1
Miller,1b	3	0	0	13	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	5	5
Smith,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Jacobs,p	3	0	0	1	3
Goodwin,p	0	0	0	0	0
aShotton	1	0	0	0	0
Woodward,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	4	27	16

a Batted for Goodwin in the eighth.

Errors—Hornsby, Lavan.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Myers, Heathcote. Three-base hits—Olson, Hornsby. Home run—Myers. Stolen bases—Myers, Heathcote. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Sacrifice flies—Ward, Johnston, McHenry, Hornsby. Double plays—Jacobs, Miller, and Lavan; Stock, Lavan, and Miller. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Woodward, 1. Hits—Off Jacobs, 10 in 7 innings; Goodwin, 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jacobs, (Olson.) Struck out—By Grimes, 2; Jacobs, 2. Losing pitcher—Jacobs.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 6; Toledo, 0.
(First game.)
Indianapolis, 7; Toledo, 2.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 3; Columbus, 1.
(First game.)
Louisville, 10; Columbus, 1.
(Second game.)
St. Paul, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Milwaukee, 7; Minneapolis, 4.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
(Second game.)

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 10; Hartford, 0.
Providence, 2; Worcester, 1.
Springfield, 7; New Haven, 3.
Pittsfield, 2; Waterbury, 1.

GIANTS BLANK REDS IN LAST OF SERIES

Barnes Pitches Masterly Ball While McGraw's Men Bunch Hits Off Reuther.

RECORD CROWD SEES GAME

Official Paid Attendance Is 32,121, the Largest in Redland Baseball History—Burns Hits Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The Giants closed their series with the Reds with a victory today by a score of 4 to 0. Jess Barnes, cool in the face of a hostile crowd that numbered more than 32,000—the paid attendance was 32,121—hurled superbly and received gilt-edged support, so that the Reds never really had an opportunity to get started. Walter Reuther, Pat Moran's sensational southpaw, faced the Giants at the start of the fray, and was hit hard in spots, while his support was not of the best. Reuther retired in the eighth to allow Ivy Wingo to bat for him, and Hod Eller pitched the last inning. Burns's batting played a big part in the victory.

The crowd was the greatest in the history of baseball in Cincinnati. The exodus of the fans from the downtown section of the city in the direction of the ball park began at noon, and when play was called the Redland rooters jammed the stands and overflowed the field. Other hundreds viewed the game from windows and roofs of houses in the vicinity of the park, while still other hundreds were turned away when the big gates swung closed as the teams took the field for the contest.

The gathering was, on the whole, an orderly one, though after the game a horde of rabid fans surrounded the Giants as they left the field, tagging at their heels and shouting defiance at the players as they disappeared within their dressing rooms. The prompt arrival of policemen prevented an outbreak, as the officers dispersed the mob speedily.

Reuther Makes Fine Start.

Reuther started strong, fanning Burns and Young in the first inning, while Fletcher lifted a fly to Roush. Rath welcomed Barnes for a single to start the home half of the inning, and Daubert poked a single to centre on which Rath dashed to third. Groh lifted a pop fly, which was gathered in by Gonzales in front of the plate. Roush chopped the ball in front of the rubber, and Barnes tossed it to Gonzales in time to nail Rath as he attempted to score. Neale then forced Roush, Fletcher to Doyle, Fletcher making a splendid play on Neale's sharp grounder.

The Giants again went out in order in the second, but led off for the Reds in that frame by smashing a hit past Zimmerman. Bressler expired, Gonzales to Chase, and Rariden lifted a short fly to Young. Reuther then struck out. Again in the third Reuther disposed of the Giants in order, and the Reds failed to get a man on base in their half of the inning.

Giants Score in Fourth.

Burns led off in the fourth with a double into the crowd in left field. Young moved him along to third with a sacrifice, and Fletcher, who played a wonderful brand of ball throughout the entire series, pasted a single to centre on which Burns romped over the plate. On the hit and run Doyle slammed a single to right, Fletcher racing to third. Kauff sent a blazing sacrifice liner to Neale, Fletcher, in a great effort to keeping past Rariden and over the plate as the backstop took a splendid throw from Neale. Zimmerman hit to Groh, who tagged Doyle out on the line between second and third.

Barnes again turned the Reds away in order in their half of this inning. Roush filed to Young, Burns pulled down Neale's liner, and Kopf was retired by Doyle and Chase.

To start the fifth, Chase got two bases on Neale's muff of his long fly to right centre. Gonzales attempted a sacrifice, but Reuther made a fine play on his bunt and whipped the ball to Groh in time to head Chase off at third. Barnes also tried to sacrifice, but bunted the ball on a line into Reuther's hands. Burns then hammered a triple into the crowd in right field, Gonzales scoring. Young drew a base on balls, but when Burns and Young tried a double steal Burns was trapped and run down between third base and the plate, Rariden to Reuther to Groh.

Bressler was thrown out by Fletcher at the outset of the Reds' half of the fifth and Groh sent a fly to Burns. However, Reuther lobbed a hit to short right centre and Rath worked Barnes for a pass. Daubert hit a scorching drive through the box but Fletcher went over back of second base to whisk the ball off the turf and toss it to Doyle in time to force Rath.

Kauff singled to centre with two out in the sixth, but nothing came of it, as Zimmerman was pegged out by Rath. Fletcher made a shoestring catch of Groh's liner in the Reds' half of the inning but Roush crashed the ball into the crowd in left centre for three bases. Neale smashed one savagely at Zimmerman, but Heinie clutched the speeding pellet with both hands and, stepping on third, doubled Roush several feet off the base.

Another Run in Seventh.

At the start of the seventh Chase got two bases on a hit to right field that would have been good for only a single had not Neale loafed on the drive. Gonzales pushed Hal along to third with a sacrifice. Barnes grounded to Daubert, Chase holding third, But Burns beat out a hit to the short field, scoring Chase. Burns continued on to second on Kopf's wild peg past first. Young then was retired by Kopf and Daubert.

Kopf and Bressler expired on flies to Kauff in the Reds' half of the seventh and Rariden was an easy out on a hopper to Doyle.

Fletcher led off in the eighth with a line single to centre, but Roush pulled down Doyle's high fly. Kauff forced Fletcher at second, Rath to Kopf, and Zimmerman ended the inning with a fly to Roush.

Young skirted the crowd in right centre to drag down Wingo's fly in the Reds' portion of the eighth. Rath lined to Zim and Daubert was easy for Doyle and Chase. Eller, an exponent of the shine ball, went to the hill for the Reds in the ninth and fanned Chase and Gonzales in rapid succession. Barnes scratched a hit through the box, but Burns was called out on strikes.

The Reds died without a struggle in their half of the last frame. Barnes tossed out Groh, and Doyle threw out Roush and Neale.

To add the world series atmosphere to today's game, four umpires were assigned by President John A. Heydler of the National League. Klem worked behind the plate, Emslie officiated on the bases, Harrison was posted on the right field foul line, and McCormick on the left field chalk line.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	3	2	0
Young,rf	2	0	0	3	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	1	3
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	3	0
Chase,1b	4	1	1	9	1
Gonzales,c	3	1	0	5	0
Barnes,p	4	0	1	2	4
Total	33	4	9	27	14

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Roush,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Neale,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Kopf,ss	3	0	1	1	1
Bressler,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Rariden,c	3	0	0	6	1
Reuther,p	2	0	1	1	4
aWingo	1	0	0	0	0
Eller,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	5	27	8

a Batted for Reuther in the sixth.

Errors—Neale, Kopf.

New York	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Burns, Chase. Three-base hits—Roush, Burns. Stolen base—Doyle. Sacrifices hits—Young, Gonzales. Sacrifice fly—Kauff. Double play—Zimmerman (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off Reuther, 1; Barnes, 3. Hits—Off Reuther, 8 in 8 innings; Eller, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Reuther, 5; Eller, 3; Barnes, 1. Losing pitcher—Reuther.

Five Leading Batsmen in the Major Leagues

American League.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Cobb	77	304	54	112	.368
Sisler	86	343	63	120	.337
Veach	91	338	56	120	.355
Peckinpaugh	85	315	72	108	.343
Jackson	92	340	49	114	.335

National League.

Cravath	62	190	31	67	.353
E. Wheat	87	341	46	110	.323
Roush	85	319	42	103	.323
Myers	82	312	36	100	.321
McHenry	68	177	19	56	.316

NEWARK BATS OUT A DOUBLE VICTORY

Strong Hitting Wins Two Games from Reading—Busy Day for Rommel in Box.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Newark won two loosely played, free hitting games from Reading today. The first game ended 9 to 7 in Newark's favor after a seesaw contest. Rommel started this game, but was lifted after a five-run lead had been effaced by Reading. McCabe finished strong, while Newark batted Barrels, who succeeded Schwartz for Reading, at will.

In the second game Rommel went back and won over the full route by a 10-to-6 total. Bruggy was the star of this game, getting four hits and driving in six runs. Weinert was knocked off the rubber in the third, when Newark grabbed four runs by bunting safely thrice and then switching to hitting. Brown, Reading's star pitcher, came in at this stage, but fared not a whole lot better than his mate.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEWARK, (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,2b	4	2	1	6	3
Dowd,ss	4	1	2	1	3
Jacobs,cf	4	2	2	4	0
Bruggy,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Zimmerman,1b	1	1	1	5	0
Letter,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Zim'man,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Madden,c	3	0	0	5	0
Walsh,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Rommel,p	1	0	0	0	1
McCabe,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	30	9	10	27	9

READING, (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Altenberg,rf	5	1	1	0	0
Burns,cf	4	1	1	5	0
Welser,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Konnick,c	4	2	2	4	3
Sheridan,3b	4	1	3	1	1
Doolan,2b	3	1	1	2	1
Walsh,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Fisher,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Schwartz,p	1	0	1	0	2
Barrels,p	2	0	0	2	1
Total	36	7	11	24	10

Errors—Burns, Doolan, Fisher, Schwartz, Barrels, Dowd, (3.)

Newark	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	—9
Reading	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	—7

Two-base hit—Jacobs. Stolen bases—Dowd, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Barrels. Sacrifice flies—Rommel, Madden, Walsh, Burns, Doolan. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Reading, 5. First base on errors—Reading, 2; Newark, 3. Bases on balls—Off Schwartz, 1; Rommel, 1; Barrels, 2; McCabe, 1. Hits—Off Rommel, 6 in 3 innings; McCabe, 5 in 6; Schwartz, 4 in 2; Barrels, 6 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Schwartz, (Miller.) Struck out—By Rommel, 1; McCabe, 3; Barrels, 3. Winning Pitcher—McCabe. Losing pitcher—Barrels.

SECOND GAME.

NEWARK, (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,2b	4	1	0	2	2
Dowd,ss	2	3	2	2	2
Jacobs,cf	4	1	0	5	0
Bruggy,lf	2	2	4	1	2
Zim'man,rf	5	0	2	2	0
Zimmerman,1b	5	0	2	9	0
Madden,c	3	1	0	1	2
Walsh,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Rommel,p	4	1	2	1	6
Total	34	10	13	27	16

READING, (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Altenberg,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Burns,cf	5	0	0	2	0
Welser,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Sheridan,3b	4	1	2	0	3
Doolan,2b	4	1	2	4	2
Walsh,1b	5	1	1	11	0
Fisher,ss	4	0	1	2	8
Konnick,c	4	0	1	2	8
Wiener,p	2	0	0	0	1
Brown,p	1	0	0	0	0
aKonnick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	12	24	14

a Konnick batted for Wiener in fourth.

Errors—Doolan, Brown, Dowd, Letter, Walsh.

Newark	1	0	4	2	0	0	3	0	—10	
Reading	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0—7	

Two-base hits—Madden, Altenberg, Sheridan. Three-base hit—Sheridan. Sacrifice hits—Zimmerman, Brown. Sacrifice fly—Madden. Double plays—Walsh, Bruggy, and Rommell; Sheridan, Doolan, and Walsh; Miller and Bruggy. Left on bases—Reading, 7; Newark, 6. First base on errors—Newark, 1; Reading, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wiener, 3; Brown, 1; Rommell, 2. Hits—Off Wiener, 6 in 3 innings; Brown, 7 in 5. Struck out—By Wiener, 2; Rommell, 3; Brown, 3. Losing pitcher—Brown.

SKEETERS GET EVEN BREAK.

Blank Orioles in First Game and Are Shut Out in Second.

Bill Donovan's Skeeters and Jack Dunn's Orioles split up yesterday's bargain bill at the Jersey City ball park. The local athletes got away with the opening scramble by a margin of 1 to 0, but after their splendid battle in the inaugural the Skeeters' efforts relaxed in the final setto, with the result that the Orioles had the issue all their own way, and turned the tables, 9 to 0.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

JERSEY CITY, (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wig'worth,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Fitzs'ns,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Denoville,1b	4	0	3	9	1
Bauman,2b	3	0	3	3	3
Zitman,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Kane,rf	3	0	1	2	1
Moeers,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Cobb,c	3	0	0	5	2
Schacht,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	29	1	8*	26	14

BALTIMORE, (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Lefler,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Honig,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Bentley,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Bishop,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Boley,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Schaufele,c	3	0	0	5	2
Frank,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	32	0	1	24	13

*Bentley out, hit by batted ball.

Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Fitzsimmons, Lefler, Bentley. Stolen base—Kane. Sacrifice hit—Fitzsimmons. Double play—Bauman and Schacht. Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; Baltimore, 1. Bases on balls—Off Frank, 2; Schacht, 2. Struck out—By Schacht, 1; Frank, 4. Winning pitcher—Schacht. Losing pitcher—Frank.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE, (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel,3b	4	2	4	1	2
Lefler,lf,c	5	1	0	1	0
Jacobson,cf	5	0	4	2	0
Honig,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Bentley,1b	5	0	1	9	0
Bishop,2b	3	2	1	1	2
Boley,ss	5	1	2	1	5
Schaufele,c	2	1	1	2	0
Dunn,lf	1	1	0	2	0
Hill,p	4	1	0	3	6
Total	39	9	13	27	16

JERSEY CITY, (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wig'worth,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Fitzs'ns,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Denoville,1b	4	0	1	7	3
Bauman,2b	2	0	0	3	3
Zitman,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Kane,rf	4	0	0	5	0
Moeers,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Hyde,c	3	0	1	9	1
Tipple,p	1	0	0	2	0
Mooney,p	2	0	0	1	0
aHudgins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	3	27	14

a—Batted for Maloney in ninth.

Errors—Lefler, Honig, Bishop, (3,) Schaufele, Moeers, Fitzsimmons, Hyde.

Baltimore	0	0	1	4	1	1	2	0	0—9
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Jacobson, (2,) Stolen bases—Maisel, Denoville, (2,) Bauman. Sacrifice hit—Fitzsimmons. Double plays—Fitzsimmons, (unassisted;) Zitman, Moeers and Bauman. Left on bases—Jersey City, 8; Baltimore, 8. Bases on balls—Off Tipple, 3; Maloney, 2; Hill, 2. Hits—Off Tipple, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; Maloney, 7 in 5 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Hill, (Bauman.) Struck out—By Tipple, 1; Maloney, 1; Hill, 2. Wild Pitch—Tipple. Winning pitcher—Hill. Losing pitcher—Tipple.

Other International Scores.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	2
Binghamton	6	13	2
Jordan and Bengough, Barnes and Fischer.			
Toronto	2	6	2
Rochester	1	10	3
Peterson and Deufel, Clifford and O'Neil.			

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	73	20	.709
Toronto	68	36	.647
Newark	52	50	.565
Buffalo	55	45	.550
Binghamton	48	52	.480
Rochester	41	59	.410
Jersey City	35	66	.347
Reading	32	64	.333

WHERE THE

BEHR AND RICHARDS CAPTURE NORTH SIDE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP IN DOUBLES

BEHR AND RICHARDS GAIN TENNIS TITLE

Defeat Binzen and Henderson in Five Sets for North Side Championship.

THIRD TROPHY OF SEASON

Victorious Pair Had Previously Captured Two Other Metropolitan Tournaments.

In a spectacular five-set match, staged on the clay courts of the University Heights Tennis Club, Vincent Richards and Allen Behr yesterday afternoon won the North Side doubles championship, defeating Elliott H. Binzen and Embree H. Henderson of the home club, 7–5, 3–6, 3–6, 6–3, 6–3.

This tournament had been on the way to conclusion since shortly after July 4, the absence of Richards in the West forcing repeated postponements, and a complete replay being necessary after one start had been interrupted by darkness and rain, with the sets at one-all. Yesterday's decision was reached through a full session of sparkling tennis, all four players hitting hard overhead, and generally refusing to resort to safety play, preferring to go after the points as quickly as possible with forcing shots.

The winners played in far more attractive style than when they captured the Metropolitan and Manhattan titles early in June, both having since then rounded into close to their best form. Binzen also, although he has not been on the courts much recently, flashed his most sensational shots yesterday, while Henderson supported him in his usual dependable fashion.

The match was remarkable in the fact that the losers won three points more than the winners, totaling 171 to 168, and also leading in the point score of the opening set, 40 to 39, although at the short end on games. It was a very even battle all the way, with a slight superiority of team work and individual play eventually deciding the issue.

Binzen had an unbeatable streak in the third set, driving back the hardest smashes for clean counterkills, and working his most reckless strokes successfully. Toward the close of the fourth set and in the early stages of the fifth Richards experienced a similar period of brilliancy, also taking long chances and getting consistently good results. Behr used his lobs and chops to good effect, occasionally driving one by way of variety, and keeping very steady on his volleys. Henderson's play was careful and conservative, his service being always well placed, though never severe, and his net play bringing in many a tally through his quick eye for the openings.

Richards started the serving, followed by Binzen, Behr, and Henderson, all four winning in order, with the indoor champion repeating for a 3–2 lead. By breaking through Binzen's delivery, the Metropolitan title-holders increased this advantage to 4–2 and went on to 5–2 on Behr's service. Henderson replied with a love game, and the upsetting of Richards made it 5–4, a love game served by Binzen completing the pull-up and deucing the games. Behr, however, won again and a deuce game resulted in another break, this time through Henderson, the set going at 7–5.

The summary:

North Side Championship.

Doubles—Final Round—Vincent Richards and Allen Behr defeated Elliott H. Binzen and Embree H. Henderson, 7–5, 3–6, 3–6, 6–3, 6–3.

Score By Points.

FIRST SET.

		P. G.
Richards and Behr	44 6 34 4 01 04 5–39	–7
Binzen and Henderson	26 4 52 2 44 4 23	–40 –5

SECOND SET.

Binzen & Henderson	6 6 6 4 5 4 4 6 5	–46 –8
Richards & Behr	8 3 4 0 7 0 1 4 3	–35 –3

THIRD SET.

Binzen & Henderson	5 0 4 3 4 5 5 8 4	–43 –4
Richards & Behr	3 4 2 5 2 3 5 0 1	–25 –3

FOURTH SET.

Richards & Behr	2 4 4 2 5 0 4 4 4	–31 –4
Binzen & Henderson	4 0 1 4 3 4 2 1 1	–30 –3

FIFTH SET.

Richards & Behr	0 4 4 6 4 4 3 3 4	–37 –6
Binzen & Henderson	4 2 1 4 6 2 5 6 2	–32 –3

Comment on Current Events in the World of Sports

Ban Johnson and the Mays Case.

The owners of the Yankees will be justified in taking the Mays case into court if President Ban Johnson does not back water. After sacrificing two valuable players and a large sum of money to get Mays in a legitimate transaction, the head of the organization has suspended the player for the season. This is an apparent interference with property rights which would hardly be tolerated in any other business. The American League head has been conducting affairs in a high-handed way for years, but he has made one serious mistake. He has failed to change with the times. Baseball cannot be conducted in the manner in which it was carried on when Johnson organized the American League.

Baseball men have always been skeptical about taking baseball into the courts. It finally was dragged to the bar by the disgruntled Federal League invaders of Baltimore, with the result that it was declared a trust and a violation of interstate commerce. Last Summer Johnson himself permitted Owner Connie Mack of the Athletics to take the Scott Perry case into court, so Messrs. Ruppert and Huston have a precedent on which to carry their case before the legal authorities.

The owners of the Yankees cannot but believe that Johnson's interference in the Carl Mays case is one of discrimination. If he wanted to suspend Mays for violation of rules of discipline, he had three weeks to do it in before Mays was traded to New York. While Mays was a member of the Boston Club his case was not taken up at all by Johnson. It was a case between the Boston club and the player and was settled satisfactorily to both parties concerned. Johnson did not make it a part of his business until he learned that the player had gone to the New York club, when Chicago and Cleveland were both negotiating for him. Ruppert and Huston proved to be the better bargain makers, and now the fruit of their bargaining is annulled by Johnson's arbitrary ruling.

There has been a lack of unity in the ranks of the American League club owners for some time. There is strong opposition to Johnson. Last Winter a movement was on foot to dethrone him and it was the influence of the vote of the New York club which really kept him in office when the opposition was ready to take radical action.

There have been numerous cases in the American League where players have committed the same offense as Mays and have been traded to another club without a word of protest from Johnson. One recent case of this was that of Hubert Leonard, the player traded to New York who refused to report here. Detroit and other clubs were allowed to negotiate for him and Detroit landed the player. Johnson didn't suspend him after the trade was made, as he did in the Mays case. New York has legal rights in this case which apparently are much stronger than the legal rights on which Mack carried the Perry case to the courts. This case broke the power of the National Commission, and if the Mays case is taken to the courts it is a fairly safe prediction that it will break the power of Ban Johnson.

Baseball followers have not believed, however, that Johnson, no matter how strong his wish to discriminate against the New York club, would permit this case to go to a showdown. The fewer legal entanglements baseball gets into the better it will be for the game. Ruppert and Huston mean business in this matter. They got Mays by fair competition and mean to use him. The New York owners have a large amount of money invested in the game. If they cannot conduct it in their own way, without being harassed at every turn, their investment will prove worthless. The two Colonels were highly successful business men before they went into baseball. They know what they are doing and the present extraordinary case has brought about a situation in which it must be decided whether Johnson or the men who have the money invested are to run the New York club.

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Boxing Conditions in New Jersey.

The need of a strong, fearless body to control the boxing game was never more urgent than at the present time, when some of the bouts in New Jersey are being conducted in such a haphazard manner. The first incident which showed the undesirable conditions in New Jersey occurred in Newark when a number of prominent spectators were unable to reach the seats their tickets called for because of incompetent, careless management. Similar confusion and inefficiency were evident at the bout last week in Jersey City between Britton and Lewis. Numerous spectators who held reserved seat tickets were unable to get seated and had to stand up during the bout. There was a total absence of any pretense of courteous attention, of any wish to give the public proper service. The Boxing Commission is apparently giving little attention to how fight patrons are treated. As for the promoters, they are following the same grab-all policy which killed the boxing game in this State. "Get the money" appears to be their one idea.

Boxing is more popular in this country than ever before because of the great benefit it proved in the army and navy. Jersey promoters are making capital of this popularity, and some of them seem to think that boxing patrons are docile enough to stand for careless treatment indefinitely. In this they are mistaken. Boxing patrons will tolerate the Jersey brand of handling the public for just so long—then will come general resentment, expressed in something besides words, and the boxing game will be doomed, just as it was in New York. The game was popular here and was well patronized as long as the clubs were adequately conducted and patrons treated with some fairness. Madison Square Garden a few years ago was a fine example of a well-conducted boxing club. However, grab-all promoters organized clubs right and left, and these soon had the game on the rocks. It will be the same old story in New Jersey unless the decision is reached, before it is too late, to give decent treatment to the public.

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Will Jerry Travers Come Back?

The leading figure in the Victory Tournament, which starts at Siwanoy on Wednesday, will undoubtedly be Jerry Travers. In years gone by he was the idol of American devotees of the royal and ancient sport, and during the heyday of his fame, while he was gathering to himself four national amateur championships and the national open title, there was no more interesting figure or magnetic personality on the links than the Wykagyl golfer. Handicapped from the tee by the inability successfully to control a wooden club shot, he was consistently inside his opponent on the second shot through the green. His putting was a joy to behold when he was on his game, and it was through his keen touch with the smallest club in the bag and his accuracy with the irons that he reached the leading position in amateur golf and held it over a period of years.

Of late years, however, practically since that June day in 1915 when he led Tom McNamara home at Baltusrol and was the second young American amateur to wrest the open title from the assembled multitude of foreign and home-bred professionals, his putting touch seemed to have deserted him and his famed control of his iron shots went a-glimmering. In four-ball exhibition matches played here and there through the country he generally had the highest single score, where formerly he was the glittering star of the cluster with a brilliant card. With the indomitable Travers spirit, he kept plugging away in silence, and his playing this season is causing rays of hope to spring up over the horizon of amateur golf. He was a tower of strength formerly; his loss was bitterly felt and deeply mourned, and his return to his old form would be a cause for great rejoicing among all enthusiasts of the game.

At Siwanoy this week he will be put to a severe test. Here he will find arrayed against him Oswald Kirkby, metropolitan amateur champion, playing the best game of his career; Max Marston, New Jersey champion and winner of so many invitation events of the year that he has lost count; A. L. Walker, Jr., intercollegiate champion and runner-up to Kirkby at Brooklawn; Jesse Guilford, the long-hitting New Englander; G. L. Conley, Westchester title holder; Bobbie Jones, and still other golfers who can make it interesting for any opponent. On the form that Travers displays in this tournament will be judged his chances to regain his national amateur laurels at Oakmont. This does not mean that he must win at Siwanoy to be considered a contender over the Pittsburgh course, but it is hoped that the former champion will prove by his playing that he is once more regaining control of those shots and clubs that once placed him on the throne of amateur golf. With that to start with, coupled to his long experience and superb fighting qualities, he will be a prominent contender wherever he plays.

***

Tennis Tradition and Popularity.

There was a time when lawn tennis was considered an exclusive game, the sport of the idle rich, something past the understanding and therefore beneath the contempt of the average athletic fan. That period has completely faded into oblivion, and tennis is today conversely in danger of being overpopularized, if such a thing be possible. It has already been proved that more people, the world over, play or try to play tennis than the wildest total of devotees that any other sport can legitimately claim. As a spectacle, also, the game is growing to such proportions that the number of spectators at important tournaments is beginning to suggest even the crowds drawn by such popular sports as baseball and racing. And herein lies a problem which is already making its presence felt.

The traditions of tennis demand that the spectator be an absolute neutral so far as the match is concerned, an emotionless, unprejudiced, unopinionated automaton, trained to applaud at the proper time, but forbidden to express his feelings beyond the precincts of strict decorum. The ruling of an official is never to be questioned; an error on the part of a player is never to be greeted with partisan enthusiasm; no act or sound shall ever intrude upon the silent concentration which is the prime instance due. Tennis says the edition is to be a gentleman's game, no matter how many animal instincts have to be curbed in the process of keeping it so.

All this is right and proper. But inevitably, as tennis grows more and more popular and it appeals more and more to those who are fundamentally ignorant of its traditions and its etiquette, it will be subjected to the rough familiarity and intimate partisanship which are the very life-blood of our national game. A striking example of this occurred in staid, well-behaved Boston last week. The spectators refused to accept one of the decisions in the challenge match for the Longwood Bowl, and the howls and protestations were enough to make one believe that "Take him out!" "Oh, you robber!" and "Kill the ump!" were already waiting in the not far distant future. In this particular case, Umpire Mansfield very properly upheld the questioned decision, and the profiting player, William M. Johnston, with equal grace, declined to accept the advantage. But this by no means atoned for the "rooting" propensities of the bleacherites. Such rowdyism must be nipped in the bud, or the prestige of tennis, built up through centuries of true artistocracy among games, will become a mere memory, a formless shadow of vanished significance.

The National Tennis Umpires' Association, of which Edward C. Conlin is Chairman, should make it a special feature of its activities to see that the gallery at all important tournaments is kept in order. If ignorant or wilfully disorderly spectators insist upon interfering with the decisions and interrupting the proceedings on the court, it should not be a difficult matter to eject the offenders. A few test cases, vigorously prosecuted, might do wonders in establishing a standard of behavior for future tennis galleries. Popularity is desirable, but let it not be purchased at the sacrifice of traditions which have become practically unique in the annals of sport.

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The Jockeys at Saratoga.

Although the West has so far produced but few horses of real championship calibre, it has at least made one valuable contribution toward the success of the Saratoga racing season. The Western jockeys are already making their presence felt and, since among these are half a dozen boys who have made fine records in Kentucky, there is a prospect that the quality of riding will be improved during the meeting.

There has been much criticism this season of the jockeys riding on the Eastern tracks. With the exception of some half a dozen riders, the boys who appeared in silks on the metropolitan courses were not up to the standard of other years, in the opinion of most horsemen. There is little doubt that many good horses have gone down to defeat this season through bad jockeyship rather than through any failure of their own.

When racing was being conducted in various sections of the country it was almost impossible to obtain enough good jockeys, and owners were obliged to trust their racers to boys of inferior skill. But now that Saratoga is the Mecca of the turf for the month without opposition anywhere in the country, or in Canada for that matter, the best jockeys have come East.

Among the boys from Kentucky who have already made an impression here are C. Robinson, Murray, the Howard brothers, Thurber, Gentry, and Boyle. In addition, Earl Sande, who is one of the top-notchers and a really finished rider, has returned to the saddle after being on the ground for two months. With these, along with such riders as Loftus, Fator, Knapp, Fairbrother, Shuttinger, and Kummer, enough good boys can be had to fill out almost any race on the card.

Sande, who was set down at Latonia for a foul which merited the long suspension he received, is a capable rider, as he demonstrated Saturday when he came home on two winners, and in both instances contributed much to the victory by his good judgment of pace and ability to ride out a race. His riding on Milkmaid was worthy of comment. Had Sande been on Cirrus he probably would have won with the Hildreth colt, for it was the ride that decided the event.

Robinson and Murray were regarded as two of the best riders in the West. They topped the list in Kentucky for number of winning mounts. Both have the advantage of being able to make fairly light weight, and thus are able to ride often. Johnny Loftus, who is undoubtedly the best rider the East has seen this season and who stands at the top of the list throughout the country, finds it more and more difficult to accept engagements. He has reached the stage where it is a task to keep down to weight and constant training forced him to take a rest. He has been seen only two or three times in the last month, and then only when his mount was carrying high weight. He will be seen oftener during the Saratoga meeting owing to the numerous stake and handicap events in which high imposts will be assigned to the best performers.

DAVIS AND JOHNS VICTORS.

California Pair Take Western Tennis Doubles Title.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 3.—Willis E. Davis, San Francisco, and H. Van Dyke Johns, Berkeley, Calif., won the title in the men's doubles of the Western championship tennis tournament by defeating Fred Josties and Theodore Drewes of St. Louis, holders of the Central States doubles title, in the finals of the Rockhill courts today.

The California pair swept the Central States champions off their feet, winning in easy sets, 6–2, 6–1, 4–6, 6–4. The playing of both Josties and Drewes was very erratic.

MISS WAGNER WINS LONG ISLAND TITLE

Defeats Mrs. Lynch for Women's Championship in Two Warmly Contested Sets.

Miss Marie Wagner of the New York Tennis Club won the women's championship of Long Island at the Woodmere Club yesterday afternoon by defeating her clubmate, Mrs. R. V. Lynch, in straight sets, 8–6, 6–3. It was far too windy a day for first-class tennis, but under the adverse circumstances both players put up an exceedingly good exhibition.

Mrs. Lynch surprised the gallery with the remarkable steadiness of her tennis, holding her own all through the match by consistent court covering and making a very strong bid for the opening set. She led at 4–0 on games, and later at 5–2 and 6–5, but did not quite have the power to put over the winning strokes. Her alleged drive, forehand and backhand, worried Miss Wagner from the start, forcing her into many errors and often finding the side lines for well-earned points.

The winner was far from her best form during the early games, her shots lacking both speed and accuracy, but after she began her uphill fight her game increased steadily in effectiveness, and toward the close she had assumed complete command of the situation.

Three of the first four games went to deuce, but they all fell to the credit of Mrs. Lynch, whose steady returning of the ball drove her opponent into mistakes of execution in most of the crucial points. A good backhand volley was instrumental in putting Miss Wagner on the score card, and, once started, she advanced rapidly. By consistently outplacing her rival she broke through service for her second game, and although she dropped the next on a net corder three more in a row tied up the set at 5–all.

Mrs. Lynch won the odd through a flurry of overdriving by Miss Wagner, but the latter squared the score again with a splendid drive down the side line. A similar shot, resulting in a clean pass, accounted for the vantage game, and after a long deuce session Miss Wagner served out the set at 8–6.

The summary:

Women's Championship of Long Island.

Singles.—Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. R. V. Lynch, 8–6, 6–3.

Score by Points.

FIRST SET.

		T.P.	G.
Miss Wagner—	3 1 5 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6	56	8
Mrs. Lynch—	5 4 7 5 3 2 6 0 1 3 4 1 2	48	6

SECOND SET.

Miss Wagner	3 4 1 2 4 4 4 4	32	6
Mrs. Lynch	5 1 4 4 1 1 1 4	25	3

Stroke Analysis.

FIRST SET.

	O.	N.	Pl.	D.F.	S.A.
Miss Wagner	16	15	13	6	6
Mrs. Lynch	24	14	15	1	3

SECOND SET.

Miss Wagner	9	8	10	1	1
Mrs. Lynch	9	8	8	1	0

Recapitulation.

	O.	N.	P.	D.F.	S.A.	T'l Sr.	T'l R.P.
Miss Wagner	25	23	23	7	7	32	21
Mrs. Lynch	33	22	23	2	3	33	23

JOYANT IS WINNER IN STRATFORD RACE

McGovern Yacht Leads from Start in Rating Class—Columbine Heads Yawls.

On both actual and corrected time, T. B. McGovern's Joyant won the rating class of the annual "night race" of the New Rochelle Yacht Club to Stratford Shoals and return. The yacht covered the fifty-five-mile course in 9:11:12, which, although it was excellent time, was more than an hour slower than the record for the race. In the yawl class, the winner was Columbine, entered by W. H. Bowes. Columbine won on corrected time, the first yawl to finish being Feu Follet.

The summary:

NEW ROCHELLE Y. C. ANNUAL STRATFORD SHOAL AND RETURN RACE.

Start, 7 P. M., Aug. 2; finish, Sunday, Aug. 3. Course, 55 miles.

RATING CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. (A. M.) H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Joyant, T. B. McGovern	4:11:12	9:11:12
Adela, Fred Richards	4:42:20	9:42:20
Alera, F. W. Belknap	4:47:10	9:47:10
Alicia, William Baldwin	5:22:53	10:22:53
Comet, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:29:35	10:29:35
Algol, William Fuller	6:15:06	11:15:06
	(P. M.)	
Vigilance, C. W. Ford	12:01:15	14:54:15
Constance, E. Groth	1:25:20	18:25:20

Corrected time on Joyant, 9:11:12; Alicia, 9:23:53; Comet, 9:33:35; Adela, 9:28:06; Alera, 9:20:20; Algol, 10:17:40; Vigilance, 14:54:15; Constance, not measured.

YAWL CLASS.

	(A. M.)	
Feu Follet, O. C. Karsch	4:48:55	9:48:55
Columbine, W. Bowes	5:51:22	10:51:22
	(P. M.)	
Hazel, T. Wendel	12:01:12	17:01:12
Windward, Fred Gade	12:18:40	17:18:40
Guardia, C. A. Marsland	1:28:15	18:28:15

Corrected time on Columbine, 9:30:07; Feu Follet, 9:48:55; Windward, 12:58:40; Guardia, 18:47:50; Hazel, 13:56:10.

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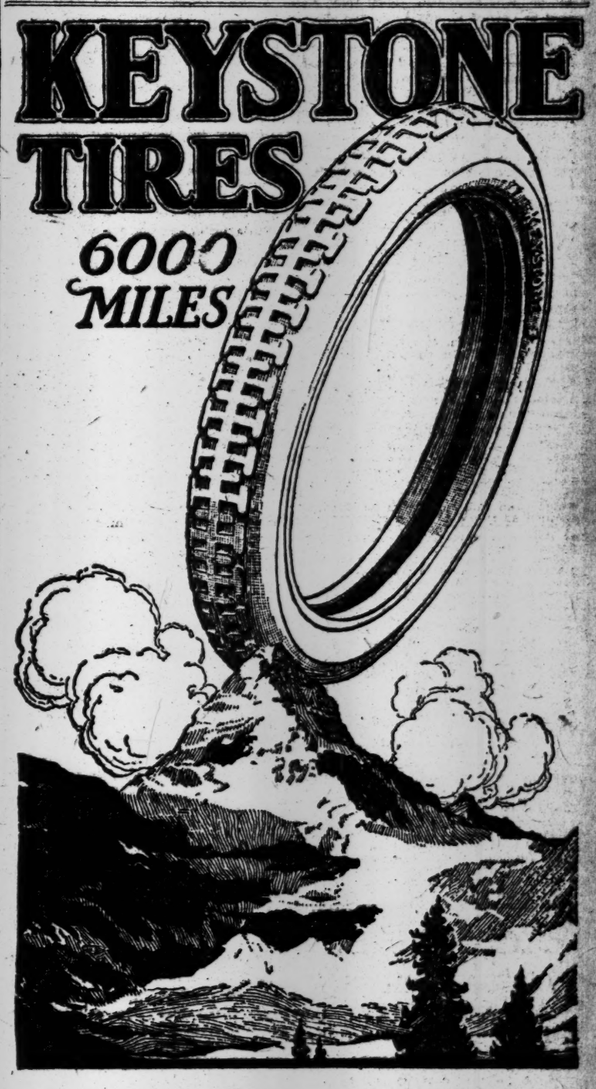

The Very Peak

THE popularity of Keystone Tires is climbing higher and higher everywhere.

Sales are steadily mounting in every State in the Union and abroad. Tests have repeatedly and conclusively proven that Keystone Tires are at the top in quality

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ESSEX MOTOR CARS

Note How Everyone

It Has Become a Familiar Car
On Nearly Every Highway

Hails the Essex

Essex owners report the satisfaction they experience at the way people speak of their cars. It increases their pride of ownership. Motorists and even boys on the street hail the Essex with some such greeting as "There is an Essex."

Curiosity in the car that possesses quality and performance at moderate cost and without the expense and weight of such cars as formerly were the only ones that possessed those advantages, has given way to openly voiced admiration.

Essex Owners Are Its Salesmen

At first it was what people who had seen the Essex said about it that led to its popularity.

Now owners—and there are thousands of them—are endorsing it on every hand. People stop Essex owners to inquire about their car. The answer is unanimous. When asked as to its performance they make no reservations. Admiration of its riding qualities is never lacking.

Every wanted quality in an automobile seems to have been met in the Essex. Ask the first Essex owner you meet.

Essex Performance Is Always Mentioned

There is no uncertainty to the owner as to Essex performance. Drivers know positively that their cars will meet any acceleration or endurance test they impose.

They know they can match the performance of whatever car they encounter.

There are now enough Essex cars on the road to permit you to note their performance. They are always in the lead when quick acceleration is desirable. They hold their own on the road against cars regarded as the fastest. They keep going and require little attention.

The repair shop is no place to learn about the Essex for it has little need to know the repairman.

Won't you make some inquiry about the Essex? You will find it interesting and convincing.

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(64)

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More miles per gallon
More miles on tires

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You get the accumulation of war years in rare automobile ideas.

There's the new Lemoine type front axle, which gives a new delight at the wheel in its easy, castering effect in steering.

Then there's the heavy, new rear axle with the extra large, indestructible four pinion differential. And two universal joints of the oilless disc type. They require no attention during the life of the car.

Brakes! The emergency is now found on the transmission, as on so many foreign cars. The service brake is the larger toggle type, and is equipped with equalizers, which prevent the tendency to skid.

In the rear now is slung the gas tank, large and with vacuum feed. No more gas fumes or gas leakage up in front.

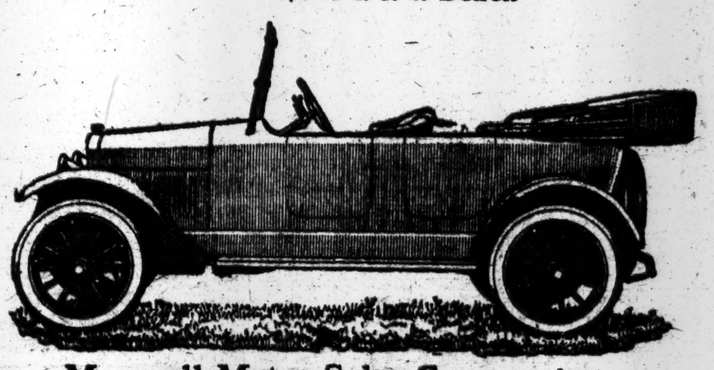
Also equipped with Hot Spot and Ram's-Horn.

There are many more rare treats in store for you, but remember this Post-War model is the continuation of the original Maxwell chassis as laid down 5 years ago.

To date more than 300,000 have been built. The public has paid $200,000,000 for previous Maxwells. This Post-War Maxwell is a greater car.

Be among the early ones to get this prized car.

$985 f. o. b. Detroit



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MERCHANTS PLAN THRIFT CAMPAIGN

Nation-Wide Movement to Convert Wage Earners Into Investors to Start Soon.

SELL BONDS OVER COUNTER

Securities to be Offered to All Buyers in $10 and $100 Denominations.

A movement to convert the nation's wage earners into a vast army of investors will be launched within a few days, according to plans announced yesterday by the National Thrift Store League, with offices at 9 East Fortieth Street.

One hundred prominent merchants, representing department stores in almost every section of the country, have organized the league to conduct a campaign for thrift. As an incentive to this end they will offer for sale over their counters $10 and $100 thrift bonds, which will be sold just as cigars, socks, linens, hats, or gowns are sold. The merchants say that eventually thrift bonds will be sold everywhere men and women go.

The movement has the approval of the Treasury Department. The idea back of the plan, it was pointed out, is to continue the thrift lessons taught by the war and to encourage savings and investment. Officers of the league say the plan to sell the bonds over the counters gives to the public a safe and accessible medium for saving.

Federal, State, and municipal bonds are to be offered, and their sale will be under the supervision of the banking laws of this State. The $10 bonds carry ten-cent interest coupons and the $100 bonds have $1 interest coupons attached. They may be bought or cashed at any time, and may be exchanged for merchandise when necessary. It is said the members of the National Thrift Store League collectively employ more than 100,000 persons, each of whom will be an agent boosting the benefits of the bonds.

"Save What You Save" is the working slogan adopted by the league. Its message will be sent into every home by an intensive advertising campaign in newspapers and magazines and printed matter distributed by manufacturers, schools, churches, fraternal organizations, and other co-operating agencies. The announcement adds: "The National Thrift Store League sees many benefits in this novel campaign. With the advent of the wage earner into part ownership of municipal bonds, his interest in community politics and in the progress and financial affairs of his city will increase—all making for better citizenship.

"As the great source of wealth of a community is in the savings of the wage earners, the campaign will have the effect of rescuing the people's money from themselves to finance local improvements, the money being paid out again in better salaries, circulating more freely, and in the end going back to the merchant—hence the greater prosperity."

The distribution of the bonds to the merchants will be made through the National Thrift Bond Corporation of New York, operating under the State banking laws. Its officers are: Trustees—Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Chairman; William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants Association; Adolph Lewisohn of Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, New York; Andrew Squire of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland, and Henry Rogers Winthrop of Harris, Winthrop & Co., New York.

The Directors are Ingalls Kimball, President; Henry E. Cooper, Vice President, the Equitable Trust Company, New York; Raymond E. Jones, President Merchants' National Bank of New York. Treasurer Henry Bruere, Vice President American Metal Company, New York; William J. Graham, Vice President Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Lindley M. Garrison, ex-Secretary of War; Charles P. Howland of Murray, Prentice & Howland, New York; James Imbrie of Imbrie & Co., Darwin R. James, Jr., President of the American Chicle Company, and John Harsen Rhoades. Colonel Barrett Andrews is Director of the mercantile division. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is the register and the Equitable Trust Company is trustee for the bondholders.

Accountancy classes—Semester A—will form at Pace Institute during August as follows:

August 6, 8 P. M. (A-198). Class meets Tuesdays—Fridays, 6:05-7:55.

August 18, 6 P. M. (A-199). Class meets Mondays—Thursdays, 6:05-7:55.

August 27, 8 P. M. (A-1955). Class meets Wednesdays—Fridays, 8:05-9:55.

Applications are now being received for enrollment in these classes. Specify by number the class which you wish to enter.

It is suggested that, if possible, you call at the office of the Institute for a personal interview.

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6, A. L. Dionne, Headmaster, 331 W. 70th St. Preparation for September examinations of all colleges, 16th year. Laboratory. Highly experienced instructors. Office hours, 9:30-11:30 daily. Telephone, Columbus 3396.

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DEMANDS BOARD'S REMOVAL

W. C. King Calls New Jersey Utility Commissioners Unfit.

The resignation, or removal by Governor William N. Runyon, of every member of the New Jersey Board of Public Utility Commissioners, on grounds of incompetency and failure to protect the rights of the public, was demanded yesterday by Warren C. King, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He gave as his reason the commission's decision in abrogating the war surcharge for electric power to private consumers.

Mr. King said the surcharge, which, on the report of the commission, netted the company in 1918 a gain of $594,000 more than the company's estimate of its requirements, was removed only after the board's attention had been called to the facts by the Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey, and that the board should have remedied the condition on its own initiative. Members of the board are John W. Slocum, Alfred S. March, George F. Wright, Andrew Gaul, Jr., and Harry L. Knight.

Mr. King's demand was made in a letter to Governor Runyon. In a statement, Mr. King said the board's report showed that the public was mulcted by the surcharge in 1918 of more than half a million dollars.

"If the Public Service Corporation has been able to derive this excess profit from the comparatively small proportion of its business affected by the decision," he wrote, "what are the conditions affecting its other interests?—the gas and transportation interests? If the board permitted itself to be blindfolded to these facts for more than six months after the termination of the war, of what service is it to the people? When it is necessary for a private organization to perform the functions of the board, the time has come for a drastic remedy."

SOLDIER BUREAU NEEDS AID

Must Close Employment Service Unless Funds Are Raised.

William Fellowes Morgan, Chairman of the Re-employment Committee of New York City, announced yesterday that a campaign for $75,000 would begin today to continue the work of the Re-employment Bureau for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines. In the last three months, he said, this bureau had found jobs for 12,000 ex-service men.

"The bureau has funds to maintain it until only this Saturday," said Mr. Morgan. "The Finance Committee, comprising Dwight W. Morrow, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and Lincoln Cromwell, believes it is of vital importance to raise additional funds immediately. The men still in the service will not all be discharged until September, it has been our experience that it takes from three to five weeks after the man has been discharged for him to get on the books of the bureau. Another three weeks should be allowed to find positions for men listed at that time. The committee wants funds to carry on the work until Nov. 1.

"The bureau has been supported by welfare organizations which have made the following contributions: Y. M. C. A., $13,000; Jewish Welfare Board, $13,000; War Camp Community Service, $13,000; Red Cross, $13,000; National Catholic War Council, $6,500, and Salvation Army, $1,000. The employment appropriations of these associations are about exhausted and we must appeal to the public for assistance."

DE VALERA BACK FROM TRIP.

He Declares He Was Well Received on Tour.

Eamonn De Valera, who calls himself "President of the Irish Republic," returned yesterday from his transcontinental tour of the United States. At the Waldorf-Astoria he said that throughout the trip, except for the objection of a British naval attaché to the Sinn Fein flag swung out from the window of his hotel in San Francisco, he had been well received.

Mr. De Valera said he found little support for the covenant of the League of Nations, but a great demand for a league based upon truly self-determined nations.

Frank P. Walsh, who with Edward F. Dunne, issued a report of alleged atrocities by British soldiers after they had visited four provinces of Ireland, yesterday made public an answer to the denial of Ian MacPherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in which it was asserted that Mr. Walsh's charges were false. Mr. Walsh reiterated the charges as first made and offered to produce witnesses to corroborate them.

CHURCH CONFERENCE ENDS.

New Era Delegates Pledge Themselves to Evangelical Campaign.

STONY BROOK, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Presbyterian New Era Conference of the past week came to a close tonight with a communion service at which the lay and clerical delegates united in a service consecrating themselves to the New Era campaign for nation-wide social service and evangelism.

It was voted to summon local delegates from the Presbyteries of the Middle Western States to a New Era Conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., Sept. 1 to 4, to map out the Western campaign.

Five hundred young people of the Presbyterian churches throughout the East will assemble at Stony Brook Tuesday morning for a week's conference on "intensive training in Christian methods for community and mission service." The Rev. William R. Hall of Philadelphia will be the leader of the conference.

Lima Bean Worm Biting in Jersey.

Hordes of small green worms are laying waste the bean fields of Southern New Jersey, and entomologists of the State Experiment Station have dubbed them "lima bean worms." They recommend arsenate of lead as deadly to them. This is not the first appearance of the worm in New Jersey, but never before has it come in sufficient numbers to be of consequence. It has a voracious appetite, and beans of any kind, size, or description are equally acceptable to it.

Auctions.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell
Auctioneers, 470 Broome St., cor. Greene St.
Wednesday, Aug. 6th
Opening Sale
for the Fall Season
Wool and Worsted
Dress Goods, Suitings, Coatings
For men's and women's wear
Silk Goods
Plain and Fancy Cotton Goods
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers
at 599 & 601 Broadway, New York
Tomor'w, Tuesday, at 10:15 o'clock
By order of a Prominent Mill and Others About
550 Pieces Fine Worsteds
Serges, Suitings, Overcoatings, Gabardines, Poplins, Tricotines, &c., ¾ & 6-4.
Also Fine Black Sicilians & Linings.

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Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word per insertion.

AMERICAN POPLIN Wanted.—Navy 4768, Goff or similar. 138 West 25th, 7th floor. Farragut 554.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN Wanted.—150 deni, all quantities, cash. Cypress 6640.

BAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—Style 1117; Baltic Behring and peco plush; for cash. Telephone Farragut 9992.

BEAVERS Wanted.—Blumenthal's suphur, ungava seal, Dobson's J 36. Gramercy 1807.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—Any mill, all shades, F. & H., peachbloom, evora, and cashmeres. Madison Square 5C9.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Any mill, all shades, Lucerne, F. A. Bochman, style 19554, all colors. Beck & Konhain, 38 E. 30th.

BURELLA Wanted.—09058; also gabardines; all shades. Farr. 5678.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Open for quantity Parker Wilder's 551, also American 16007, navy. B. A. Wechsler Co., 1,199 Broadway; Chelsea 894.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—American 112, all shades, Julliard's 110, black. Leventhal & Hurwitz, Gramercy 5296.

BROADCLOTH, Serge, Poplin, Plush, Velour, Tricotine, Silvertone Wanted.—Robert Hammer, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 7384.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Parker Wilder, all brands, spot cash, any quantity. Gramercy 7059.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Quantity; all makes. Herzog Cloak & Suit. Madison Square 5466.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Julliard's 110 or American 112, all shades. Kaplan & Weinstein, Chelsea 9535.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Tan, pink, baby blue, for cash. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 34th.

BROADCLOTHS, Serges, Velours, Silvertones Wanted.—In quantity. Farragut 352.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112; all colors; for cash. Greeley 4576.

CHAMBRAYS Wanted.—White Pine, Arista, Colfax, Homewood percales. Preston Shirt Co., 465 Broome St.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard 721, all colors, for cash. Farragut 2616.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Black, navy and white, 40 inches. Encore Dress, 40 West 27th.

CHASE'S OR BLUMENTHAL'S STRIPES Wanted.—Mole, brown, and white, and gray and white cotton plush, brown and burgundy. Farragut 2980.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Cheney Bros. will exchange pastel and street shades for brown. Marion Dress, 2 West 38d. Madison Square 684.

CHIFFONS Wanted.—Novelties, imperfect silks, also remnants; will buy any kind or quantity for cash. Mad. Sq. 8381.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—McKinney's 7617 brown, Flagler 1500 brown, Stursberg Schell 1102 brown 1020, 1030, 1050, Kelly 354 light and dark shades. Farragut 2980.

CHECKS Wanted.—Julliard's 2118, color 6; 2119, color 4. Farragut 2616.

CLOTH Wanted.—Arenstaed, style 875, or similar; all colors; pay cash. Phone Farragut 9592.

COATS Wanted.—Out of town jobber placing orders on ladies' and children's coats, suits, skirts, dresses, and silk waists; bring samples Monday morning. Room 306, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS, Suits and Dresses Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on same. Call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade, jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week, 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders ladies' and juniors' new models; will look at samples mornings. Sixth floor, 150 West 22d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ladies' and misses' coats. 45 West 27th St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade misses' coats; high waisted; placing orders. 19 and 27 West 21st, Room 80.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on high-grade coats and suits; call with samples. 32 East 31st, 9th floor.

COATS, Plush, Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders. 12th floor, 144 West 27th.

COTTON AND SILK CREPE Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity, any colors, or in raw for immediate or later delivery. R. N., 804 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Algonquin 64-60, percale, 28-inch, dark patterns; quantity no object if prices are right; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3650.

COTTON SERGE Wanted.—Black and navy, quantity, right price. Feynman, 19 West 21st.

CREEPERS AND ROMPERS Wanted.—Out-of-town jobber open to buy for cash better grade creepers and rompers. Write particulars. Peerless Co., 147 West 20th St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three and four thread, in flesh and white; spot cash. C. T., 884 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—2-thread; all colors. Store 22 West 32d St.

CRYSTAL TIP Wanted.—Krieger & Gosser, Style 2289, all colors; Cashvel, F. A. Bochman, style 17661, all colors. Beck & Konhain, 38 East 30th.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000; Jobber open to buy satins, serges, tricotines, taffetas, and wool velours, any quantity. Call, with samples, Underselling, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on high-grade Fall dresses; call with samples. 32 East 31st, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for Fall satin, georgette, taffetas, serges; bring samples. 15 West 24th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on party dresses; come with samples all week. 11th floor, 25 West 31st.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy job of any quantity. 279 5th Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts Wanted.—Jobs; cash. Phone Farragut 4825.

FURS Wanted.—Seal lion, kit, coney, raccoon collars; can use quantities. Harry Greenberg, 29 West 35th.

FURTEX Wanted.—Salts or similar; any quantity, small or large. Merit Co., 1,833 Broadway.

GABARDINES Wanted. Will exchange taupe, green, Burgundy, and brown, good quality, for any black. Farragut 854.

GEORGETTES and Georgines Wanted.—Fall colors. 550 Broadway, sixth floor, Spring 3901.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—100 pieces of imported georgette. Wm. Frank, 25 West 31st St.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales wanted for cash. Madison Square 8670.

JAP SILKS Wanted.—Natural habutai. Madison Square 8765.

JEAN, Lonsdale, Pepperell, &c., Wanted.—Quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 4410.

JUILLIARD Wanted.—112, in black; also gabardine, navy; good quality. Haft. Farragut 6134.

KERSEYS Wanted.—3000, in black and colors. Telephone 2261 Chelsea, or write B. B., 404 Times.

KERSEYS Wanted:—Black, 15020, and similar, also velours. Greeley 4582.

LININGS Wanted. — M. J. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—will pay cash for odd lots or surplus stocks of any articles; state particulars. N 107 Times.

MILITARY SUPPLIES Wanted.—Large quantities required for export; khaki uniform suitings and shirtings, overcoatings, (field gray;) underwear, (fleecy cotton;) hosiery, cotton and wool, any color blankets, cotton and wool; leather gloves, (wool lined) puttees, mattress cloth, shoes, waterproof sheepskin coats, with and without sleeves; tent cloth; handwerchiefs; give full particulars; bedrock prices, construction, weights, spot goods and futures; principals only. V 127 Times.

PANAMA Wanted.—Whitmans 228 in brown only. 320 5th Av., Room 1104.

PEACH BLOOM Wanted.—F. & H. taupe 968, for cash. Farragut 2616.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Kelly & Watson, style 319 and 322, in gray, Oxford and brown. Mad. Sq. 7384.

PLAID-BACK MIXTURES Wanted.—Keely, Watson. Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th. Chelsea 10390.

PLAID SKIRTINGS Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of 54-inch wool plaids. Chelsea 440.

PLUM SILVERTONE SUITINGS Wanted.—Any mill, 100, 36, 37, De Land's. Blogg & Littauer, 151 West 26th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Large quantity, Pearles T-10; also any other silk plushes; for cash or terms. Call Stuyvesant 8046.

PLUSHES Wanted.—40-40, T10, H. & H. and Peco. Merit Co., 1,833 Broadway.

PLUSH Wanted.—Pecoe H. & H., Myer Gans, 151 West 20th.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco; any quantity; for cash. Farragut 3139.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—9600 De Land's and Stewart's pekin, brown and navy. S. Silverblatt. Farragut 521.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15033, De Lands 9600, Holmes 2205; all colors; for cash. Greeley 4376.

PLUSHES Wanted.—40-40, T10, H. & H. and Peco. Merit Co., 1,833 Broadway.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—818 or similar; Julliard 110, Ottaqueche ¾, and 54-inch silvertones. Farragut 3381.

POLO DELAND Wanted.—9600, colors 11, 12, 13, 16. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

POLO Wanted.—Deland's 9600, Lawrence 818, 819, 820, 3302, silvertones 438, 15032. Farragut 2980.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Holmes, 2205, 6602; quantity. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—De Land's 9600 or similar. Parr. 6116.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—DeLand 9600, all colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 3088.

Buyers' Wants

POPLINS Wanted.—P. and A., B. P. L., 225, P. P. L., and W. L. P., in navy and colors. Gramercy 785.

POPLINS, Silk and Cotton Wanted—Either dyed or raw, also Peau de Cygnes, taffetas and crepes. Gramercy 5370.

POPLINS Wanted.—American navies only, any quantity for cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,533 Broadway. Greeley 6953.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for black 774 or something similar. Gins Bros., 109 West 29th St. Farragut 2258.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black, navy, and brown; net cash. Farragut 3176.

POPLINS Wanted.—9053 and 774, in navys. Isadore Klein, 127 West 25th. Farragut 382.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 90610 or 6826, black, brown, burgundy. Farragut 2616.

POM POM Wanted.—American 12075, all shades. Madison Square 2715.

RUBBERIZED Fabric, Hospital Sheetings, Raincoatings, single and double textures; also leatherettes wanted. Phone Gramercy 5905 and 8151.

SATEEN Wanted.—Scarlet, red, medium grade, job lot or mill seconds. Mr. Karmen, Chelsea 1345.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black, colors and fancy for petticoats. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

SATIN COTTON BACK Wanted.—Royal blue and purple first or seconds. F. A. Toombs & Co., 351 Jay St., Brooklyn.

SATINS Wanted.—Washable flesh; also 3-thread crepe de chine, good quality; cash. Morningside 8154.

SATIN Wanted.—100 pieces navy, black, taupe, cotton back, up to $1.50. Stout Dress Co., 36 West 25th.

SATINS Wanted.—Cotton back, yarn dyed. Address E. F., 704 East 14th.

SECO and all kinds of silk wanted for cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantity WFX, 54289 and 4061 navy; must be cheap. Chelsea 6896.

SERGES Wanted.—4061, 7120, 9056, 54289, 519 tricotines, satins, seco; cash. Madison Square 402.

SERGES, Tricotines, Lightweight Silvertones Wanted.—All qualities, any quantity. Call only. Wechsler, 1,199 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—0036, 838, 11483, 809, 9, black and navies; will pay cash. Farness, Madison Square 7987.

SERGES Wanted.—CSG, XX, 4002, 87 Whitman. Abe Millman, 121 West 19th. Farragut 7286.

SERGES Wanted.—42 inch, all wool, in brown only. 320 5th Av., Room 1104.

SERGES Wanted.—838-11433-0036, for cash. Md. Sq. 6060.

SERGE Wanted.—11433, navy only. Murray Hill 4055.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Whitman's 87 for cash. Phone Orchard 9787.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany 764, in brown only. 320 5th Av., Room 1104.

SERGE Wanted.—Julliards 4061, in brown only. 320 5th Av., Room 1104.

SERGES and Tricotines Wanted.—Large quantities. Monarch Dress, 6 East 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—2205, 106, 7614. Stuyvesant 6736.

SERGES Wanted.—87, 838, 4632, 4061, 54289, 285. Gramercy 1815.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 99 navy and black. Madison Square 3935.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 4061 for cash. Silverman & Stock, 130 West 28th.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—54 inch; also covert cloth. Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

SHIRTINGS Wanted.—All kinds; cash. Kaplan Bros. Co., 718 Broadway. Spring 7385.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, novelties, velvets, and velveteens; also chiffons and tender silks. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity silks or satins, taffetas or remnants of any size or quantity; also velvets, chiffons, or imported silk. Madison Square 3381.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds, stripes, plaids, changeables; also plain satins and taffetas; can be seconds or slightly tender. Third floor, 244 5th Av.

SILK, SATINS Wanted.—Georgettes, pecos, batistes, cambrics, nainsooks; send swatches; lowest prices. Goodyear, 1,170 Broadway. Room 903.

SILKS Wanted.—Taffetas, messalines, Forticines and all fancy novelties; cash basis; call with sample. National, 30 West 15th St. Telephone 117 Farragut.

SILK POPLINS, Black Taffetas, Stripes and Plaids, Satin and Taffetas Wanted.—David Harris Sons, 38 West 21st.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy silk linings, suitable for coats; for cash. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Solid colors crepe de chines, big or small lots. Rainbow Shirt, 189 Greene St. Telephone Spring 6625.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds of silk shirtings, small or big lots. Rainbow Shirt, 189 Greene St. Telephone Spring 6625.

SILK JERSEY Wanted.—White, suitable for skirts; cash. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for all shades of Arthur Joel's or American; also Deland's 9600; spot cash. Markowitz & Schlossman, 40 West 33d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, 15030, Holden-Leonard's, Andrews, Irenello 0334, suedine 13058; all shades; cash. Greeley 3183.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Or light weight velours, Stevens 1076 and Buckley-Cohen 716; all makers. Lieberthal & Stoller, 40 West 27th.

SILVERTONES AND VELOURS Wanted.—All colors, suiting weight. Madison Square 6916.

SILVERTONES, Tricotines, and Velours Wanted.—Light and heavy weights, for cash. Gramercy 1807.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will exchange Franz Merz Oxford and navy for French blue Copen or brown. Farragut 554.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030 and 15082; Stevens 1075. Atwood Cloak & Suit Co., 148 W. 24th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Suiting weight, good quality. M. Schiff & Bros., 14 West 32d St.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Buckley Cohen 801, any quantity, for cash. Md. Sq. 1080.

SILVERTONES-COATING Wanted.—Blue, brown and Henna; cash. Chelsea 1858.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Also tinseltone, chameleon cord. Fasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All wool, also tinseltones, all shades. Madison Sq. 8508.

SUEDINE Wanted.—Style 13058, American; all shades; will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co. Chelsea 5561.

SUEDINE Wanted.—American 13058, brown, reindeer, Feking. Greeley 4376.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on highgrade coats and suits; call with samples. 32 East 31st, 9th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Are in the market for quantity of changeables only. Greenwald Bros., 38 West 34th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Can use quantity navy and gray; cash. Silverman-Stock, 130 West 28th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All changeable shades for petticoats. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

THIBETS Wanted.—W. 98, McKenny. Stuyvesant 7270.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—H. & L., all colors; also chameleon cloth. Cohn & Plaks. Chelsea 590.

TINSELTON Wanted.—Holden-Leonard 718, all colors, for cash. Farragut 2616.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—All colors; pay cash; bring samples. 116 West 29th; 9th floor.

TRICOTINES and Suiting Velours Wanted.—Any quantity for cash; price umst be reasonable. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th.

TRICOTINES. Wanted.—Any quantity, 14 East 33d, 4th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy U. S. 907; cash. A. G. Rose Co., 168 Madison Av.

TRICOTINES, Tricolettes, Serges, Satins Wanted. M. Saul, 2 West 33d.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—All colors, large quantity. Monarch Dress, 6 East 27th.

TUSSAHS Wanted.—Can use quantity. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360 or similar, navy, brown, and reindeer; any quantity for cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,533 Broadway. Greeley 6953.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for brown, pekin, reindeer, Wyandotte, or Clark & Dana, for spot cash. Markowitz & Schlossman, 40 West 33d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, in black only; also American heavyweight or similar in all colors. Harry Greenberg, 29 West 35th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Parker Wilder's 551; also American 16007, navy, brown; lightweight velours and plushes. Chelsea 984.

VELOURS Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 716; all shades; quantity no object; spot cash. I. Funt, 24 West 25th. Chel. 9513.

VELOURS Wanted.—Clark & Dana 6260, American 0359, 0360, 032; cash. Madison Square 509.

VELOURS Wanted.—Slater, Keely and Watson all-wool velour or similar; brown only. Greeley 4376.

VELOURS Wanted.—Quantity; all wool; suitings weight; all colors. Herzog Cloak and Suit. Madison Square 5466.

VELOURS Wanted.—Medium weight, brown, reindeer, and navy, for cash. Madison Square 2180.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weights, 0360, 4381, or similar, all colors, for cash. Md. Sq. 1080.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All shades, 0360, 032, Botany 315. Farragut 888.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suiting weight 0360, or similar. Madison Square 8508.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight. Premier Garment Co., 146 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted.—All wool, heavyweights, also black Jersey, Greeley 4582.

Buyers' Wants

VELOUR Wanted.—Heavy weight, all wool; also cotton warp, all shades, for cash; call with samples; also broadcloth in taupe and rose taupe. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—032, 0360, 11432, and 54289; quantities. Madison Square 1453.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suiting in brown and navy. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

VENETIAN Wanted.—Brown only. Bernstein & Meyers, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3139.

WAISTS Wanted.—Georgettes and other silks; small or large quantities, or odd sizes and colors for export trade. 134 West 26th. Farragut 710.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity, light and heavy weights, man's and women's wear; call with samples. Elias Surut & Son, 670 Broadway.

WOOL POPLIN Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of black and navy; 6009 Andrews preferable. Madison Square 6865.

Contracts Wanted.

Knitting mill (circular) open for contracts; your yarn knit plain or fancy as desired; any cloth duplicated, silk, cotton, wool; knit cloth sold. W 68 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BABY CHRISTENING CAPS in stock. Max Mayer, Inc., 352 4th Av.

BAFFIN SEAL, also Pearson's 8041, Egyptian Seal; all colors. Gotlieb, Greeley 1120.

BARONET SATINS, 36 and 40 inches; white, flesh, and black. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

BLOOMERS, all sizes, $3.25 to $4 per dozen; our representative will call upon request. P. O. Box 23, Station S, New York City.

BOLIVIA, fine quality; Burgundy, plum and taupe; also good assortment of F. & H. peach blooms. Cohen & Benowitz, 220 5th Av.

BOLIVIA.—Tricotine, Poiret twill serge, 809 and 11433. M. Singer, 24 East 21st, Room 207.

BOLIVIA.—Slivertips, style 3700; also Oxford suiting. Friedman. Farragut 6134.

BOTANY YALAMA.—5935, all colors; to close out. Madison Square 4058.

BROADCLOTHS. — 2002, plum, burgundy, green, navy, for immediate delivery. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d St. Gramercy 4481.

BROADCLOTH.—112. Gramercy 0009.

BURELLA CLOTH.—Stevens black, taupe, brown; also Makimowsand flannels. Chelsea 9535.

BROCADES for linings; immediate delivery. Henbert Silk Co., 229 4th Av.

CAMEL'S HAIR POLO; $6. Reich, 4,152 Madison Square.

CELLULOID.—500 sheets of 31,000 grained ivory below market price. Z 72 Times Annex.

CHARMEUSE and crepe de meteor to sell at special price. 141 West 29th, 12th floor.

CHEVRONA.—U. S. 99, all colors; will sell cheap. Farragut 3616.

CHEVRONA.—F. & H., all shades; opening prices. Madison Square 9240.

CLOTHING for immediate delivery; men's and young men's; at prices that are right. Sabin & Rosenberg, 96 8th Av. Elevator entrance on 15th St.

CLOTHS.—Beuret 243, reversible plaid, all colors. Farragut 5207.

COATS.—Girls' and juniors' coats on hand for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. Isaac Rosenberg, 1,133 Broadway, Room 724.

COATS.—Have large stock of pile fabrics, wool velours, and silvertones for immediate delivery; call and inspect. Singer & Son, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—500 plush salts coats; size 8x14; price $14.50; immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596. Commission to salesmen.

COATS.—2-6, 8-14, and juniors', in all materials, for immediate delivery. Rosh & Mayers, Inc., 122 West 27th.

COATS.—Sheepskin, corduroy or moleskin tops, also vests. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

COATS.—Specialists on broadcloths and silvertones, coats, popular price; wonderful merchandise. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Velour coats, full lined, large fur collar, good style; price $17.50. I Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Silvertones, fancy silk-lined, fur-trimmed, $29.50. Bernstein, 113 West 27th.

COATS.—Children's Fall coats, 2 to 6 and 6 to 10, for immediate delivery. Blumbers, Cohn & Sher.

COATS.—Allied Cloak Co. offers a special silvertone, half-lined coat for $12.75. 38 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall; also jobs. Rhineberg, 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fall coats, suits ready for buyers. Tuck & Feinberg, 152 West 34th.

COATS.—Stouts and stylish stouts. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COTTON.—8,000 yards white pajama cloth, 34-inch; reasonable prices. Abraham Bros., 239 4th Av.

COTTON GOODS.—Lonsdale Hill RG 4616 Milton Jeans, below market price. Farragut 7287.

COTTON GOODS.—Special lot narrow prints to close out. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway.

COTTON JERSEY cloth for bloomers, all widths. Franklin 2382.

COTTONS.—Percales, table cloths, napkins, towellings, and all kinds of cotton goods; low price. Abraham Bros., 239 4th Av.

CREPE, Windsors, lingerie crepe, 5,000 yards, flesh and white, for sale under market price. Bernhard Ullman, Inc., 109 Grand St. Phone Canal 9600.

CREPE DE CHINES.—All colors; immediate delivery. Mad. Square 9300, Ext. 7.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesmen, excessive overhead or live models, but our models are live sellers; better made dresses of tricotine, paulette, serge, jersey, $7.75 to $27.50. See our all wool tricotine at $14.75; voile georgette dresses to close cheap. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; beautiful new Fall models in high-grade charmeuse, satins, tricotines, tricolettes, from $32.50 to $37.50; positively the very best values in the market; call and see for yourself. Klit Dress Co., 28 West 27th. Chelsea 5676.

DRESSES for Exporters.—$500,000 worth of dresses ready to ship; tricotines, satins, serges, velvets, $7.50 to $25.50. When we say "our dresses are the market's best at the prices," it's not an idle "sayso." We'll prove it when you call. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Wake up your August business with a great dress sale; our values will put it over big; any quantity on the racks for immediate delivery at smashing low prices; see them. Mayer Bosinak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—The better kind at the right price; a moneymaker; tricotine, silk lined, $15.75; serges, satins, and paulettes at popular prices; immediate delivery; get acquainted. Halpert Costume Co., 42 West 39th St.

DRESSES.—Nothing can touch our all wool serge dresses at $18.75; simply wonderful; 20 up-to-the-minute styles on the racks; we positively deliver immediately; don't bank on progress. Meyer Bosnick, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have for immediate delivery 2,500 dresses, consisting of satin, charmeuse, georgette, tricotine, silk tricolettes, and paulettes. Prices from $16.75 to $50. The Hattie Dress, 6 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Tricolettes, tricotines and serges dresses on the rack for immediate delivery at popular prices. See the best in New York. Manco Dresses, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES. — Satins, tricotines, tricolette georgettes; immediate delivery; also about 500 cotton dresses; to close out at an interesting price; mostly dark brown. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgette; 100 beaded, white, flesh and navy, from a contractor. Treo Dress & Costume Co., 510 6th Av.; 6th floor, rear.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful line of satins, $7.75 to $14.75.

Spray Mark

SUITS AND COATS
for Misses

Their dashing originality and delightful air of youth and verve set them apart as particularly designed for that critical younger set that establishes the fashions in cities and towns the country over.

Store after store of the better grade has proved that to feature Spray-Mark Suits and Coats is to capture this highly desirable trade. Once a Spray-Mark store, always a Spray-Mark store.

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A LEADER
IN EVERY PRICE
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Silvertones, broadcloths, tricotines, serges, velours, poiret twills, oxfords, velours, checks.
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for STOUT and MATERNITY DRESSES
AT POPULAR PRICES
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SAM ROSNER LOUIS COHEN

U. S. and Botany—All Wool
Tricotine Dresses
LOOK! Don't ask how we do it. $13.75 NET 5 days' delivery
COME and BUY!
Style and Workmanship of the Highest Grade. See Them!
M. WEISMAN & SONS
118-124 W. 22d St.

DRESSES
Immediate Delivery
SATIN $12.75
SERGE $16.75
These are our only prices
Madison Dress Co. Inc.
31-33 East 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS
My line of suits and coats is the talk of the town. Silvertones, Broadcloths, Tricotines, Velours, Serges and Poplins in the most exclusive models, ranging in prices from $12.75 to $35
Benjamin Martin,
22 West 27th St.

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F. & H. B.-C. Fur Trim SUIT To retail at a very good profit for $45.00
COOPER & GRAPES 20 W. 26 St. N. Y. C.

Puritan Underwear Mfg. Co.
352 Fourth Ave., New York.
Silk crepe-de-chine and wash-satin underwear

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain - Johnson - Du Bose Co.; C. Y. Rose, women's neckwear, veilings, ribbons, men's furnishings, boys' dept.; Collingwood.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium World Millinery Co; J. S. Bluman and Miss P. Hardy; millinery; 621 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—W. P. Collins Co.; W. P. Collins, ready-to-wear; 277 5th Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; J. S. Higgie, shoes; 23 E. 26th; Woodward.

BALTIMORE—M. M. Samet, coats, suits, waists, millinery; Penn.

BALTIMORE—Cohn's Sample Store; Mrs. R. Katz, corsets, brassieres, silk underwear; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp., (Baltimore Bargain House;) F. Quellmalz, cotton piece goods; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery, flowers, feathers; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coblens & Co.; Miss M. Champion, corsets; Miss B. Cohn, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Commodore.

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, linens, 354 4th Av.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn.—Levy Bros.; M. Levy, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Miss Nold, women's hats, trimmings; Miss McKee, misses', children's hats; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; E. A. Barnum and Miss Clifford, millinery; 621 B'way.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The Andres Co.; N. E. Lefebvre, mdse. mgr.; Miss B. Scherer, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; P. F. Keefe, misses' coats, skirts, bathing suits; F. C. Kemball, women's costumes; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Myers Outlet Store; Mr. Franklin, mdse. mgr.; M. Berliner, ready-to-wear, Room 306; 1,170 B'way.

CHESTER, Penn.—" Ginn's;" M. J. Corcuss, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, Miss Anderson, A. R. Stumer, and J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward Co.; Wm. Chattin, linens, embroideries, laces, ribbons; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Harry B. Louer Co.; H. B. Louer, millinery; Biltmore.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. W. Laffingwell, ready-to-wear; W. R. Scott, children's wear; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; F. Korets, Miss F. Miller, millinery; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. E. Hultquist, coats, suits, dresses; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Lambert, gloves, 44 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; F. Korety, millinery; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss K. O'Brien, infants wear; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Sheperd, notions, gloves, hdkfs.; 277 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Wurzburger Bros.; J. Wurzburger, hosiery, underwear; St. Andrew's.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; Miss M. Dunlop, dresses; Mrs. S. Grathwohl, women's suits; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss B. Tuch, coats, suits, waists, basement; Miss R. Sitner, knit underwear; 44 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—American Tailoring Co.; B. H. Goldsmith, woolens; Commodore.

CINCINNATI—Crane Corset Co.; E. A. Crane, corsets; Great Northern.

CLEVELAND—S. Knoll & Co.; S. Knoll, dresses; Imperial.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. Kaplan, fur coats, Jobs children's coats, children's dresses; 37 W. 20th.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss E. Valentine, stationery; Miss M. Steffens, representing; 230 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; J. D. Kirven, millinery, women's, infants' wear; 1,170 B'way.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miss Butler, millinery; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; G. Coon, silk underwear, Room 723; 1,133 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; C. O. Battler, notions, novelties, suit cases; 393 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; miss C. Rowland, notions; 225 5th Av.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son Co.; J. Woodley, domestics, linens, flannels; 3 W. 29th.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. C. Hearne, shoes; 71 W. 23d.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; Miss C. Hemenway, laces; Miss T. Murray, neckwear, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—M. Lieberman, furniture; Cumberland.

DETROIT—Ide Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; Cumberland.

DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Kaufmann and Miss Beatty, millinery; 621 B'way.

DULUTH, Minn.—George A. Gray Co.; Miss M. DuRoche, stationery, jewelry; Seville.

ELKHART, Ind.—W. F. Stanton Co.; Miss C. Olsen, cloaks, suits, dresses, furs, waists, skirts; Somerset.

EL PASO, Texas—Guarantee Shirt Co.; P. Krupp, clothing, shirts, hosiery; 359 B'way.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; A. F. O'Malley, women's, misses' suits, coats, dresses, skirts; 6 W. 32d.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—The Leader; Mr. Naffar, ready-to-wear; 235 5th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. C. Marsh and Miss McLarens, millinery; 621 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Chas. Trankla & Co.; Miss A. M. Tully, millinery; 432 4th Av.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—E. P. Hunt Co.; E. P. Hunt, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. Isenberg and Miss Moore, millinery; 621 B'way.

HELENA, Ark.—Jiedel & Rochschild; J. Jiedel, dry goods, clothing; Somerset.

HENDERSON, Texas—Mayfield-Alford Co.; J. R. Alford, ready-to-wear, gen'l mdse.; Pennsylvania.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; E. L. Jackson, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Park Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—I. E. Solomon & Co.; H. R. Friedman, coats, suits; Miss P. Styers, dresses, waists, furs; Pennsylvania.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—De Laney & Throop, Inc.; R. Stuart, piece goods; Imperial.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—J. R. Jones, Sons & Co.; O. R. White, neckwear, leather goods, small wares; Prince George.

KANKAKEE, Ill.—Block & Co.; G. Block, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Mrs. Mackey, infants' wear; Miss M. E. O'Brien, neckwear, veilings; 25 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Gowan, Tate & Co.; D. E. Tate, woolens; Breslin.

LA SALLE, Ill.—Stanton Specialty Store; W. F. Stanton, cloaks, suits; Knickerbocker.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. D. Purcell Co.; W. O. Sweeny, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.; Cumberland.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Rudge & Guenzel Co.; Miss A. B. Cummings, corsets, muslin underwear, hosiery; Brozteil.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—P. Sternau, general mdse.; Wallick.

LOUISVILLE—Ideal Mfg. Co.; Mr. Greenstein, coats, suits, skirts, dresses, waists, Room 306; 1,170 B'way.

LOUISVILLE—Du Rand-Perry Co., Inc.; Miss G. Speaker, coats, furs; McAlpin.

LOUISVILLE—Du Rand-Perry Co., Inc.; E. Du Rand, Mrs. E. Du Rand, ready-to-wear; Murray Hill.

MADISONVILLE, Ky.—" Dulin's;" Mr. Dulin, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; B. Klein, jobs skirts, waists, middies, basement; E. B. Weisener, silk dresses, children's wear, basement; 470 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; Miss J. Block, children's clothing; 37 W. 20th; Holland.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld, Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, millinery; 640 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Glimbel Brothers; E. Hirsch, millinery; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; Mr. Jacobs, coats, suits, dresses; 37 W. 20th.

MILWAUKEE—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Mrs. Dorsen, novelties, waists; R. 910, 220 5th Av.

MOBILE, Ala.—C. J. Gayfer & Co.; H. B. Gayfer, domestics, flannels; Collingwood.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; G. W. Wolf, jewelry, toys; 23 E. 20th; Latham.

NARVILLE—Joseph's; Miss F. Estes, laces, neckwear, novelties; Sherman Square.

NATCHEZ, Miss.—H. J. Brunes, misses' coats, waists, skirts; E. J. Brunes, clothing, hats; Seville.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. H. Smith, millinery; 621 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, trimmings, laces; 116 W. 32d.

NEW ORLEANS—Kreeger's Store; F. C. Kreeger, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—F. S. Kaufman, millinery; Elks Club.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss K. Meier, corsets; 6 W. 32d; Gregorian.

NORFOLK, Va.—New York Sample Store; M. Manheimer, ready-to-wear; Bristol.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; D. Mager, domestics, dress goods, mdse. manager; 116 W. 32d.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; M. Block, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.

OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright & Sons' Co.; P. A. Paris, hosiery, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; 105 Grand; Longacre.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; P. Schaye, millinery; 200 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss Little, millinery; 200 5th Av.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—Donelan's; W. J. Donelan, gen. mdse.; 141 Madison Av.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; P. P. Davidson, coats, suits; Miss R. Craigsmiles, waists; 141 Madison Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Ide Millinery Co.; M. Chipple, millinery; Cumberland.

RICHMOND, Va.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Silverman and Mrs. Silverman, millinery; 621 B'way.

ROCKRATAN, Iowa—H. Lorensen, gen. mdse.; 235 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; L. C. Nance, millinery; 621 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Goodman & Suss; A. Goodman, woolens, cotton goods; 200 5th Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros. Co.; D. L. Pincus, art goods, trimmings, notions; 1,150 B'way; Prince George.

SAN DIEGO—The Colonial Cloak and Suit House; Mr. Silverman, stripe tub silk and crepe de chine waists. R. 729, 225 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—I. W. Care, skirtings; Commodore.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Quality Shop; Mr. Thorpe, ready-to-wear; 235 5th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin and Miss Grogan, millinery; 621 B'way.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; R. W. Orcutt, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 1,381 B'way; Sherman Square.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Emporium World Millinery Co.; W. E. Conway and Miss Milender, millinery; 621 B'way.

SNYDER, Texas—E. E. Matthews, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

SNYDER, Texas—Higginbotham Bros. Co.; H. L. Davis, gen'l mdse.; Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—The Ed. Wren Co.; M. P. Tucker, Miss M. O'Brien, coats, suits, dresses; C. C. Shaw, silks, dress goods; Miss F. Leverrier, art goods, draperies; J. J. Burns, women's knit underwear, men's furn. goods, hosiery; Miss Oelschlagher, notions; M. G. Dowling, laces, gloves, neckwear, ribbons, jewelry, hdkfs., toilet goods; Mr. Strine, women's shoes; 141 Madison Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; N. Wallace, ribbons, laces, trimmings; 230 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Emporium World Millinery Co.; R. Wohlgemuth and Miss Murphy, millinery; 621 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Schaper Stores Co.; Mr. Mertens, coats, suits; W. Schaper, men's shirts, gloves, hosiery, underwear; R. 610, 1,170 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—W. Sieber & Sons Garment Co.; E. Sieber, coats, suits, dresses, waists; McAlpin.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Barr & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Langhousen, art goods; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; L. R. Mo-Dermott, ribbons; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss J. Baron, gloves; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Schloger, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; L. Strauss, millinery; J. G. Millner, silk petticoats; 1,261 B'way.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Robinson, Straus & Co.; C. Weidman, trimmed, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way.

TACOMA, Wash.—Rhodes Bros.; Mrs. S. Crumbley, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,160 B'way.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Ide Millinery Co.; A. W. Simon, millinery; Cumberland.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Emporium World Millinery Co.; B. F. Kay, Mrs. Key, millinery; 621 B'way.

VALPARAISO, Chile—Horowitz & Co.; A. A. Cremovich, silks, furs; McAlpin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kinges Palace; Miss M. Kinder, women's, infants' wear; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ide Millinery Co.; Miss L. Meyers, millinery; Cumberland.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Curran D. G. Co.; J. M. O'Donnell, domestics, white goods; 6 W. 32d; Wallick.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—G. Dannenbaum, Fall suits; 470 4th Av.

WILSON, N. C.—J. & D. Oettinger; Mrs. W. P. Dean, ready-to-wear; 6 West 32d.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. Martin, millinery; 404 4th Av.

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$3.75 to $7.50

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HAND BAGS
Immediate Delivery

Velvet Bags	$8 to $120 doz.
Beaded Bags	8 to 30 ea.
Suede Bags	15 to 60 doz.
Canteen Boxes	12 to 42 doz.
Beauty Cases	30 to 39 doz.
Kodak Bags	8 to 42 doz.
Back & Top Strap Purses	4 to 48 doz.
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Fastest growing house in the line. There's a reason!

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Ostrich Feathers
to be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION
Thursday, August 7th
at the warehouses of the
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PERCALES—GINGHAMS
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And other Fabrics suitable for Export Trade.
FRIEDMAN-WALLACH CO.
Staple and Exclusive Cotton Fabrics
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SILVERTONE $16.90 Net Cash
COAT
Chic Coats made of American Woolen Co.'s All Wool SILVERTONE in all shades. Fully lined with fancy Seco Silk, and interlined.
Misses' and Ladies' Sizes.
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PILE FABRIC AND CLOTH COATS on the Racks for Immediate Delivery at a Saving of from $2.00 to $5.00 per garment.
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4
06 Good Satin Dress at.....$12.75
69 All Wool Tricotine Dress at.....$18.75
31 All Wool Serge Dress at.....$14.75
55 Satin Evening Dress at.....$16.75
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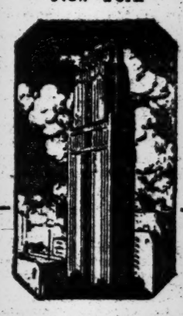
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FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE
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17 bales Rileys' 2.40 D. & T. Denims.
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22,000 yds. Bailey's New Mark 2.40 Denims.
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100 pieces Piedmont B. B. 5.50 Drill.
1,000 pieces 36" Bleached Shirting.
10 cases Plain Colors Duckling Fleece Flannels.
20 cases 26" Plain Colors Leader Voile.
70,000 yds. Brown Sateen Warp 52" 1.20 Drill.
20,000 yds. 30" 8 oz. S. F. Duck. and many other lots.
SERGES.
300 pieces Pacific CS
200 " " FSG
200 " " WFX
200 " " WF
In assorted cases of Colors, Black and Navy.
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2,000 dozen No. 108 Fibre Silk Hose, Berkshire.
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1,200 dozen Black Full Fashioned Lisle.
2,000 dozen Ladies' Hose, Fashioned Lisle of a well known brand.
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A very complete loan exhibition showing Batik work in screens, hangings, gowns, haberdashery, scarfs, interior household and other decorations.
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After August 5th the exhibition will remain open daily from 10 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. until Friday evening, August 15th.
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THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF STYLISH FALL DRESSES, IN ALL THE LEADING MATERIALS, FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR, AT MOST POPULAR PRICES.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Cost of Living Inquiry an Important Factor for Industrial Growth

Something of the troubles and problems which have been bothering Europe ever since the war effort ceased is now being experienced by the people of the United States. Labor is finding that, despite the highest wages ever paid in many lines of endeavor, the cost of living is getting out of hand. While the demand for goods continues heavy, there are signs in more than one industry that the persistent rise of prices is working to make buying irregular. Where shortages exist prices still seem to be secondary to the matter of getting products in hand as rapidly as the mills can turn them out, but increased costs must be handed on to the ultimate consumer, and he is beginning to hesitate about buying. Necessities he must have to the limit of his resources, but now it seems to be more pertinent than before what this limit may be. Railway shopmen have struck for an increase of wages which they maintain is necessary merely to buy what they and their families need. A few days ago the chief of a powerful railroad brotherhood called upon President Wilson for assistance. The appeal was less marked than former "demands" made upon Government officers by an insistence upon "rights," and contained more of an urgent call for a solution of the situation upon economic grounds. The railroad men are finding that their dollars are steadily decreasing in purchasing power, and they want to know exactly why this is. The question evidently has been raised by a great many other workers of considerable mass influence, for Congress, under Executive guidance, is examining into the whole broad scheme of living costs. While the inquiry is aimed primarily along the line of proving or disproving charges of gross profiteering in necessities there should develop broader findings than are involved in this single issue. A sidelight may be found in the relation between living expenses and speculation, and it will not be speculation limited to the security markets. The investigators should uncover facts which will give the public a clear understanding of artificial influences at work to make prices go up, and also of true economic forces which cannot be denied in periods like the present. The relation between the wastage of a long war and stocks of food and merchandise will be disclosed so that all may know it. There should develop a greater public knowledge of the effects of such enormous credit inflation as the world has seen in the last five years. It should be discovered whether increases of wages are the cause or the result of advancing commodity prices.

A great corporate interest as well as an individual interest is contained in the proposed investigation of living costs. Employers could continue to raise wages as long as their customers were willing to pay steadily rising prices for their goods, but it requires no sage to see that such a process could not go on very long. The Federal Reserve Board has advanced the opinion that high prices will continue for a considerable period, and this is acceded to by producers, yet every one whose outlook is not purely selfish knows that the situation of industry will be made stronger with the establishment of an equilibrium between wages and selling prices. A vast foreign demand for American goods is being held in abeyance by the lack of sufficient credit facilities and by the unfavorable position of the exchanges, but it is not to be overlooked that high prices are playing a part also. The proper credits will be arranged in time, and these will have a beneficial effect on exchange, yet it is not inconceivable that a mounting price scale, if continued without bounds, would tend to check foreign buying when other conditions were favorable.

In dealing with living expenses there are facts to be considered which promise to have an important bearing upon the future outlay at home and abroad. The Government's report on the cotton crop condition as of July 25 indicated a yield not greatly in excess of 11,000,000 bales. In the last crop year a total 800,000 bales greater was gathered, and this left a surplus for the present year which was not enough to fill the necessities of consumers without a great outturn from the 1919 planting. The crop, instead of being large, threatens to be small, and the most trying month of the growing period still lies ahead. Private estimates on the wheat disclose a disappointing yield in many localities, and the most optimistic forecast now comprises no more than 1,000,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,200,000,000 bushels or more expected six weeks ago. Europe will probably need 800,000,000 bushels from us, and the home demand for bread and seed is calculated at a figure between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 bushels. The indications, therefore, are for no surplus to speak of, and the question arises as to what prices might do if a suggestion heard in Washington were followed and the market made free, the Government standing ready to make good the farmers' guaranteed price out of its $1,000,000,000 fund. The prices of hogs and hog products rose to record levels after restrictions were removed; corn advanced to unusual figures, and cotton around the 35 cent level tells the story there of practically unhampered dealings.

Stocks have not been as good media of late as a month ago for acquiring profits on the long side. The market has been bereft of its Spring exuberance; it has looked tired, and signs appear now and then of distribution by traders who bought lower down. Whether or not the process of discounting prosperous times for the industries has been fairly well completed, the fact has been evident for some time that stocks cannot be "bulled" as easily as in May and the first half of June. Call money apparently has a lot to do with it. The corporate requirements at Aug. 1 were moderate, yet they came upon a money market so full of loans last week that the demand loan quotation was quickly bid upward one day to 20 per cent. There has been a tremendous output of new securities in the last few months, the increase in the seven months ended with July being no less than 70 per cent. over the same period last year. A vast amount of investment funds has gone into the new issues, and it is likely that considerable undistributed securities still remain with syndicates, necessitating heavy accommodation from the banks. This is one factor which has helped to tighten money. Another is the needs of growing industry, for, when all unfavorable items are reviewed and catalogued, the evidence supports a belief that the country's business turnover is very great.

SUPPLIES SOLD TO BELGIUM

Government to Retail Our Army Stores, Valued at $20,000,000.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2. (Associated Press.) The Minister of Food has bought all the American supplies in Belgium, valued at 100,000,000 francs.

The supplies will be retailed under Government control.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William Lee Baldwin was elected a Director of the Hudson Trust Company at the regular meeting of the board last Friday.

Frazier & Co. of Philadelphia and Baltimore are opening a New York office at 66 Broadway under the management of John L. Montgomery.

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

$50,000
Yadkin County, No. Car.
5½% Road Bonds
Due May 1, 1959
Price to Yield 5%

Particulars of this and other issues of Municipal Bonds
Yielding 4.75% to 5.50%
Upon request for Circular B-97.

Spitzer, Rorick & Company
Established 1871
Equitable Bldg., New York
Toledo Chicago

Great American Insurance Company
STOCK

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 2, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,382,871	174,729,720
Same period a year ago	1,806,419	81,968,809

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	92.11	88.22	93.56	69.73
Same period a year ago	72.04	71.55	74.22	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	ADAMS EXPRESS	53½	50½	50¾	— ¾
4,000	Advance Rumely	40½	43½	43½	— 4⅛
1,000	Advance Rumely pf	74	71	71	— 3
14,600	Ajax Rubber	112¼	105½	107	— 2
1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3	3	..
3,200	Alaska Juneau	2⅞	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
16,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	48⅝	45	45⅛	— 3
600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	96	95	95	— ½
4,300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	109⅞	105½	105½	— 4⅜
500	Am. Agricul Chem. pf	100	100	100	+ 1
300	Am. Bank Note	52	49½	49½	— ½
100	Am. Bank Note pf	47½	47½	47½	— 1
9,600	Am. Beet Sugar	94	90	90½	— 3
130	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93⅜	93¾	93¾	— 1¼
10,200	Am. Bosch Magneto	124½	112½	117⅝	— 8
19,800	Am. Can	56½	56½	57½	— 2⅝
100	Am. Can pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅝
21,700	Am. Car & Foundry	120⅝	113½	115	— 4½
130	Am. Car & Foundry pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
3,800	Am. Cotton Oil	64⅞	61	62	— 2
20,800	Am. Drug. Syndicate	13⅜	12	*12½	+ ⅛
600	Am. Express	93⅞	93½	93⅝	— 1⅛
61,500	Am. Hide & Leather	45⅞	38½	41½	+ 4⅜
12,800	Am. Hide & Leather pf	138⅝	130½	131½	+ ⅞
3,400	Am. Ice	63	58	58½	— 3½
600	Am. Ice pf	73⅝	72	72	— 1⅝
35,000	Am. International	112	106⅝	107⅝	— 2⅜
14,100	Am. Linseed	78	74	76	— 1½
300	Am. Linseed pf	96½	96	96	— 1
20,400	Am. Locomotive	93	87	88⅝	— 3⅝
200	Am. Locomotive pf	107	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
10,100	Am. Malt & Grain	59	56½	58½	+ ¾
18,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	87	82½	83½	— 3¼
400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	108	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅜
400	Am. Snuff	126	125	125	— 1⅞
50	Am. Snuff pf., new	97	97	97	..
19,850	Am. Steel Foundries	46	43¼	44½	— ½
6,900	Am. Sugar Ref.	139⅝	134½	135	— 3⅝
300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118½	118½	118½	— ⅝
40,600	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	111⅝	103	105	— 6⅜
200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ 1⅝
9,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	104½	103⅝	103⅞	— ⅝
7,400	Am. Tobacco	253⅝	240	247	— 5½
1,500	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
19,650	Am. Woolen	128½	118½	121½	— 3⅞
1,200	Am. Woolen pf	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	— ½
67,300	Am. Writing Paper pf	68⅝	57	68¼	+10⅞
30,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	29	25¾	27⅛	— 1⅞
4,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	64	61½	*61¾	— 1½
32,700	Anaconda Copper	76½	73½	73½	— 2½
900	Assets Realization	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅜
2,000	Associated Dry Goods	56	52¾	55¾	+ ⅝
436	Associated D. G. 1st pf	80	79	80	+ 1
18	Associated D. G. 2d pf	78	78	78	..
600	Associated Oil	93½	91½	91½	— 3½
7,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	97	*97¼	— 1⅝
1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	85	83¾	83¾	— 1½
4,400	Atlanta, Birm. & At	15⅝	13	13¾	— ⅝
600	Atlantic Coast Line	100½	99¼	99¼	— 1½
12,600	Atl., Gulf & W. I	173	162	163¾	— 6¾
700	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	74¼	73¾	74¼	+ ¼
166,600	BALDWIN LOCO.	119⅝	108⅜	111	— 5
8,400	Baltimore & Ohio	47	45	45⅝	— 1⅜
600	Baltimore & Ohio pf	56¾	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅛
3,000	Barrett Co.	137	125⅝	129½	— 7½
800	Bethlehem Steel	99½	93½	93½	— 5⅝
131,700	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	101⅝	93⅜	94½	— 7
700	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf	114½	113	113	— 1½
14,700	Booth Fisheries	24⅝	22	22½	— 1⅝
100	Brooklyn Edison Elec	102	102	102	+ ½
13,500	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	32⅞	30½	31	— 1
1,000	Brooklyn R. T. c. of d	28	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
200	Brooklyn Union Gas	86½	86½	86½	— ½
500	Brown Shoe	107½	102	107½	+ 2½
39,100	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	15	11¼	13¾	+ ⅝
20	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	60	60	60	..
9,600	Burns Brothers	158¾	145	*146	+ 1
21,100	Butterick Co.	39⅝	35	37¼	+ 1¼
71,000	Butte Copper & Zinc	15¾	11¼	14⅜	+ 2⅜
13,400	Butte & Superior	30⅜	27⅜	28¾	— 2
7,300	CADDO CENT. O. & R.	46½	43½	43⅝	— 2⅝
15,000	California Packing	74½	71	72	— 3
100	California Packing pf	116	116	116	— 1
22,700	California Petroleum	50½	45⅝	46¼	— 4½
2,400	California Pet. pf	83½	80¾	81	— ⅝
1,800	Calumet & Arizona	85	80¾	81	— 2
10,650	Canadian Pacific	163	150¼	100	— 3½
500	Case, (J. I.) Co. pf	100	98½	98½	— 1
11,100	Central Foundry	45	39½	39½	— 5⅝
22,200	Central Foundry pf	74¼	68⅝	72⅜	+ 4
73,600	Central Leather Co	115⅝	110¾	111¼	— 3⅜
300	Certain-Teed Products	46	44¾	44¾	— 1¼
100	Certain-Teed P. 1st pf	90½	90½	90½	..
22,400	Cerro de Pasco Copper	65½	60¾	61	— ⅜
1,500	Chandler Motor	251	247	250	— 8
3,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	65¾	64½	64¾	— ⅝
200	Chi. & Alton	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
100	Chi. & Alton pf	16	16	16	— ½
1,400	Chi. & East. Ill. eq. t. r	12	11½	12	..
500	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	17	16	16	— 1⅛
1,200	Chi. Great Western	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
1,100	Chi. Great West. pf	28⅛	27¾	28	— ⅛
21,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	50⅜	47	47⅝	— 1⅞
7,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	73½	70½	70⅝	— 1⅞
2,500	Chi. & Northwestern	100¾	98¼	99	— 1¼
100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	79	79	79	— ½
10,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac	30½	28¾	28⅞	— 1¼
700	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf	79½	78	78	— 1
900	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf	67¼	66	66	— 1
17,000	Chile Copper	27⅞	25¾	25⅝	— 1½
9,100	Chino Copper	49½	46	46⅝	— 2⅜
600	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	50¾	50	50	— ¾
400	Clev., Cin., C. & S. L. pf	72¾	72	72	— 2
400	Cluett-Peabody	86	85	85	— 5
4,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52¼	48¾	49	— 3
400	Colorado Southern	27½	26	26	— 2
100	Colorado Southern 1st pf	57½	57½	57½	— 1⅜
10,900	Columbia Gas & Elec	62⅜	61¼	*61¾	— ⅛
200	Comput. Tab Recording	55	53	53	— 2
400	Consol. Cigar	61¼	60	60	— 3
800	Consol. Cigar pf	83¾	83	83½	— ½
3,500	Consolidated Gas	101	99½	100¼	+ ⅞
35,000	Con. Interstate Cal. Min	21½	20	20½	+ 1
3,500	Continental Can	97	93¼	94½	+ 2⅝
200	Continental Insurance	74	73½	74	+ 2
91,500	Corn Products Ref	94⅜	88½	89¼	— 5⅛
600	Corn Products Ref. pf	109¼	108¼	108¼	— 1⅛
200	Crex Carpet	67	64	64	— 1
135,900	Crucible Steel	143½	132	133	— 6¾
800	Crucible Steel pf	103	100	100	— 4½
15,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	35⅞	33½	34	— 1⅝
3,700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	81	79¾	80	— ⅝
300	Cuban-American Sugar	210	210	210	+ 5
100	DEERE & CO. pf	103	103	103	+ 3⅝
2,100	Delaware & Hudson	112	109½	110	— 4
500	Del., Lack. & West	198	196¾	196¾	— 1½
900	Denver & Rio Grande	11½	10⅝	11	— ⅝
9,500	Denver & Rio Grande pf	19⅝	17⅞	18¼	— 1
210	Diamond Match	118	118	118	+ 6
17,000	Dome Mines	15¼	13⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
12,400	ELK HORN COAL	42¼	39	39¼	— 1¼
100	Elk Horn Coal pf	47	47	47	— 1
400	Emerson-Brantingham	35	34	34	— 2
15,600	Endicott-Johnson	121⅞	114½	116⅝	+ 1⅝
1,400	Endicott-Johnson pf	104⅝	104	104½	— ⅛
3,700	Erie	18⅞	18	18	— ⅜
3,800	Erie 1st pf	31	29½	29½	— 1⅝
200	Erie 2d pf	22	22	22	— 1
11,800	FAMOUS P.-LASKY	118⅝	113	113⅞	— 3⅝
900	Federal Min. & Sm. pf	42	41	41	— 1
400	Fisher Body	84½	80	80	— 4
27,000	Freeport Texas	56½	54	56½	— 2⅝
5,200	GASTON, W. & W	36½	34¼	*35	— ½
43,300	General Cigar	94⅜	85⅞	91	— 2⅞
1,900	General Electric	168½	166¼	167	— 1
22,000	General Motors	235⅝	220½	224½	— 6¾
900	General Motors pf	92⅜	92½	92⅜	..
4,600	General Motors deb	89¼	88	88¾	— ⅝
17,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	84½	80	81	— 3½
1,100	Goodrich pf	103¾	102⅜	102¾	— 1
1,600	Granby Consol.	73½	71½	72	— 1
7,100	Great Northern pf	94½	92¾	93¼	— 1½
14,600	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore p	49⅞	46¾	47	— 2⅜
1,700	Greene-Cananea Cop	47½	45¼	46	— 1½
1,200	Gulf States Steel	67⅝	64	64	— 3⅝
100	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	12	12	12	..
400	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf	40½	40	40	..
800	HARTMAN CORP.	94⅝	*88	94¾	+ 2¼
11,300	Haskell & Barker	66½	62½	63¾	— 1¾
1,100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	101	100⅝	100⅝	..
23,800	Inspiration Copper	68½	64	64⅞	— 2⅜
3,600	Interborough Con.	8⅝	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
8,100	Interborough Con. pf	29⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— 1½
4,900	Internat. Agricul.	34	30¾	32	— 1⅝
1,700	Internat. Agricul. pf	89	85	85	— 3½
2,300	Internat. Harv., new	141¼	136½	139	— 2
300	Internat. Harv. pf., new	118	116	116	— 1
113,600	Internat. Mer. Mar.	66⅝	59¼	61¼	— 4½
28,700	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf	123	116⅜	117	— 4½
19,200	Internat. Nickel	31	29⅝	29⅝	— 1
35,800	Internat. Paper	66	63	64¼	— 2⅝
500	Internat. Paper pf. stpd.	79½	78	78	— 1½
200	Iowa Central	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
1,800	JEWEL TEA	38	36	36⅜	— ⅝
450	Jewel Tea pf.	79	78	78	— 2
2,300	Jones Bros. Tea	41	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
2,100	KANSAS CITY SOUTH.	23¼	22	22¼	— 1⅜
200	Kansas City South. pf.	55¼	54½	54½	— ½
10,800	Kelly Springfield Tire	137½	130	132	— 4⅝
8,080	Kelly Spring. Tire rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5,400	Kelly Spring. T. pf. rts.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
200	Kelsey Wheel	72	70	70	— 4½
15,000	Kennecott Copper	42¾	40	40⅜	— 1⅝
200	Keokuk & Des Moines	7	6⅝	6⅝	..
100	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	30	30	30	..
23,700	Keystone Tire & R	105	97	99½	— 5¼
17,000	Keystone Tire & R. rts	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— 2
200	Kress (S. H.) Co	83	80	83	+ 3⅝
6,000	LACKAWANNA STEEL	88⅛	85⅞	86	— 2½
100	Laclede Gas	55½	55½	55½	+ 4½
300	Lake Erie & Western	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
600	Lake Erie & Western pf	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ 1⅝
1,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	36	32	34	— ½
1,400	Lehigh Valley	53⅜	52	52	— 1½
500	Liggett & Myers pf	113½	113	113¼	+ ¼
300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	73½	71	71	— 2½
7,700	Lorillard (P.) Co	243	230½	230½	— 7½
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	115	112	112	..
500	Louisville & Nashville	116½	115	115	— 1½
200	MACKAY COS. pf	64	64	64	..
300	Manhattan Elevated	85	84	84	— 1
1,900	Manhattan Shirt	36⅜	32½	33	— 3
100	Marlin-Rockwell	67	67	67	+ 2
100	Mathieson Alkali	32½	32½	32½	— 1½
74,000	Maxwell Motors	61	51	52⅞	— 3⅝
14,200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	84½	79	80⅝	— 1½
8,700	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	44⅜	41½	41½	— ⅞
1,750	May Department Stores	106¾	102	102	— 2
62,900	Mexican Petroleum	195½	188	189⅜	— 6⅝
300	Mexican Petroleum pf	110	110	110	+ 1
5,400	Miami Copper	31¼	29⅝	*30	— ⅝
44,000	Midvale Steel	58¾	54½	55¼	— 2⅞
4,900	Minn. & St. Louis, new	21⅜	20	20½	— 1
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	94	94	94	— 2
500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	103	101	103	— 4
29,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15	13½	14	— ⅝
1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	22¼	21	21½	— 1⅜
25,100	Missouri Pacific	36	33¼	34	— 1½
600	Missouri Pacific pf	56⅝	56⅛	56¼	+ ⅛
13,800	Montana Power	83	76	78½	+ 2½
7,000	NATIONAL ACME	40½	38⅛	38⅛	— 1⅝
300	National Biscuit	126	123	122	— 2½
200	National Biscuit pf	117	116⅜	117	— ½
2,400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	91½	83½	84	— 7½
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
4,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	23	20⅝	21½	— 1½
3,300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	82	78¾	79¼	— 2⅝
100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	102	102	102	..
6,300	Nat. Lead	85¼	83	84⅜	— ¼
100	Nat. Lead pf	111½	111½	111½	— ½
1,100	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5,200	Nevada Con. Cop	21⅜	20¼	20¼	— 1⅛
200	New Orl., Tex. & Mex	40½	40	40	..
1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	122	119	120¼	— 2½
12,200	N. Y. Central	80⅝	78	78⅝	— 1⅜
34,900	N. Y. Dock	70¾	55	63½	+ 7½
11,000	N. Y. Dock pf	75	61	69	+ 8
116	N. Y., Lack. & West	92½	92½	92½	..
126,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	40½	37⅜	38⅝	+ ⅞
1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	24¼	22½	*22½	+ ⅛
300	Norfolk Southern	18	17	17	— 2½
2,400	Norfolk & Western	106	104½	104½	— 2½
200	Norfolk & West. pf. x. d	70	70	70	— 5
5,100	North American	67	62	62	— 1
9,000	Northern Pacific	95⅜	93	93	— 2¼
3,300	Nova Scotia Steel & C	85½	81	81¼	— 4¾
27,700	OHIO CITIES GAS	58¾	53⅝	56⅛	— 2⅝
600	Ohio Fuel Supply	54½	54	54	— 1
900	Ontario Mining	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
33,500	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
13,300	Owens Bottle	63	57	58½	+ 1½
200	Owens Bottle pf	102	101¼	101½	— 2½
9,700	PACIFIC GAS & ELEC.	71⅝	66¼	69	— 3
1,400	Pacific Mail	41⅜	38¾	38¾	— 2
1,300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	33½	33	33½	+ ½
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf	90	90	90	+ 2
125,200	Pan Am. Pet. & T.	118	112	114	— 3½
300	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	205½	202½	205½	+ ½
17,600	Penn. Seaboard Steel	52¾	47¼	49½	— 1⅝
8,131	Pennsylvania R. R.	46⅝	45⅜	*45½	+ ⅛
3,000	People's Gas, Chicago	51	49⅝	51	— ½
3,400	Peoria & Eastern	19⅞	17	17	— 1
8,000	Pere Marquette	23½	21⅜	21⅜	— 1⅝
600	Pere Marq. prior pf	66⅜	65⅜	65⅜	— 1½
200	Pere Marq. pf	47	46½	46½	..
5,500	Philadelphia Co.	40⅜	38½	38⅝	— 1⅝
18,000	Pierce-Arrow	61	57½	58	— 2
100	Pierce-Arrow pf., cash	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
19,300	Pierce Oil	25	23	23⅜	— 1⅝
100	Pitts., Cin. C. & St. L	63	63	63	— 1⅞
42,100	Pittsburgh Coal	74⅜	70¼	71¼	+ 1
100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ½
200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	96	96	96	..
10,000	Pitts. & West Va	40⅝	38½	38½	— 1¾
7,400	Pond Creek Coal	22¼	20⅜	20⅜	— 1¼
6,600	Pressed Steel Car	92¼	88	89⅞	— 1⅝
500	Public Service, N. J	86½	81½	86½	+ 6¼
1,800	Pullman Co	128½	123	*124½	— 1½
25,950	Punta Alegre Sugar	72	63½	71	+ 6½
1,400	RAILWAY STEEL SPG	95½	93	93	— 2⅜
100	Railway Steel Spg. pf	109	109	109	— 1
13,300	Ray Con. Copper	27	25½	25⅝	— 1⅛
24,600	Reading	90⅝	86⅞	87½	— 2⅝
100	Reading 1st pf	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
100	Reading 2d pf	37	37	37	..
5,700	Remington Typewriter	85¼	81	81	+ ¾
400	Remington Type. 2d pf	97	97	97	— 1⅜
19,200	Republic Iron & Steel	97⅜	92½	94⅝	— 3
600	Republic Iron & Steel pf	106½	104⅜	104⅜	— 1¼
1,800	Republic Motor Truck	54⅜	51	51	— 3
1,800	Royal Dutch, Am. shs	97½	93¼	95¼	— 2⅜

An Analysis of

Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

A Prosperous Public Utility Company

For the past five years, including a period of war and high operating costs, earnings averaged $7.62 a share on the common stock. Present earnings estimated at the rate of 11% per annum or over twice the present 5% annual dividend rate.

Circular C-3 sent upon request.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exch., N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade, Associate Members of Liverpool Cotton Ass'n.

20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Office—25 West 33d St.

Oil Loss in Storage

Enough work has been done to show that the losses on oil are large during the first year. The results of all data are so conflicting, however, that it would be impossible to make a statement of the percentage of loss the first year. It has been shown to vary with the type of tank and with the climate. From available information we assume a 6% loss for the first twelve months that oil is above the ground. Two per cent. or three per cent. of this six per cent. may be lost during the first two or three months, while the other 3% or 4% may be lost during the next nine or ten months.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

The Steel & Tube Company of America

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Price 98 and accrued dividend, yielding 7⅛%

Exempt from Normal Federal Income Tax.

This Company is one of the three largest manufacturers of steel pipe and other tubular steel goods in the United States.

During the last three years earnings have averaged over six times the Preferred Stock dividend.

The stock compares most favorably with other similar securities which are selling at considerably higher prices.

Application will be made to list this stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Circular B-12 containing detailed information sent upon request.

Stone & Webster
120 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6020
Boston Chicago

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Municipal Bonds

$10,000
CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO
Coupon, 4½% Sewer Bonds
Due April 1, 1931.
To Yield 4.50%

$144,000
CITY OF AKRON, OHIO
5% Improvement Bonds
Due 1925-1939.
To Yield 4.50%

$130,000
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO
5% Road Bonds.
Due April 1, 1923-1925.
To Yield 4.60%

Descriptive circulars on request.

STACY & BRAUN
5 Nassau Street,
Toledo. New York. Cincinnati

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

City of **Knoxville, Tenn.**

4½% Bonds

Due February 1, 1921.

Price to Yield 4.75%

Particulars of the above and other Municipal Bonds Yielding up to 6% will be sent upon request.

BRANDON, GORDON AND WADDELL
Ground Floor, Singer Building
149 Liberty Street, New York

NIXON WOULD MERGE ALL CITY'S TRACTION

Commissioner Suggests Single Corporation, with Public Represented, and Flexible Fare.

END PERPETUAL FRANCHISES

Proposes to Protect Legitimate Investments and Eliminate Holding Concerns.

In a statement issued yesterday Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon replied to some of the attacks made upon him because of his 2-cent transfer order and his attitude toward the railroad companies. He also outlined a plan for the reorganization of the companies which he thought would simplify operation, safeguard investors in the properties, and serve the public better than the present method.

Replying to his critics, chief of whom is Mayor Hylan, Mr. Nixon refrained from mentioning names. He said in substance that those who made declarations against public officials without submitting some sort of proof to sustain them covertly charged the existence of improper relations between them and those apparently favored.

His plan for bettering the transportation situation is to place all of the lines under one management, or possibly two, by the separation of the surface and the rapid transit lines, the termination of all present franchises and the substitution for them of franchises to live only for fixed periods, and a flexible fare to be subject to the financial needs of the companies. He also suggested that the city have upon the Directorates of the companies a representative to see that the public's rights were protected.

The idea of consolidating all of the lines into one concern, abolishing holding companies and carrying on the business of the lines in the full view of the public has been suggested before. It is believed that such a course would meet the approval of Federal Judge Meyer, who appointed the receivers for the New York railways and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies.

Mr. Nixon's Statement.

"The recent decisions of the Court of Appeals," says Mr. Nixon's statement, "have clarified the traction situation in a way which presents to city and State officials both duty and opportunity.

"Their duty is to promote the interests of the traveling public by insuring adequate facilities and service, and further avoid any recurrence of the present emergencies by just and equitable readjustment of the entire traction situation.

"It is to be regretted that statements made to the public have given the impression that under any existing conditions the traction systems can fall into the hands of the city government.

"Those responsible for such statements know that the courts will protect property rights, thus safeguarding bondholders by receivers. And even when they know from their own previous statements that the city is unable to acquire such systems, except through confiscation or abandonment, both of which they know also to be impossible, they cannot promise cheaper or better conditions for the traveling public under their ownership.

"Such arguments follow a vicious circle very similar to the open charging of improper relations between public officials, who must be guided by their intelligence and judgment, and those seemingly favored.

"The opportunity is that the relations between municipalities and railroads may be so readjusted that co-operation shall take the place of conflict, that flexible fares shall meet changing conditions, that both city and investors shall receive fair returns, and that the city may be able to establish municipal ownership or operation, or both, when it desires and is in a position to do so.

"The present situation is intolerable and must have an early solution. The transportation systems are, some bankrupt, and others approaching bankruptcy.

"Their ability to meet or even properly protect the necessities of passenger traffic is suspended or threatened. Those who deny this and do not try to furnish proofs, but rely upon vague insinuation, do not understand the facts as they exist or prefer to leave the public in error.

"Insofar as the transfer orders are concerned, they were based upon the fullest power on my part as well as a sense of justice to all concerned. Simply for purposes of controversy to question my power does no good. The courts will attend to that.

Suggests Solution of Problem.

"My study of the question confirms my earlier conclusions. From the viewpoint of the city, or the public and of the investor the solution of the present emergency must be along the following lines, which in the main repeat the views I have heretofore stated:

"1. Each of the present transit systems to be simplified by the consolidation or merging of the constituent companies into one railroad corporation.

"Of course, it may be found desirable to have separate corporations for surface railroads and rapid transit railroads, respectively. Personally, I trust to see such steps taken as will insure one corporation only, with which the city and the commission can deal, but this is a detail.

"2. All holding corporations, so called, (not railroad corporations,) to be abolished.

"3. Leases of roads to be terminated.

"4. Perpetual franchises to be changed to franchises limited to fixed periods within city charter limitations, or to what are known as indeterminate franchises.

"5. Values of properties to be agreed upon or arrived at by such means as will leave them unquestioned.

"6. The city to have the option of acquiring the properties within a fixed period at the agreed valuation, plus the cost of additions, extensions, and improvements. (It may be desirable to provide for amortization of purchase price out of earnings.)

"7. A flexible fare to be established, whereby fares shall be automatically adjusted to meet the cost of service, together with a reasonable return both to city and investors upon the agreed fixed valuations and upon the cost of additions, extensions, and improvements. The variation in fare to be secured mainly by maximum and minimum limits in a surplus fund, the operation of which shall be so simple that it can be taught to and understood by the pupils of our public schools.

"8. The city to have representatives on the Directorates of all companies.

Sees No Need for Long Delay.

"If the transportation companies are disposed to take up this matter along such lines, I am prepared to use all my official power to bring about a satisfactory, and it is to be hoped a permanent, settlement of the whole situation.

"If the corporations consider their situation as bad as represented it should be possible to work out an agreement along the above lines without too serious delay.

"Difficulties, of course, will present themselves in connection with the rapid transit contracts, but they can be overcome. Legislation may be necessary to empower the city to act, but with all parties in agreement this should not be difficult to secure, provided it be a fair and equitable settlement, advantageous to the city, protective of honest investment, and serviceable to the public. Other cities facing similar emergencies have entered into somewhat similar agreements.

"The very ones who have been most bitter in their denouncement of transit contracts can find in the present situation New York's great opportunity for the permanent settlement of its greatest problem directly in the public interest.

"As regards the changes in transfer arrangements, they have gone very easily into operation, the common sense of the people being perfectly able to understand the necessity, which for a time put the travelling public to such inconvenience."

FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING.

President Urged to Veto the Repeal Bill.

Organized labor in New York and the National Daylight Saving Association, of which former Borough President Marcus M. Marks is the President, have begun a campaign for the defeat of the latest effort to have the daylight saving law repealed. Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, who says he represents 350,000 organized workers in this city, sent a telegram to President Wilson yesterday urging that the bill to repeal the present law be vetoed.

"Organized labor wants the daylight law continued," he told the President. "I speak for 350,000 workers and their kin, a total of more than 1,000,000 residents of New York City. They have been benefited by the extra hour of light and want the law continued.

"Daylight saving has been proved to be of great economic value. Amateur gardening in one year produced more than $525,000,000 worth of foodstuffs. And thousands of organized workers, through the extra hour of light, availed themselves of the opportunity to till their little plots and raise produce for their homes, thereby saving a tidy sum that would have gone into the pockets of the profiteers."

Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Daylight Saving Association, issued a final appeal for all to protest against the Senate's action.

"Millions of protests," he said, "should be forwarded to Congress by the residents of New York. They should call their relatives and friends in other cities to do likewise.

"The next few days are fraught with danger for the daylight law. But vigorous action by those who favor daylight living—and they number 90 per cent. of the nation—should still forever end the opposition."

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 2, 1919.

	STOCKS (SHARES) 1919	1918	1917
Monday	832,904	1,250,488	1,017,418
Tuesday	1,105,980	1,169,000	1,256,727
Wednesday	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,488,000
Thursday	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,264,813
Friday	975,077	1,250,000	1,341,792
Saturday	Ex. closed	67,500	Holiday
Total wk.	5,323,971	7,536,488	7,369,418
Year to date	174,720,730	$1,000,200	118,681,200
	BONDS (PAR VALUE.)		
Monday	$13,810,000	$6,284,000	$4,796,000
Tuesday	12,348,000	6,284,000	4,796,000
Wednesday	14,113,000	5,784,000	3,247,500
Thursday	10,970,500	5,145,000	3,000,000
Friday	10,804,000	5,142,500	3,000,000
Saturday	Ex. closed	1,242,500	1,242,500
Total wk.	62,045,500	$30,342,000	$19,576,000
Yr. to date	1,868,293,450	$883,628,000	$570,846,450

In detail the week's bond dealings compare with the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 3, 1918.	Increase.
Corporations	$7,655,000	$2,342,500	$4,276,500
Liberty	4,355,000	2,855,000	1,500,000
Foreign	1,835,000	1,000,000	835,000
State	19,000	1,000	18,000
City	180,000	77,000	103,000
Total	$14,044,000	$6,275,500	$7,768,500

BUSINESS MAN'S NEWSPAPER.

The Annalist, published every Monday by The New York Times Company, provides matter for thought for men engaged in any branch of business. 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

COAL SHORTAGE IN ITALY.

Its Lack Causing Great Economic Distress, Says Returning American.

Henry M. Rad of the Rome Executive Committee of the American Free Milk and Relief for Italy, Inc., is making a rapid trip to Amsterdam to aid in a nation-wide drive for funds with which to extend the present relief work. Mr. Rad, a New York man who has twice been decorated by the Italian Government, once for bravery under fire, is expected to arrive here Wednesday on the Dante Alighieri.

"More than 2,000,000 soldiers of the Italian Army, recently demobilized, have been added to the millions of other men unable to find employment," says a message from Mr. Rad. "With the exception of those who are farmers, these men cannot hope to find employment until the country's industries again are started, and they cannot be started without coal, which has become almost an unknown quantity. Even now the children of the poor actually are starving, and the general undernourishment of the adult population has resulted in an alarming increase in the number of cases of normal parents being born blind. Italy must have help, immediate help, to 'tide her' over the crisis."

France Admits German Money.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Today's Journal Officiel publishes a decree abrogating one of Nov. 26, 1918, whereby German banknotes and money were prohibited from entering France.

Sound as Bonds

The preferred stocks of some of the strong industrial corporations, with no bonded indebtedness, are actually sounder than many bonds and notes.

They have *first* claim on all the assets. Their dividends are a *first* claim on the earnings. Many of them have liberal sinking funds and other special protective provisions.

Yielding *higher returns* than most bonds and being *exempt from normal Federal Income Tax*, preferred stocks are growing in popularity with prudent investors. In many states they are exempt from personal taxes.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
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Established 1870

J. C. Penney Co.

7%

Cumulative Preferred Stock

Company operates 197 stores—the largest chain of department stores of its kind in the world. Business extends into 25 states.

No Funded Debt.

Net Quick Assets $204 per share of preferred stock.

Earnings for past 3 years after Federal Taxes, equivalent to more than four times preferred dividend requirements.

Price 98 and Dividend to Yield Over 7⅛%

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Correspondence Invited

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Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Coffee and Sugar Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange, Cleveland Stock Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce
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"SPEAKING of OIL"

Pamphlet on request

PRICHITT & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
SIXTY - BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

Municipal Bonds for August Investment

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

STATE BONDS

	MATURITY	YIELD
State of Idaho Treasury 4¾% Notes	1920	4.35%
State of Oregon 4s	1938	4.65%
State of Utah 4½s	1924-28	4.45%
State of Louisiana Port Com. 5s	1937	4.50%
	1940-55	4.75%

COUNTY BONDS

St. Clair County, Missouri, 5s	1924-38	4.60%
Pierce County, Washington, 5s	1930-39	4.65%
Walton County, Georgia, 6s	1921-39	4.75%
Adams County, Mississippi, 5s	1929-41	4.80%
Hunt County, Texas, 5s	1920-57	4.80%
Rains County, Texas, 5½s	1939	5.00%
Franklin County, Mississippi, 5½s	1923-44	5.00%
Wood County, Texas, 5½s	1925-49	5.00%
Bee County, Texas, 5½s	1930-39	5.00%

CITY BONDS

Chicago, Illinois, 4s	1930-37	4.40%
Dallas, Texas, 4s	1922-57	4.40%
Lima, Ohio, 5s	1920-28	4.60%
Ogden, Utah, 5s	1922-32	4.70%
Niles, Ohio, 5½s	1924-39	4.70%

SCHOOL BONDS

New Brunswick, N. J., Schools 4½s	1926-58	4.40%
Mechanicsburg, Ohio, Schools 5s	1933-49	4.70%
Tulsa, Okla., School District 5s	1925-37	4.70%
Norfolk Co., Va., Sch. Dist. No. 6 5s	1939	4.75%
Franklin Parish, La., Sch. Dist. 5s	1925-48	4.80%
Wash. Co., Miss., Sch. Dist. 5½s	1920-39	4.90%

ROAD DISTRICT BONDS

Prairie Co., Ark., 5s	1931-39	5.25%
Jackson Co., Ark., 5½s	1921-35	5.25%
Woodruff & Prairie Counties, Ark., 5½s	1925-44	5.25%
Boone Co., Ark., 6s	1920-39	5.35%
Simpson Co., Miss., Hwy. Dist. 6s	1941-44	5.40%
Crittenden Co., Ark., 6s	1922-42	5.50%

DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT BONDS

Worth Co., Mo., Drg. Dist. 5½s	1925-39	5.125
St. Francis Levee Dist. of Ark. 5½s	1957-58	5.15%
Iberville Parish, La., Drg. Dist. 5s	1927-42	5.30%
Hancock and Davies Cos., Ky., Drg. Dist. 6s	1920-25	5.40%

For the discriminating investor this list presents a wide choice of locality, character and yield. These bonds were purchased outright by us after a careful investigation by ourselves. All offerings subject to prior sale or change in price.

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in This Business"
St. Louis, Cincinnati
14 Wall Street, New York
Chicago, New Orleans

AMERICAN SHIP and COMMERCE CORPORATION

Circular on Request

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We are recommending for investment the securities of several companies which are large distributors of

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Correspondence solicited

Electric Bond and Share Company
(Paid-up Capital and Surplus, $23,500,000)
71 Broadway New York

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 2, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$52,545,250	$1,885,282,439
Same period last year	30,343,000	883,628,000

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.15	76.75	79.05	76.60
Same period a year ago	76.77	76.57	77.87	76.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84½	84½	1	ALLEG. & WEST. 4s	84½	84½	84½	— 5
103½	97	4	Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s	98½	97½	98	— ½
100	99	5	Am. D. & I. 5s	100	100	100	..
100½	99½	17	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	100	..
93	84	47	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	88½	86½	86½	— 1½
86	83½	1	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	84	84	84	— ½
104½	100½	115	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
94	86	27	Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s	89½	88	88	— ¼
91	85½	7	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	88	88	88	— ½
90¾	89	13	Am. Writing P. 7s	90½	90	90	— ¼
58	54½	7	Ann Arbor 1st 4s	56	56	56	— ¼
85¾	84½	28	Armour & Co. 4½s	85¾	84½	84½	— ¼
85½	79	84	A., T. & S. F. gen.	79½	79	79	..
76¼	73	1	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	73	73	73	— 1¼
97½	92½	1	A., T. & S. F. cv. 5s	73	73	73	— 2
85½	78	82	At. G. O. & L. 1st 5s	82½	82½	82½	— ½
78½	73½	15	At. C. L. L. & N. col. 4s	74½	74	74	— ½
83	82	3	At. G. L. unif. 4½s	83	82	82	— ½
82½	73½	26	BALT. & O. s. 4s	74½	73½	74	— ½
82½	76½	10	Balt. & O. ref. 5s	77	77	77	— ½
89½	88½	42	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	88	88	88	— ½
96½	96½	87	B. & O. temp. 6s	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
80	73	66	B. & O. conv. 4½s	75½	74½	75	— ½
84¼	83½	5	B. & O. S. W. Div. 3½s	83	82½	82½	— ½
66	63	3	B. & O. T. & C. 4s	63	63	63	+ 1
97½	95½	13	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	97	96½	96½	— ½
92	87	2	Beth. Steel ref. 5s	90½	90½	90½	— ½
88½	80	7	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s	89½	89	89	— ½
97	93	14	Brades Copper 6s	96	94	96½	— ½
84	78	32	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	80½	79	80¼	— 1¼
78	73½	2	B. R. T. 7s, '21, cfs. of dep. sta.	73	72¾	73¾	— ¾
70	59	5	B. R. T. gold 5s	60	58	60	— 1½
79½	73	23	Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	75	74¾	74¾	+ ¼
79½	71½	16	B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sta.	75	74¾	74¾	+ 3½
83	79½	3	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	81	80½	80½	— ½
99	98½	16	GEN. LEATHER 5s	97½	96¾	97½	+ ½
83	76	23	Central Pacific 4s	76¾	76¼	76¼	— 1½
105	101	7	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	101¾	101	101	— ¾
99¾	98½	1	Cent. of Ga. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
65	59	1	Cent. Vermont 4s	59	59	59	— 6
99½	96½	1	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	96½	96½	96½	— 1
91½	84½	102	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	85½	85½	85½	— 1
85¼	77¾	28	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	80¾	79¾	80	— 1
83½	77	39	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	78½	77	77	— 1½
53	50½	6	Chi. & Alton 3s	51¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
40	35¾	15	Chi. & Alton 3½s	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
98¾	98¾	100	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	90	90	90	..
99½	99	1	C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	..
85%	83½	13	C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	83½	83½	83½	— ½
76½	72½	13	C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	74½	73½	73½	— 2½
36¾	22	25	C. & E. I. ref. 4s	25	24½	24½	— 1
36	22	25	C. & E. I. ref. 4s	25	24½	24½	— 1
80	70¾	2	C. & E. I. gen. 5s	80	80	80	— 1
83½	57½	45	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	58½	57½	57½	— ½
84%	77½	1	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	77½	77½	77½	— 1½
73%	70	23	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	71½	70	71½	..
84¾	78½	34	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	78½	77½	78½	— 1½
74¾	66¾	26	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	67½	66¾	66¾	— ½
81%	77	9	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	78½	77½	78	— ½
82	73½	111	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	76	73½	73½	— 2½
99¼	97	30	Chi., Mil. & St. P. C. P. & W. 5s	99	99	99	..
100%	97½	29	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	90	90	90	..
83	77¾	2	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	79¾	77½	79¾	— 2½
96¾	93	11	C. & N. W. St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	94	94	94	+ 1
73%	69	1	C. St. P. M. & O. cons. 6s	90	90	90	— 2
81	73	12	Chicago Rys 5s	76	73¾	75	..
76½	73	12	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	76	73	74	— ½
76½	69¾	55	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	70½	69¾	69¾	— ¾
90¾	90	1	C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	97	97	97	— ½
80	84¾	10	Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	..
125	109	20	Chile Copper 7s	123¼	122	123½	— 1½
94¾	81½	56	Chile Copp. Col. tr. 6s	94½	93½	93½	— 1½
95	82½	21	Chile Copper cv. 6s	93%	91½	92	— 1½
82¾	81¾	2	Chin., Leb. & Nor. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	— 1½
72½	66	5	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	66	66	66	— 3½
87	83½	1	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 5s	83½	83½	83½	— 1
80	73	7	St. L. Div. 4s	73	73	73	— ½
92	88	5	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	90	90	90	— 2
80½	73½	13	Col. Industrial 5s	79	78	79	..
90½	82	2	Col. Gas & El. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ½
90¾	82	10	Col. G. & E. 5s, s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ½
89¼	84	4	Col. & South. 1st 4s	85½	84	84	— 1½
80%	75	5	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	80%	80½	80%	—
89	83¾	17	Comp-Tab.-Rec. 6s	88	88	88	—
105¾	100	150½	Con. Gas cv. 6s	103½	101½	101¾	— ½
94	83½	2	Cumberland Tel. 5s	92½	92½	92½	— ½
95	90%	6	DEL. & HUD. cv. 7s	98	95	95	+ 1½
97	95	5	D. & H. lien reg. 4½s	97	97	97	..
79¾	69¾	17	D. & R. G. con. 4s	68¾	68	68	— 1½
60%	45	23	D. & R. G. 1st ref. 5s	60%	60	60	— ½
94	93	1	Det. Edison ref. 5s	94	94	94	+ 1
98¼	94½	2	Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	94½	94½	94½	— ½
96%	96½	2	Det. City Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	..
81½	71	13	Det. United 4½s	75½	75	75	— ½
94	92½	5	Du Pont Powder 4½s	92½	92½	92½	— ½
57½	53½	44	ERIE gen. 4s	53%	53	53	— ½
70½	63½	5	Erie 1st con. 4s	64	63½	63½	— ½
52	46¼	1	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A.	47	47	47	— ½
52	46	31	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B.	46%	46	46	— ¼
55	48	53	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D.	50%	49	50	— 1
83	77%	5	Erie, Penn. col. 4s	82%	82%	82%	— ½
99¾	98¾	1	FT. W. & D. C. 6s	99%	99%	99%	— ½
77	71½	1	GEN. ELEC. 3½s	77	77	77	+ 2
101%	97	1	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	97	97	97	..
98	95	5	Green Bay deb. A	97	97	97	— ½
15%	6¾	10	Gr. B. & W. deb. B.	13½	13%	13%	— ½
85	80¾	3	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	85	85	85	— 1½
83	77	4	HOCK VALLEY 4½s	77	77	77	— ½
66¾	54	95	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	60%	60	60¼	— ½
19¾	14	26	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ½
77¾	71½	3	ILL. CENT. 1st 3½s	75¾	74	75¾	+ 1½
79	77	1	Ill. Cent. 4s, '52	77%	77%	77%	— ½
97¾	94	13	Ill. Cent. temp. 6½s	96%	96	96½	+ ½
96	87½	1	Ill. C., C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
86%	82½	7	Illinois Steel 4½s	86½	85¾	85¾	— ¾
98¼	95	6	Indiana Steel 5s	98½	98½	98½	— ½
45¾	27%	69	Interboro-Met. 4½s	36½	35%	36%	— ½
49¾	29¾	2	Int.-Met. cfs. of dep.	37	37	37½	— ½
75½	65	211	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	69	66¼	67¼	— 2
85%	76¼	15	Int. Agriculture 5s	85	84%	84%	+ ¼
105%	97	445	Int. Mer. Marine 6s	99½	96¼	98%	..
90	85¾	4	Int. Paper conv. 5s	88	88	88	— ½
46	43	14	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	46½	46½	46½	— ½
92	88	5	KAN. MICH. 2d 5s	92	92	92	— ½
75%	66¾	4	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	69½	69	69	+ 1½
103¾	101¼	2	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	101¼	101¼	101½	+ ¼
88%	81%	8	Kan. City So. 5s	84	81½	83%	+ ¼
81	75	31	Kan. City Term. 4s	75%	75¼	75¼	— ¾
68	57	1	Kings Co. El. 4s	57½	57½	57½	— 4½
98	96	18	LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	97	96½	96%	..
90	88	7	Lack. Steel 5s, '50	97	97	97	..
90	86	6	Lake S. & M. S. 1st 5s	85	85	85	— 3½
74	71¾	2	Lake Shore 4s, '28	86½	86	86	— 1
94	83½	10	Lake Shore 3½s	71%	71%	71%	— 1½
102%	101¼	15	Leh. Val. gtd. 4½s	83½	83½	83½	..
86½	74%	3	Leh. Val. col. tr. 4s	101½	101½	101%	+ ¼
95	90	8	L. V. Pa. cons. 4s	74%	74%	74%	— ¾
114%	111	1	Liggett & Myers 5s	92	92	92	— 1
77	75	17	Liggett & Myers 7s	113½	113¼	113¼	— ¼
113½	109%	5	Long Island Ref. 4s	75	75	75	— ½
85%	83	1	Lorillard 7s	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ¼
85¼	83¼	19	Louis. & Ark. 1st 4s	87	87	87	+ 6
74%	69	5	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	84%	84½	84%	— ¾
91	86	20	MAN. cons. 6s, tax ex.	70	70	70	— ¾

Legal Investments

Atchison, T. & S. Fe Ry.
Transcontinental Short Line
First Mortgage 4s, 1958
To net 5.37%

Lake Sh. & Mich. So. Ry.
Debenture 4s, 1931
To net 5.70%

Albany & Susque. R. R.
First Mortgage 3½s, 1946
Gtd. by Del. & Hud. Co.
To net 5.25%

Chicago, Ind. & So. Ry.
First Mortgage 4s, 1956
To net 5.30%

These bonds are legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in one or more of the Eastern States.

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First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds dated September 1, 1916. Due September 1, 1936. Denominations $100, $500, $1,000.

Price 97 to yield about 6.30%
Partial payments when desired

Descriptive circular S-84 and list of other securities sent on request.

Bankers Mortgage Company
Capital $2,000,000
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Chicago: 112 West Adams St. Randolph 5700
New York: 512 Fifth Avenue Vanderbilt 2712
Write the nearest office.

$600,000
GREENWOOD COUNTY, S. C.
5% Highway Bonds
Due 1949
Int. payable Jan. & July 1
New York City

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Ass'd Val. (1918)..$8,614,000
Bonded Debt (*) 600,000
Population, Est., now, 45,000

(*) It will be noticed this issue is the only bonded debt.

GREENWOOD COUNTY is situated in the middle-western part of the State of South Carolina directly on the line of the Southern Railway, which affords excellent transportation.

Approving opinion of John C. Thomson, Esq., New York City, to be furnished.

PRICE: TO YIELD 4.80%

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Stern Bros.
Preferred

Michigan United Ry 5s. 1936
E. Chi. & Ind. Har Wt 1st 5's 1925
Buf., Lckpt & Roch. 1st 5's 1954
Utah Gas & Coke 1st 5's 1936
Beloit Wt. Gas & El. 5's. 1937
Carolina Pr. & Lt 1st 5's. 1938
Mobile Lt & R.R. Cons 5's 1941
United Lead Deb. 5's. 1943
Peerless Truck & Mot. 6's. 1925
Studebaker Serial Notes

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18 STATES FAIL TO PAY EXPENSES

Census Bureau's Analysis of Finances Shows What All the States Take In and Spend.

COST IS $5.47 PER CAPITA

This is Low Compared with Expenditures of the Large Cities—Connecticut Has Largest Balance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In thirty of the forty-eight States the revenues of the last fiscal year exceeded the expenditures for governmental costs, including interest and outlays for permanent improvements, by $37,417,163, or 55.5 cents per capita, but in the remaining eighteen States the revenues fell below the expenditures $14,597,448, or 40.5 cents per capita. Taking the entire forty-eight States as a whole, the excess of revenues over expenditures was $22,819,714, or 22.1 cents per capita. The foregoing are among the facts brought out in a report entitled "Financial Statistics of States, 1918," soon to be issued by the Bureau of the Census.

The aggregate revenues of all the States during the fiscal year were $588,305,651; the aggregate expenditures for current governmental costs, including interest, $499,342,973, and the aggregate outlays for permanent improvements, $66,142,964.

Of the total revenues, $459,774,245, or nearly four-fifths, represented receipts from the various kinds of taxes. About 45 per cent. of this amount, or $209,479,197, was derived from the general property tax, made up of taxes on real estate and personal property. Of the remainder, the largest item, $91,899,583, was contributed by business taxes other than on the liquor traffic; $87,096,809 came from special property taxes; $36,084,155 was raised from license taxes other than on business; $20,849,332 was derived from the liquor traffic; $12,264,613 was received from special taxes other than on property, and $2,100,556 represented poll taxes.

The sources of largest revenue, aside from taxes, are found in the earnings of general departments and in interest. The former are made up of all receipts from fees, charges, minor sales, &c., by the various departments and offices of the State Government, exclusive of the public service enterprises. These yielded, during the fiscal year 1918, $72,543,618.

For all the States, taken as a group, the per capita revenue receipts from all sources combined amounted to $5.69. Of this amount $2.87 was derived from property taxes, $1.56 from other taxes, 70 cents from earnings of general departments, and 54 cents from all other sources.

The average per capita expenditures for all governmental costs amounted to $5.47. Of this sum, $4.61 represented expenses; 64 cents, outlays, and 22 cents, interest.

When these per capita figures are considered in connection with the corresponding ones for cities of over 30,000 population, it is seen that the cost of conducting the State governments is very low as compared with that of carrying on the municipal governments. For the 227 American cities of over 30,000 population the average per capita expenditures for all governmental costs, including interest, but excluding outlays, during the fiscal year 1918 amounted to $26.06, as compared with only $4.83 for the States; for the cities the average per capita expenditures for outlays were $3.11, as compared with 64 cents for the States; and for the cities the average per capita receipts from property taxes were $21.08, as against only $2.87 for the States.

For the forty-eight States taken together the revenues exceeded the payments for current expenses and interest by $88,962,678, an amount considerably in excess of the total outlays, which aggregated $66,142,964. Thus the total revenues of the States exceeded the total expenditures for governmental costs, including interest and outlays, by $22,819,714.

In all but seven of the States the revenue receipts exceeded the payments for current governmental expenses and interest; and in thirty the revenues exceeded the total expenditures for governmental costs, including interest and outlays. These thirty States were Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon. The greatest excess, $5,646,216, was shown by Connecticut.

Binghamton Fights Fare Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Binghamton has instituted proceedings to restrain the Public Service Commission from granting the application of the Binghamton Street Railway Company for an increase of fare on the grounds that a contract exists between the city and the company in its franchise fixing the fare at 5 cents. The application for a writ of prohibition made before Justice Nichols at Albany was opposed by the Binghamton Railway Company and the Interborough of New York.

B. R. T. MEN PLAN STRIKE.

Will Stop Work Wednesday Morning if Receiver Refuses Demands.

Edward Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee named at the recent meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit employes in Sängerbund Hall, Brooklyn, said last night that unless the men of the system are assured that their demands for increased wages and an eight-hour day are to be favorably acted upon a strike order may be issued tying up all the subway, elevated, and surface lines of the company at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mr. Smith said: "The committee will meet this morning and go to the offices of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to wait upon Receiver Garrison. We have been informed that he is on a vacation and will not be back until the end of the month. We do not intend to wait until he returns to have him take up our demands. We will ask his secretary or some other official of the road to send the receiver a telegram asking that he treat with this committee.

"We will also appeal to Federal Judge Mayer, who appointed Receiver Garrison, to help us. Frankly we do not expect much aid from either Garrison or Judge Mayer, but we want to put them on record if possible. The men are all talking strike, and it is hard to restrain them now.

"The success or failure of this committee will be reported at the meeting of the men on Tuesday night, when very probably a strike vote will be taken, calling for immediate action. If the men vote to go out, or if they decide to leave the matter in the hands of this committee, a strike will be ordered for 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning."

FIVE WEEKS' STRIKE ENDS.

National Conduit Co. Will Return Bond Given by Two Workmen.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The five weeks' strike in progress at the plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company here was tentatively settled this afternoon through the influence of Colonel M. J. Regan of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration and Village President Thomas J. Goodwin. The strikers promised these officials to go back to work in the morning if the $1,000 cash bail put up by two strikers when they were arrested a few days ago is returned to them and the charges dropped. When the money is returned the men will go back to work.

Vice President G. M. Hawley of the company stated that the money would be turned over to the men in the morning just as soon as the bank opened. It is expected the entire force will then go into the mill.

The men will get back their old jobs, but instead of the increase of 13 cents they demanded they will receive 3 cents now, with a promise of more later if they speed up production. The strikers numbered about 600, but 500 other workers were kept out of work by the strike.

Investment Value
Back of the Common Stock of the
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

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Personal Equation
Growth and Diversity
Territory and Business
Earning Power of Stock
Working Capital Position
Conservative Dividend Policy
Intrinsic Value—Market Position
What Has Been Going on Back of the Stock

Discussed in a Special Circular

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Price to yield 4.75%

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Price 100 and interest

Descriptive circulars upon request.

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$179,500
Town of Hempstead
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK
4¼% Registered School District Bonds.

Bonded Debt, including this issue ..... $ 426,740
Assessed Valuation Taxable Property 8,341,000

This District includes the incorporated villages of Lawrence and Cedarhurst and the unincorporated village of Inwood, in Nassau County.

The present population estimated to be 8,000.

These Bonds are certified to by the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York.

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Legal opinion of Messrs. Reed McCook & Hoyt of New York City.

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CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	147,570	286,283	435,660	$57,000
Tuesday	280,700	235,377	883,930	130,000
Wednesday	375,475	277,840	455,275	188,000
Thursday	301,300	338,516	253,850	135,000
Friday	286,575	257,043	284,295	323,000
Saturday	Holiday			
Total	1,391,620	1,395,059	1,813,010	$786,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	6¼	4,600	*Aetna Explosives.	10⅝	10½	10½	..
3¼	2¼	45,500	*Acme Coal	3¼	3⅛	3	+ ⅛
65	51	1,000	*Air Reduction	57	55½	57	+ 2
67½	53	114,500	Allied Pack., Inc.	67½	61	64	+ 2⅜
1¾	1	400	*Am. Chem. Prod.	1¾	1¼	1¼	..
44	41½	101,500	*Am. Ship & Com.	44	41⅜	40½	..
18	2½	12,800	*Am. Writ. Paper.	18	15¼	16½	+ 2½
25	18	5,100	*Anglo-Am. C. C.	25	23	24	+ ⅛
13¼	7	600	*Auto Sales	13	12	12	— 1¼
33¾	27	375	*Auto Sales pf.	28	27	28	— 1
31⅞	25½	5,800	*Bethlehem Motor.	31⅞	29½	29⅝	— 1
11⅜	8½	10,050	*Br.-Am. Chem. C.	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅞
7½	4½	2,100	Br.-Am. Tob. rts.	8½	5⅝	6	+ ¼
30	20	1,300	Br.-Am. Tob. comp.	25	22	22⅞	— ⅛
27½	20¾	1,000	Br.-Am. Tob. reg.	21	20¾	21	— 1¼
6¼	4⅜	100	Br.-Am. Reg. rts.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
5⅜	2½	28,000	*Car Lght & Pow.	5⅜	3½	5¼	+ 1⅝
15⅝	4	22,500	*Chalmers Motors.	11¾	10	10⅝	— ⅛
37½	30	1,050	*Clinton-Wright	33⅜	30	30	— 5
45	13½	11,900	*Colonial Tire	45¼	40	40¾	— 3½
10⅞	6¼	73,000	*Continental Candy	10⅞	8½	10⅜	+ 2¾
13½	9½	24,000	*Cont. Motors	13½	11½	12	— ⅛
220	82	2,450	*Cramp Shipbldg.	220	200	205	+ 5
1⅜	⅞	4,700	Cu-Noor Chem.	1⅜	⅞	1⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	18½	46,000	*Delatour Bev.	22⅜	16½	22	..
14	5¼	11,300	*Excel. Tire & Rub	13⅞	9¼	10⅝	— 3½
62	52½	7,100	*Farrell Coal	60½	58½	60	— ⅜
35½	29	24,300	*Fisk R. T., w. i.	47½	44⅜	46½	— ⅜
2⅜	1⅞	48,000	*Fisk Rub. rights.	2⅜	1⅞	2	— ⅜
97	39	5,000	*Gen. Asphalt	90½	84½	86	— 3½
142	87	250	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	138½	130	130	— 7
129	118	50	Gen. Am. Tank C.	128	128	129	+ 3
⅞	⅝	2,000	Grape-Ola	⅞	⅝	⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	1¼	1,700	Grape-Ola pf.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	4	900	*Hall Signal	9¾	8	8½	— 1¼
9⅜	6	3,200	*Hayden Chem.	7⅜	7	7	..
14⅜	4½	19,000	Hupp Motor Car.	14¼	13¾	13½	+ ⅛
25	14½	2,600	*Imp. Tob. of G.B.&	25	20	24	+ 4
50½	33	150,000	*Indiana Packers.	50¼	33	43¾	..
86	86	100	*Int. Mot. 1st pf.	86	86	86	..
63	29	4,800	*Int. Products	47¾	32½	47⅝	+ 3⅝
35	10¾	3,700	*Inter. Rubber	24	21½	22	— 2
69	60	3,800	Iron Products	65	63	67	+ 7
10¼	9	13,300	*Knickerbock. Mot.	10¼	9	10	..
33	27⅛	100	*Lima Loco	91	91	91	— 3
6½	4	24,500	Marconi of Am.	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
34½	28	4,600	*Martin Pr. Corp.	34	31	32	— 1
41¾	30½	13,600	*W.H.Mullin Mfg.	39½	36½	37¼	+ ⅝
20¾	6½	100	*Nat. Fireproofing	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
78	16	2,400	N. Y. Shipbuilding	64	60	59	— 6
20	10	1,200	N. Y. Trans.	20	20	20	+ 2
8	2⅜	8,500	Nor. A. P. & P.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
46	39½	20,000	Otis Steel	41	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
41¼	37¼	4,300	*Par. Bing. Corp.	39	37¼	37½	— 1
1⅝	½	101,000	Perfection T. & R.	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
16	7	55,000	*Philip Morris, w. i	15	14	14½	+ ⅛
27	11½	39,400	Pressman T. & R.	27	25	26½	+ 2
20	14	700	*Pyrene Mfg. Co.	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
11	6¾	23,800	*Republic Rub.	8	6¾	7½	— ⅞
43	39	6,200	Root Vandervoort	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅜
72	24	38,100	Savoid Tire	72	57	72	+12
56	52	4,800	Savoid N. Y.	54	52	54	+ ½
34	29½	5,300	Savoid Ohio	32½	31	32½	+ ¼
76½	70	37,000	*Shell Tr. & Trad.	74	71½	72¾	— 1⅝
60½	57½	800	*Spicer Mfg.	60½	57½	60	..
11	6½	6,600	*Standard Motors.	11	8	9	+ 2¼
20⅞	10	9,000	Submarine Boat	18½	17½	17¾	— ½
15¼	6⅞	17,000	*Sweets Co. of Am	15¼	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
65¼	40½	2,000	*Swift Int. w. i.	60	58⅜	60	— 1
40½	25	98,000	*Tob. Prod. Exp.	40½	34	39½	+ 2½
141	102	3,950	Todd Shipyards	141	130	140	+10
86	60¾	100	*Union Carbide	84¼	84½	84¼	+ ¼
14	11	2,000	Un. Retail St. rts.	14	11	14	..
8	6¼	4,400	United Eyeglass	7¼	6¼	6⅝	— ¼
3¼	1½	2,900	*U. S. Lt. & H.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	37,500	Un. Profit Sh.	3½	3	3½	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	380	U. S. Steamship	3¼	3	3¼	..
86	42½	600	*Warren Bros.	82	79	80	+ 1
6¾	2	4,550	Wayne Coal	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— 1⅛
26	15¼	1,800	*Weber & Heilbr.	24	21½	21½	— 1

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

26½	17¼	250	Anglo-Amer. Oil	23¼	23	23¼	— 1⅛
1400	1250	1	Atlantic Ref.	1395	1395	1395	+20
404	316	60	Ohio Oil	393	390	390	..
800	630	50	Prairie Oil & Gas.	775	775	775	+28
317	263	10	Prairie Pipe Line.	292	292	292	— 1
319	257	45	S. O. of Cal	316	308	310	— 9
798	668	768	S. O. of N. J.	798	731	742	—26
118	114	10,775	S. O. of N. J. pf. r	118	114	114½	— 1½
19	15	6,500	S. O. of N.J. rights	19	16	16	— ½
430	272	30	S. O. of N. Y.	430	400	400	+ 8

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4½	⅜	67,700	*Allied Oil	½	⅜	1	..
2⅜	1¼	17,000	*Amal Royalty	1⅜	1½	1⅜	— ⅛
4½	1	3,000	*Atlantic Pet.	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	11,000	*Barnett Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4⅜	4¼	10,700	*Boston-Mex. Pet.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
16½	8	32,800	*Boone Oil	9½	8	8¼	+ ⅛
73	13	55,500	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	68	65	66	..
32½	27	15,200	*Brazos Oil Corp.	28½	27	27¼	— 1½
2⅛	1¼	4,400	Burknett Van C. Oil	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	800	Chickasaw Ref. Co.	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
5½	4½	1,500	*Circle Oil	6½	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
46¾	35¼	4,500	*Cit. Ser. B.H. Sh.	46¼	45¼	45⅞	..
79¾	78½	200	Cit. Ser. B.T.Sh. pf.	78½	78½	78½	— ¼
63	37	5,500	*Commonwith. Oil	50	57¾	58¼	— ¼
1⅝	⅝	7,100	*Con. Am. O. & G.	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
10½	8¼	8,700	Continental Ref.	10¼	9	9½	— ½
12½	6⅞	11,900	*Cosden Oil	11¾	11	11	— ¼
1⅛	.90	200	*Curman Pet.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6	2,400	*Elk Basin Pet.	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
11	6¼	50,400	*Ertel Oil	10¼	9¼	9¼	— 1
42	4	46,000	*Esmeralda Oil	21	19	20	..
4	2	12,000	*Federal Oil	3⅝	3	3¼	..
8½	3½	21,000	*Glenrock Oil	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
25¼	21	10,900	*Guffey Oil. Oil	22¾	21	21	..
1¾	⅞	135,000	Globe Oil	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	..
1⅛	⅝	300	*Harvey Crude	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
23	9¾	1,100	*Hercules Pet. A.	22	21	21	— 1½
40¾	10	5,600	*Home Oil & Ref.	24	23	24	+ ½
144½	75	900	*Houston Oil	130	126	126	— 2
5¼	.55	4,900	*Hudson Oil	1¾	1	1¾	+ ⅛
8½	5¾	6,800	*Indiaboma	8½	7¾	7¾	— ¼
35½	16¾	2,400	*Inter. Pet.	32¼	31	31¼	— ¼
39	34½	13,500	*Invincible Oil	39	37½	37½	— 1½
9¼	6⅜	10,200	*Island Oil & T.	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
2½	¾	8,000	*Lance Creek Roy.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	30,600	*Livingston Oil	3½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
7¾	5⅜	25,000	*Mariand Pet.	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	600	*McCoombs P. & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
35	21	1,900	*Merritt Oil Corp.	26½	25½	25½	— 1
4½	2¼	12,500	Met. Pet.	3	2½	2⅝	— ⅜
17½	10½	3,100	*Mex. Panuco Oil	17½	17	17½	..
3⅝	1½	58,000	*Middle States O.	3½	3	3⅜	..
196	125	700	Midwest Ref.	180	178	178	— 6

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1⅝	1	4,900	*Midw. Texas Oil	1⅜	1	1⅜	..
5⅞	2	6,500	*Morton Pet. w. i.	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7	4	200	*Natl. Oil	4½	4	4	— ½
75	46	10,500	*Northwest Oil	57	55	56	— 3
75	16	24,500	*Ohio Ranger	1⅜	1	1¼	..
76	16	49,000	Omar Oil & Gas.	76	66	75	+10
7	1¾	1,800	*Orient Oil & Gas.	6	5	5½	— ½
2¾	1⅝	6,000	*Osage N. Oil Syn.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅝	7,000	*Pennok Oil	13⅞	14¼	14½	— ⅜
15	5⅝	21,100	*Pitts. Texas	13⅝	12	12⅝	— 1⅝
9⅝	8	5,200	Producers & Ref.	8½	8	8	— ½
2½	⅛	5,800	*Ranger Oil	¼	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
66	57	6,600	*Red Rock O. & G.	65	60	65	..
24	7¼	1,200	*Rick

VIII
Features of the
Island Oil & Transport
Situation

The affairs of the Island Oil & Transport Corporation have been discussed so often that in a statistical way they are understood very well by most people interested in that type of enterprise. We notice, however, that often some of the most important factors either are never mentioned or are given only slight attention.

We are prepared to furnish a complete and comprehensive treatise on the following salient factors:

Law Suit
Fuel Oil
Mexican Situation
Salt Water
Colombia and Cuba
Contracts and Marketing
Gasoline Extraction
General Outlook

Send for Circular P-35

M.S. Wolff & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1906
41 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
Phone-Broad 25

TO YIELD 8%
WARREN BROTHERS COMPANY
6% Cumulative First Preferred Stock

The company is capitalized for $2,000,000 6% Cum. First Preferred, $500,000 7% Cum. Second Preferred and $2,000,000 Common.

Preferred Dividends have been paid regularly since the incorporation of the company in 1900.

Based on contracts for 11,000,000 square yards of road pavement which the company reports, the First Preferred dividends should be earned 10 times.

The common stock is selling around 80 and the First Preferred at present prices around 73 is extremely attractive.

Details upon request.

J. C. WALSH & CO.
Investment Securities
115 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 944

Columbia Graphophone
Internat'l Motors Com.
Federal Sugar
Bucyrus Co.
General Baking
Yale & Towne
Industrial Finance

DAWSON & CO.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

S. O. of New Jersey
New Preferred
& Rights

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

American Chicle
Air Reduction
Boston Mexican Petroleum
Carbon Steel
Cities Service Securities
Federal Light & Traction
Gulf Oil
Lone Star Gas
Lima Locomotive
Midland Securities
Niles-Bement-Pond
New England Fuel Oil
Port Lobos Petroleum
Penna. Coal & Coke
Standard Gas & Electric
Vulcan Detinning

DUNHAM & CO.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place New York
Telephones 8300-16 Hanover.

American Hawaiian Steamship Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

Empire Gas & Fuel Conv. 6% notes, 1924, to yield 6½%
Convertible into 8% Cumulative Pfd. Stock
Net earnings last year 50% of entire note issue.
Circular on request.

R. A. SOICH & CO.
Phone Rector 8220. 10 Wall St., N. Y.

D., L. & W. Coal Co.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales

William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7100-1-2 Broad

ATTACKS RAILROAD VIEWS OF LOVETT

Lawyer for Security Owners Defends Plan Criticised by Union Pacific Chief.

CHALLENGES HIS STATEMENT

Proposal Would Let Government Use Excess Profits for Transportation Improvements.

S. Davies Warfield, President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, yesterday made public a letter from Forney Johnston of the Association's counsel, taking exception to the views of Judge Robert S. Lovett on the railway problem. Mr. Johnston characterizes statements made by the Union Pacific's President as inaccurate, and says his position is unsound.

Judge Lovett opposed the Warfield plan for the return of the roads. Among other things, he said its principal provision for a fixed percentage rate of return on property investment and the taking of any excess by the Government for transportation purposes was unconstitutional. It is brought out that his views are not shared by such of his associates as Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio, or by such men among the advisory counsel of the security owners, as Elihu Root, John G. Milburn, John S. Miller, and H. L. Bond.

"Railway executives," said Mr. Johnston, "who stand in the way of adequate relief in this crisis assume a heavy responsibility to the public depending for transportation on the existing systems, as well as investors in railway securities." The only right which the strong railroads would be deprived of under the Warfield plan, he contends, would be the right to excess profits.

According to the letter, eighty-four out of 162 systems would not have earned over 6 per cent., net, under the Warfield plan for a fixed minimum return. Seventy-eight systems would have received a total of $24,443,321 over earnings of the pre-war period, and none would be prevented from paying customary dividends.

Takes Issue on Three Points.

Mr. Johnston calls Judge Lovett's proposal for a definite rule of rate making "mere verbiage." He summarizes into three propositions what he terms the broad assertions of the Lovett pamphlet, and replies as follows:

"1. The pamphlet states that the substantial objects sought by the regulation of excess earnings of railroads is to take earnings from the stockholders of prosperous roads and give same to the stockholders of the weak roads.

"The association plan proposes the regulation of excess earnings as a necessary corollary to its primary purpose of providing a definite minimum rate level. It does not propose, involve, or seek the taking of earnings from prosperous roads to give them to the weak roads. So the paper is inaccurate in its statement in reference to an easily ascertainable fundamental.

"2. The pamphlet asserts that Congress is without power to take the net earnings belonging to the stockholders of one railroad company for the benefit of the stockholders of another railroad company.

"If that means to suggest that the association plan proposes any such result the statement is inaccurate. If the writer means to assert that any plan for the regulation of the excess earnings, such as that proposed by the association, is unconstitutional, then his conclusion is demonstrably unsound.

"3. The pamphlet makes studied effort to suggest that under any plan involving the regulation of excess earnings a direct conflict of interest must arise between what it denominates weak roads and what it calls prosperous roads, and seeks to arraign all supposedly prosperous roads against any division of their excess earnings with the Government for expenditure in the public interest in transportation.

"Under the proposal of the association all railroads would derive their revenue from rates and not from the treasuries of the more prosperous railroads. There could be no possible conflict in interest arising out of regulation of earnings. If the suggestion was for the purpose of creating a factitious controversy and thus confuse Congress in this matter, the effort would seem to be indefensible."

Outlines Warfield Plan.

The fundamentals of the Warfield plan are outlined as follows:

"The proposals for remedial legislation presented by the association are designed to meet two stubborn conditions which have broken down railroad credit. The first is the practice of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rates in every instance based on the routes or combination of routes showing lowest competitive cost, and to disclaim any responsibility for the result of rates in the aggregate. The second condition is the demonstrated impossibility of securing a substantial lift in rate levels necessary to prevent destruction of less favorably circumstanced carriers without some regulation of the excess earnings that would be received by more favorably circumstanced carriers.

"To meet these conditions the fundamentals of the association's proposal are:

"1. That Congress shall deliver a peremptory mandate to the commission requiring it to consider the result of rates in the aggregate, and never to permit the rates would produce a net return of the rates would produce a net return of less than 6 per cent. on the combined railway investment; and that

"2. Congress shall be encouraged to grant this statutory mandate and the commission encouraged to construe it liberally, by setting up in the public interest a limitation upon any excessive and unnecessary earnings which might be realized under the new levels by carriers with an earning power above the average, through surrender of a fair portion of the excess.

"It is proposed that this limitation be worked out by requiring a division with the Government—not with other railroads—of earnings in excess of 6 per cent., after allowing the railroad earnings such excess to set aside adequate corporate reserve to assure its customary dividends, to protect its credit, and to provide against years of sub-normal traffic.

Use Excess to Buy Cars.

"It is proposed that the portion to be retained by the Government be expended in the public interest in transportation, one purpose being the purchase of cars for common use by all carriers, &c.

"The Lovett pamphlet asserts (Page 7) that the traffic congestion of 1917-1918 did not occur on the so-called weak roads but on the prosperous roads. More than two-thirds of the mileage of the United States must necessarily be included within the class condemned as weak roads, so that statement cannot be accurate. The unsoundness of the position taken by Judge Lovett will be understood when it is realized that the 'weak' railroads, which earned less than 6 per cent. in 1915-16-17, comprised 119 out of the 162 systems, Class 1 railroads.

"The Union Pacific, on the basis of the figures of the first five months of 1919, is earning 134 per cent. of its standard return, and would undoubtedly be classed as a 'prosperous' railroad, if Federal control were relinquished without remedial legislation; but what would be said of the Sante Fe, earning 68 per cent.; of the Burlington, earning 65 per cent.; of the Southern Pacific, earning 47 per cent.; of the Pennsylvania Lines, East, earning 23 per cent.; of the Pennsylvania Lines, West, earning 6 per cent.; or of the Reading or Baltimore and Ohio, earning less than their operating expenses; or, indeed, of all the Federal controlled roads as a whole, earning only 33 per cent. of their standard return, and less than 2 per cent. on their combined property investment?

"Without decisive and courageous remedial legislation by Congress the only transition from the present status of the railroads is into headlong bankruptcy.

Must Make Concessions.

"A fatal defect in the present system of rates, apparently advocated by Judge Lovett, has been that in all presentations to the Commission for general relief the roads earning adequate returns and the roads earning inadequate returns have been chained together. As thus presented by the railway executives, relief has been denied on this joint application because the system makes it impossible to grant relief where relief is peculiarly necessary.

"The security owners have realized that there must be a change, even if it encroaches upon prerogatives heretofore enjoyed by railway executives. Under the existing system the latter have not been able to convince the Commission as to the necessities of the railroads. Without attempting to place the responsibility, or to criticise either of the parties, the association asks Congress to define a governmental policy rather than leave the executives to deal with this vital question, in the hope that they may be more successful with rate authorities in the future than they have in the past."

MONEY RATES.

	On Call High	On Call Low	Last	Renewals
July 28	6@6½	6	6@6½	6@6½
July 29	6@6	5½@6½	6	6@6½
July 30	6@7	5½@6	5½@6½	6@6½
July 31	18@20	6	6@6½	18 @20	6@6½
Aug. 1	6@7	5	6@6	6@7
Aug. 2	6@7	6	6@7	6	6@7
Weeks' range—				
High			20	7
Low			5	6
Same week last year—				
High			6	6
Low			4	5
Year to date—				
High			20	10
Low			3½	4
Corresponding period last year—				
High			6	6
Low			1⅝	1⅝

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 28	6@7	6@7	6@7
July 29	6@7	6@7	6@7
July 30	6@7	6@7	6@7
July 31	6@7	6@7	6@7
Aug. 1	6@7	6@7	6@7
Aug. 2	6@7	6@7	6@7
Week's range—			
High	7	7	7
Low	6	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Year to date—			
High	8	8	8
Low	5	5	5¾
Corresponding period last year—			
High		6	6
Low	2½	2½	2½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4½
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5⅛@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days.....5¼@5½
4 to 6 months.....5⅝

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5½

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days. Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	5¼	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4¼	4½	5
Kansas City	4½	5	5
Dallas	4½	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	5	5

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days. Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Inc. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days. Inclusive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5¼	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Richmond	5	4½	4½
Chicago	5¼	4½	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5½	4½	4½
Dallas	5¾	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4½	4½

Trade acceptances 1 to 60 days and 61 to 90 days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 28	Par	Par	†25@15	Par
July 29	Par	Par	†25@15	Par
July 30	Par	Par	†25@15	Par
July 31	Par	Par	†25@15	Par
Aug. 1	Par	Par	†25@15	Par
Aug. 2	Par	Par	†25@15	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money	3 Mos. Bills.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
July 28	2½	3 1/16@3 3/16	3 1/16@3 3/16	31f 80c
July 29	2½	3 1/16@3 3/16	3 1/16@3 3/16	31f 82c
July 30	2½	3 1/16@3 3/16	3 1/16@3 3/16	31f 80c
July 31	2½	3 1/16@3 3/16	3 1/16@3 3/16	31f 74c
Aug. 1	2½	3 1/16@3 3/16	3 1/16@3 3/16	31f 90c
Aug. 2	2½	3 1/16@3 3/16	3 1/16@3 3/16	31f 90c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
July 28	52½	86½	61f 65c
July 29	51¾	86½	60f 90c
July 30	51¾	86½	61f 20c
July 31	51¾	86	61f 30c
Aug. 1	51¾	86	61f 05c
Aug. 2	51¾	86	61f 05c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 28	55 3/16d	$1.07
July 29	55¼d	1.07¼
July 30	55 5/16d	1.07
July 31	55 3/16d	1.07⅛
Aug 1	55¼d	1.08
Aug. 2	55⅝d	1.08

PUT 6,760 SOLDIERS IN JOBS.

Pennsylvania State Bureau Reports Big Industries Seek Hands.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—During July 8,855 returned soldiers applied to the Bureau of Employment of the State Department of Labor and Industry for positions and 6,760 were placed. There were 312 fewer positions offered by employers than the number of soldier applicants, but numerous employers asked for soldiers, especially those who had served in France.

The Bureau's branch offices received applications from 118,729 civilians for work and 15,150 were directed to jobs, while of 1,508 women who applied 1,344 received places. Reports from branches indicate that the big industries of the State are sending in urgent demands for men and that many of the smaller industries are also seeking hands.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of The Foundation Company will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 233 Broadway, New York City, on August 14, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes and objects:

1. To amend the Certificate of Reorganization of said corporation so as to increase the amount of its stated capital from $500,000 to $800,000, and so as to reduce the number of shares into which the present capital is divided, consisting of 5,000 shares of Preferred Stock of the par value of $100 each, and 10,000 shares of Common Stock without nominal or par value, to 20,000 shares, and to consent to the classification of the capital stock, as 20,000 shares of Common Stock without nominal or par value;

2. To authorize and direct the proper officers of this corporation to execute a Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Reorganization, and to file the same, and to make, sign, verify and acknowledge a copy of the proceedings of said meeting, and to file and record the same, all in the manner prescribed by law;

3. To transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN W. DOTY,
President.
FRANK QUILTER,
Secretary.

Dated, July 28, 1919.

SWISS SOCIALISTS ASK CONFISCATION OF FOOD

Party Indorses Strikers and Wants State Monopoly of Exports and Imports.

BERNE, Aug. 3.—The Swiss Socialist Party issued a manifesto today indorsing the demands of the Basle and Zurich strikers. The manifesto demands, among other things, confiscation of all stocks of foodstuffs, clothes, and shoes and introduction of a State monopoly of imports and exports so as to control profits and prevent speculation.

It was announced at a meeting of the Federal Council here yesterday that the strike movement was stationary at Basle and decreasing at Zurich.

GENEVA, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—Troops sent by the Government to quell strike riots at Basle, Zurich, and Berne were forced to use machine guns mounted on automobiles during the disorders yesterday. The strikers at Basle ripped up the pavements and bombarded the troops, injuring many. A number of strikers were killed and wounded, and many were arrested.

At Basle the outbreak was said to be of a Bolshevist character, while at Zurich the disorders were attributed to the increasing cost of living.

Newspapers have ceased publication and tramways have discontinued running at Basle. Operation of the gas and electric services is threatened. The ringleaders of the strike are reported to be youths 18 and 20 years old. The military are guarding all banks and factories.

STATE BANKS' RESOURCES.

Increase of Three Billions in the Last Five Years.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The resources reported by the 101 trust companies, 211 State banks of deposit and discount, and 89 private bankers under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department on June 30, 1919, totaled $4,949,582,871. Of this amount, according to reports submitted to the State Superintendent of Banks, George I. Skinner, trust companies reported resources of $3,654,927,090; the State banks of deposit and discount $1,270,298,084, and the private bankers $24,357,697.

The reported resources of the savings banks and other institutions and individuals under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department at the beginning of 1919, which are the latest available figures, total $2,430,631,011. It would therefore appear that the resources of all institutions and individuals under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department now total at least $7,380,213,882.

The reports filed with Superintendent Skinner as of June 30 last show that the State banks increased their total resources from $1,120,032,034 on Feb. 21, 1919, to $1,270,298,084 on June 30 last, a gain of $150,266,050. During the same period their total deposits as reported increased from $895,007,542 to $1,050,991,901, or $155,984,359. During this period the reported resources of the trust companies increased from $3,344,184,123 to $3,654,927,090, a gain of $310,742,967, while their deposits increased during that period from $2,553,918,531 to $2,911,933,230, or $358,014,699. During the same period the number of trust companies increased from 98 to 101. Two of the three additional trust companies reporting were formerly national banks, having been converted into trust companies.

During the same period the reported resources of the private bankers increased from $22,037,247 to $24,357,697, or $2,320,450. Their total deposits increased from $16,458,569 to $18,155,167, or $1,696,598. According to the last reports available prior to the adoption of the revision of the New York State banking law on April 16, 1914, just prior to the beginning of the war, the total reported resources of institutions and individuals supervised by the New York State Banking Department were approximately $4,430,377,078. In about five years the reported resources of these institutions and individuals increased nearly three billion dollars.

CAPT. ROOSEVELT'S JOB.

Leaves for Chicago to Enter an Oil Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 3.—Captain Archibald Roosevelt left here today for Chicago where he will enter business. He will be associated with the Sinclair Oil Refining Corporation. Captain Roosevelt has only recently recovered from wounds received in service in France. His left arm was paralyzed for a long time, but he now has almost complete use of it.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the two children will remain here for a few weeks and then join him in Chicago.

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QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Aug. 2, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	82	86
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	62	66
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '41	5	June & Dec.	74	77
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	82	86
Ark. W. R., L. & P., '29	7	Jan. & July	98½	99½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec., '35	5	June & Dec.	20	35
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	62	87
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	94½
Do defd., '92	6	Feb. & Aug.	107	108
Buff. & Niag. P. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July		89
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July		96
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	78	84
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan. & July	96	97
Cent. Power & Lt., '22	6	Jan. & July	90	95
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	97	..
Charleston City Ry, '23	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Charleston Con. Ry. G. & E. 1st, '90	5	Mar. & Sep.	83	90
Cit. Serv. Co. of Del., Ser. B.	7	Jan. & July	153	154
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	93½
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	75	79
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	75	79
Cons. Gas, (Balt.), '54	5	Jan. & July	85	86½
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	97½	99½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Power, (Balt., gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	83	84
Cons. G. of N. Y., '36	5	Jan. & July	87	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	88
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	94	98
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	99¾	..
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	87
Elec. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	93	98
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	86	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	80	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal.-Hous. 1st & ref., '59	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	50	60
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	92	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	91	94
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	53	58
K. C. Long D. T., '25	6	Jan. & July	84	87
K. C. Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	86	87½
Knoxville Traction, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Met. Ed., '20	6	June & Dec.	94	97½
Middle West Util., '26	6	Jan. & July	92	95½
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	79¾	80½
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	73	76
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	96
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	92	93
Newark Pass. Ry. '30	5	Jan. & July	90	93
No. Y. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	56	60
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen. 2004	4	Jan. & July	64	67
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Nort. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	72	77
Nort. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	89	90
N. Ont. Lt. & Pr. '31	6	Apr. & Oct.	83	86
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	90½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	77	83
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con.,'28	5	Jan. & July	77	80
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con.,'28	5	Jan. & July	77	80
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	96
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	88	91
Pacific G. & E. Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen., '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st,'31	5	Feb. & Aug.	78	83
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	77
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	93¼	..
Riverside T., '60	5	June & Dec.	..	80
Rutland R. & L. 1st,'46	5	Mar. & Sep.	60	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	78	82
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	91
So. Cal. Edison gen.,'39	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st,'53	5	Mar. & Sep.	83	87
Stand.Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	84½	87½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st,'51	5	Dec.	75	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	74	..
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	86	..
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref. '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	80
United El. of N. Y., '49	5	June & Dec.	72	73½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	88	91
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	88	91
United Lt. & Ry., '28	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do, '20	6	May & Nov.	93	99½
Util. El. N. E., cons., '49	4	May & Sep.	60¼	70½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	49¼	54½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	83	86
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	80	87
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	82
Washington Gas, '50	5	May & Nov.	94	96½
Wash. R. & Elec. con.,'51	5	Jan. & July	85	90
W. St. Gas & El., '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	88	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	70	85

*Flat.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Aug. 2, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Sh. & Fy., '52	5	Mar. & Sep.	99½	102
American Ice, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	..
American Malting, '26	5	June & Dec.	99	..
Buf. & Sus. Iron 1st,'32	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Cent. Iron & Steel, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	100
Chi. Pneu. Tool, '21	5	Jan. & July	99½	..
Du P. de N. deb., '36	5	June & Dec.	94	96
Gen. Asphalt deb., '25	6	Apr. & Oct.	94½	..
Lima Locomotive,	6	May & Nov.	97	..
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st,'57	5	Jan. & July	84	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	98½	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 2, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	15	17
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	50	Q	Jul 1, 19	120	123
Do pf. ($50)	50	Q	Aug 1, 19	41¾	42
Am. Light & Trac.	100	Q	Aug 1, 19	245	248
Do pf.	100	Q	Aug 1, 19	97	99
Am. Power & Light	100	Q	Jun 2, 19	85	90
Do pf.	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	73	77
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	10	20
Do pf.	50	Q	Jul 1, 19	31	35
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.				5½	6
Do 1st pf.	100	Q	May 15,19	89	91
Do participating pf.				20	18
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	100	S	Jun 2, 19	73	..
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Jun 30,19	107½	108¼
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	84	88
Capital Traction	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	88¾	90
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	100	Q	Jun 1, 19	..	45
Charles.Con.R., G.& E.				50	55
Cities Service	⅓	M	Jul 1, 19	440	445
Do pf.	⅓	M	Jul 1, 19	77½	78
Do Bankers Shares	42.85	M	Jul 1, 19	45¾	45½
Colorado Power	100	Q	Jul 15, 19	22	25
Do pf.	100	Q	Jul 15, 19	77	80
Columbus Elec. pf.	50	S	Jun 16,19	99	102
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov 1, 18	27	28
Conn. Power pf.	100	Q	Jun 1, 19	78	..
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 15, 19	..	60
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jul 1, 19	57	60
Do pf.	2½	S	Jul 1, 19	60	63
Elec. Bond & Share pf	100	Q	Aug 1, 19	92	95
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,19	92½	97½
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 19	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.				11	12
Do pf.	100	..	..	11	12
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	2½	S	Mar 15,19	62	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jul 1, 19	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec. Do pf.	100	Q	May 15,19	88	95
Miss. River Pr. pf.	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	82½	..
Nashville R. & L. pf.	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	65	..
Newark Con. Gas.	2½	Q	J. & J.	78	82
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	100	Q	Apr 15,19	102	104
No. Ont. Light & Pwr. Do pf.	100	S	Jul 15, 19	11	14
No. States Power	100	..	Jan 20,18	57	62
Do pf.	100	..	Jul 21, 19	67	69
Nor. Texas Electric	1	S	Jun 2, 19	90	92
Do pf.	100	S	Mar 1, 19	55	60
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	100	Q	May 15,19	77	80
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	100	Q	Jul 10, 19	88½	89½
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	100	Q	Aug 1, 19	78	88
Republic Ry. & Light	1	..	Jul 15, 18	96	..
Do pf.	100	Q	Jul 15, 19	17	17
Southern Cal. Edison	100	Q	May 15,19	57	60
Do 1st pf.	100	Q	Jul 15, 19	91	93
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	100	S	Jun 1, 19	100	104
Standard Gas & Elec.	50	..	..	100	105
Do pf.	50	..	..	35	37
Tampa Electric	100	Q	Jun 14,19	45	47
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	2	Q	May 15,19	116	117¼
Do pf.	100	..	..	6	6½
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	21	22
United Light & Rys.	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	44	46
Do 1st pf.	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	78	75
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Apr 22,19	16	17
United Utilities				5	15
Do pf.	100	Q		85	92
Washington Gas	90c	Q	May 1, 19	50	53
Wash. Ry. & Electric	100	Q	Jun 1, 19	25	50
Do pf.	100	Q	Jun 1, 19	60	61
Western Power	100	..	..	22½	23¼
Do pf.	100	Q	Apr 15,19	73	74
West. States Gas & E.	3-16	M	Jun 30,19	15	20
Do pf.	100	Q	Jul 15, 19	75	80
Wisconsin Edison	$2	..	Dec 31,18	81	86

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 3% extra. §—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 2, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	100	Q	Jul 1, 19	455	460
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	370	..
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Jul 1, 19	465	474
Columbia	5,000,000	*4	Q	Jun 30,19	370	385
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	135	..
Empire	2,000,000	†3	Q	Jun 28,19	295	303
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	455	465
Far. Loan & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	455	465
Fidelity	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,19	220	230
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,19	235	245
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jul 1, 19	250	275
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	405	412
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 19	260	270
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Jun 30,19	130	..
Irving Trust.	2,250,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	‡	..
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Aug 1, 19	640	665
Law.T. & T.C.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 19	133	135
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 19	175	185
Manufac'rs.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	165	..
Merc. T. & D.	1,000,000	..	..	..	95	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,19	365	..
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,19	620	640
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,19	785	800
People's Tr.	1,200,000	4	Q	Jun 30,19	290	310
Q. Co. Jamaica	200,000	..	..	..	65	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	415	420
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 1, 19	900	925
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 19	440	450

*And 2% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	260
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	1	Q	Jun 30,19	70	76
Bd. & M'g.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,19	248	258
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	S	Jun 30,19	118	128
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	May 1, 19	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,19	71	75
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jul 10, 19	510	..
Globe & Rut.	700,000	10	Q	Jul 30, 19	1000	..
Great Amer.	5,000,000	6	Q	Jul 15, 19	404	408
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	80	90
Home Fire	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	555	565
Lawyers Mtg.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	130	140
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30,19	94	99
Nat Lib.($50)	1,000,000	0	S	J. & J.	155	165
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	240	250
N.Y. T. & M.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	123	128
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	185	200
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	39	43
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jul 22, 19	45	60
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 19	100	110
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	75
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	70c	Q	Aug 1, 19	37	39

*And 5% extra. †And 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bklr. St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	..	J. & J.	21¼	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	..	Jan 1, 19	40	80
Bn. C.R. ($10)	12,000 000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 19	10¼	12
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	..	Jan 1, 19	50	75
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3	..	Jan 15,19	120	160
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	..	Feb 19	..	190
Ninth Av.....	800,000	2	..	Jan 15,19	..	110
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	..	Mar 20,19	..	95

Corresponding period last year—
High 32.00 32.50 35.75 36.00 33.00 33.50
Low 29.75 30.25 31.50 32 00 30.00 30 50

Spain.	Rubles 100.	Rubles 500.
Dem.Cables.	Bid. Ask.	Bid. Ask.
July 28..19.25 19.35	8.00 8.20	7.80 8.00
July 29..19.05 19.15	7.20 7.45	7.00 7.25
July 30..19.10 19.20	7.20 7.45	7.00 7.25
July 31..19.10 19.20	7.20 7.45	7.00 7.25
Aug. 1..19.10 19.20	7.20 7.45	7.00 7.25
Aug. 2..19.10 19.20	7.20 7.45	7.00 7.25
Week's range—		
High 19.25 19.35	8.20	8.00
Low 19.10 19.20	7.20	7.00
Same week last year—		
High 27.10 27.20	14.20	14.10
Low 26.50 26.60	13.85	13.75
Year to date—		
High 20.90 21.05	17.65	17.60
Low 19.00 19.10	6.95	6.70

Corresponding period last year—
High 29.25 29.50 15.00 14.75
Low 24.05 24.15 12.50 13.00

CHINA.		
Hongkong.	Peking.	Shanghai.
Dem.Cables.	Dem.Cables.	Dem.Cables.
Week's range—		
High ..81.00 81.10	133.50 133.75	125.00 125.25
Low ..81.00 81.10	133.50 133.75	125.00 125.25
Same week last year—		
High ..80.00 80.25	121.50 121.75	114.50 114.75
Low ..80.00 80.25	121.15 121.75	114.50 114.75
Year to date—		
High .84.50 84.10	133.50 133.75	126.00 126.25
Low ..79.50 79.90	131.00 131.125	122.00 122.125

Corresponding period last year—
High .80.00 80.25 121.50 121.75 114.50 114.75
Low ..71.25 71.50 109.50 109.75 102.50 102.75

INDIA.			PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Bombay.	Calcutta.	Manila.	
Dem.Cab's.	Dem.Cab's.	Dem.Cab's.	
Week's range—			
High ..40.00	40.25	40.00	40.25 49.25 49.50
Low ..40.00	40.25	40.00	40.25 49.25 49.50
Same week last year—			
High ..35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73 49.875 50.00
Low ..35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73 49.875 50.00
Year to date—			
High ..40.00	40.25	40.00	40.25 50.00 50.125
Low ..35.25	35.50	35.25	35.50 49.25 49.50

Corresponding period last year—
High ..38.75 39.00 38.75 39.00 50.00 50.125
Low ..34.48 35.73 34.50 34.75 49.875 50.00

GREECE.	Kobe.	JAPAN — Yokohama
Dem.Cables.	Dem.Cables.	Dem.Cables.
Week's range—		
High 19.30	19.25	50.75 51.00 50.75 51.00
Low 19.05	19.10	50.75 51.00 50.75 51.00
Same week last year—		
High 19.45	19.50	53.50 53.75 53.50 53.75
Low 19.45	19.50	53.50 53.75 53.50 53.75
Year to date—		
High 19.25	19.40	53.25 53.50 53.25 53.50
Low 18.80	18.90	50.75 50.90 50.75 50.90
Corresponding period last year—		
High 19.45	19.50	50.50 53.75 53.50 53.75
Low 19.40	19.45	51.50 51.65 51.50 51.65

SOUTH AMERICA.			
Buenos Aires.		Rio.	
Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—			
High 42.37½	42.50	26.75	26.875
Low 42.30	42.40	26.75	26.875
Same week last year—			
High 44.75	45.00	24.80	24.75
Low 44.40	44.55	23.85	23.95
Year to date—			
High 45.15	45.25	28.125	28.25
Low 42.80	43.40	26.10	26.25
Same period last year—			
High 46.91	46.81	27.06	27.34
Low 43.75	43.63	23.56	23.75

Copenhagen.	Stockholm.	Christiania.
Dem.Cables.	Dem.Cables.	Dem.Cables.
July 28..22.25	22.45 24.80	25.00 23.70 23.90
July 29..22.25	22.45 24.70	24.90 23.70 23.90
July 30..22.20	22.40 24.00	24.80 23.65 23.85
July 31..22.15	22.30 24.70	24.90 23.70 23.90
Aug. 1..22.10	22.23 24.65	24.85 23.65 23.85
Aug. 2..22.00	22.20 24.70	24.90 23.60 23.80
Week's range—		
High 22.25	22.45 24.80	25.00 23.70 23.90
Low 22.00	22.20 24.60	24.80 23.60 23.80
Same week last year—		
High 31.50	31.70 35.625	35.875 31.875 31.75
Low 31.125	31.45 35.50	35.70 31.25 31.50
Year to date—		
High 36.875	37.125 38.125	39.25 39.00 39.25
Low 33.00	33.20 34.25	34.45 33.40 33.50

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 2, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jul 1, 19	585	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	x5	S	May 1, 19	260	..
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	195	..
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jul 1, 19	175	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500 000	‡3	S	Jul 1, 19	215	230
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 19	425	..
B'way Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	..	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	4	S	Jul 1, 19	150	165
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	125	140
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 19	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jul 1, 18	27	34
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 19	512	522
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	7,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 19	320	330
Chelsea Ex.	400 000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	120	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000 000	3½	B	Jul 1, 19	550	565
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	b2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	240	250
City (Nat'l.)	25.000 000	5	S	May 1, 19	447	455
Coal & I. N.	1,500,000	b2	Q	Jul 1, 19	250	260
Colonial	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,19	185	..
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jul 1, 19	390	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	May 1, 19	215	230
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	235	240
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Aug 1,

WAGE-FIXING TEST SET FOR THIS WEEK

Building Trades Lockout May Speed Bronx and Westchester House Building Work.

MAXIMUM WAGE SCALES

Employers Say This Is Basis on Which They Will Figure New Construction.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the entire Eastern building construction industry to reach a basis of agreement between labor and employers so that construction, now that material prices are practically stabilized, may proceed with some semblance of freedom.

Several important economic factors are operating to stimulate building construction now. In fact, the start already has been made. New York mason material dealers, compiling their reports for actual movement of materials from their yards to actual building operations in July, will show a gain of more than 47 per cent. in volume over June and approximately 11 per cent. gain over the best month since July, 1917. This gain shows a construction market for New York, in spite of handicaps of labor strikes and harbor transportation delays, of about 40 per cent. of a normal pre-war building season.

The volume of building construction easily could be between 60 and 70 per cent. of a pre-war normal year if skilled building labor and employers could effect a maximum wage scale for all trades for a definite period into the future. Building construction is being retarded now mainly because responsible contractors are not inclined to freely figure prospective work. They will adhere to this policy so long as there is no certainty as to how long wage scales will remain at a given level. The point in issue will probably be developed this week. If recourse is taken to a lockout to bring the issue to a point, it is more than likely that considerable impetus will be given to the Bronx house building boom, because the organized employers are more concerned with the big commercial operations in this and other cities.

Index figures pointing to the high cost of living show that July costs were higher than those of June, but that general costs were much higher for the same months last year. Economists studying the factors entering into the cost of living and cost of construction of buildings concur in the belief that the high level has been touched or is almost within touching distance.

The best minds in the building material producing and distributing markets admit that the top has been reached, except in so far as the cost of labor ascends and, perhaps, also the impending advance in freight rates, which is not generally considered an important factor in its relation to the actual cost of the construction of a building at the present time. This realization of the limit of elasticity to construction costs is shown clearly in current price tables covering not only delivered prices in this market but delivered building material prices in the leading cities of the country.

There has been a noticeable halt in the heedless price advances that have featured the building material market in the first six months of the year. Producers have reached a plateau at which they are apparently trying to hold quotations, at least until such time as actual building construction will so sap building material supply as to force prices upward.

The Dow Service Daily Building Report does not believe that the high price peak of building materials has been reached, however. Price advances up to the present time have been attributable largely to increased wages. The element of supply and demand for finished building materials has not been noticeably operative in any line with the exception of Portland cement, sand, crushed stone, and gravel, lumber, and one or two specialties.

Once a standard of wage scale is fixed for a term sufficiently long to enable contractors to figure the vast volume of building work they are asked to estimate on, there will be such a call for building materials from consuming sources as to force prices much higher.

If labor would wait that time to come before asking for wage increases in such quick succession that manufacturers or contractors cannot adjust their figures before another wage boost is demanded, both invested capital and labor would enjoy the fruits of a nation-wide era of building operations that without question would pass beyond bounds not now easily imagined.

It is for this reason that employers are trying to effect a maximum wage for a certain definite period, so that the true extent of this potential building material demand may be realized.

Building interests sense a new condition arising in the construction industry over a large part of the country. It concerns building material supply, labor supply, and transportation facilities.

Something about the magnitude of the building material demand is already known. Skilled labor supply is a settled factor, but unskilled labor supply is one filled with much foreboding by manufacturers everywhere. The transportation problem is a hard problem because of the inadequacy of the railroads to handle an abnormal movement of finished building materials or the raw material now necessary to bring from greater distances.

With the meantime people want to proceed with their building plans. Building materials cannot be produced to any extent in Winter and the Summer has not permitted much of a supply to be laid in. But the more anxious people are to get their building work started the less anxious are contractors to make estimates while the labor wage situation is so uncertain. The chief requirement of the construction market, therefore, is to bring about as much stabilization in the wage of labor as there has developed in the building material market.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

HOTEL APARTMENTS
160 EAST 25TH ST.
1, 2, 3 Rooms and Private Bath
$15 TO $35 PER MONTH.
Steam heat, hot water, electricity, unfurnished, newly decorated. Apply premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE ONLY FOR
High Class Restaurant
Entire Ground Floor of Hotel,
18,000 SQUARE FEET
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
Percentage—Magnificent Proposition.
APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

FACTORIES.

We now have on hand 26,000 sq. ft. of floor space, with a railroad siding. Immediate possession. Also 37,500 sq. ft. of floor space at 25c. a square foot in A-1 laboring section within ten minutes' of all railhead centres and bridges, or will divide to suit.

NOAH CLARK, Inc.,
27 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, New York.

FACTORIES WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED

50,000 to 75,000 square feet, for light manufacturing; location, 14th to 59th. J 219 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT
AT MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Close to New Haven Railroad Station. 50-foot front brick apartment house. Price $40,000; mortgage $25,000; 5½%. Rent about $7,000; A-1 tenants.
Anderson Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE New stucco, 7 rooms, bath, oak floors, hot water heat, gas, electricity; all improvements. Ten minutes' walk to depot. A little beauty. Just built. Possession at once. $8,500. Terms.
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 2336.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE

Within 30 Miles of New York.

In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land, large, old-fashioned, well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on imposing elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island; situated on macadam road, within 3 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.

For sale—price $80,000—on liberal terms.
Apply Box 468, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

BRIGHTWATERS, L. I.

An up-to-date six room and bath stucco house on a prominent corner in the pines. All modern improvements, including garage for two cars, fruit trees and grape arbor, on a plot 100x150. Within easy walking distance of the railroad station. Price $8,500. $4,500 cash, balance mortgage. This is the best bargain at Brightwaters.

NOAH CLARK, INC.
827 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREEPORT CORNER

100x186; 10, bath, all improvements; garage; 5 minutes' walk to station. Very cheap, $8,500; only $2,500 cash required. E. J. Carroll, 34 South Grove St., Freeport, L. I. Phone 978. Open Sundays.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale or Exchange—Corner, east side, 6-story tenement, 50x100; rents $10,000; can be raised. F 18 Times.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

A plot of land, 50x100 ft., located on Bogart Av.; one plot of ground 100x100 ft. located on Paulding Av., Morris Park section, Bronx, New York. Inquire of PETER KEELER BUILDING COMPANY, 425 Orange St., Albany, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lasses.—Newly purchased flats, apartments, lofts, fully rented; magnificent condition; wonderful opportunities for lessees. Browning, 110 West 40th.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

178TH ST., 936 EAST.—Apartments, 5 large rooms; steam heat, hot water, electric lights; rents reasonable.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Plot of land on northerly side of Jackson Av., east side of Lincoln St., Corona, L. I.; 40 feet by 106 feet; will sell outright or exchange. J. M. Peck, 47 W. 34th.

BUNGALOWS FOR RENT, FURNISHED, $400 for Season Long Beach, (West End.) GUEST BUNGALOW CO., 1,335 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Stagg 2600.

Larchmonts best home proposition: $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Douglaston.—Colonial house, garage; easy terms. Particulars 32 East 76th. Rhinelander 3450.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Factories for sale or to let, and built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Prettiest spot in Bergen County, near Westwood; country estate and farm, 29½ acres; 14 miles from Fort Lee Ferry; 9-room house, inclosed porch, all improvements; barn, stable, chicken house; fifty-gallon-per-minute spring that feeds a little lake, with possibility of two-acre lake at little expense; price $14,000. Apply owner, Canzoneri, 206 West 72d St., Room 25; Telephone Columbus 5116.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's Colonial house in the centre of beautiful, historic Fairfield, located on the Boston Post Road, 45 miles from New York; surrounded by spacious private estates; overlooking Long Island Sound, near the Sasco Hills Country Club; 8 master bedrooms, electric lights, steam heat, 3 baths, 8 open fireplaces, large garage, 5-room servants' cottage, 3 acres beautiful lawn, garden, shade trees, and shrubbery. Address Z 67 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—To purchase on long term lease, building 2 stories or more; floor space about 3,000 square feet each floor; suitable for garage; building location must be in the area of from 8th to 23d St. and 2d to 4th Av. J 73 Times.

Bungalow wanted to rent during August and September, near seashore, with option to buy. H. Hentz, 827 East 9th St. Orchard 8500.

Wanted—Factories, factory sites, warehouses and waterfront property for sale or lease. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 20 acres, 350 full bearing fruit trees; new house, 7 rooms; barn; 50 fat fowl; acres growing vegetables; cow, farming implements, pig; five miles out; one mile from station; title perfect; immediate possession; $6,500; $2,000 cash. J. B. Sweezy, Patchogue, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Paying dairy and fruit farm, 124 acres, 20 in orchard, 13-room farm house, 2 barns, silo; station, creamery one mile; 64 miles city; apples, peaches on trees; hay in barn; some stock and tools; price $12,500. Paul Boughton, New Milford, Orange Co., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Brooklyn.

House.—Sell or rent 107 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn; 9 rooms; all improvements; garage space. Scheuer, 147 East 86th. Lenox 1534. Keys at 109.

Bronx.

In Fieldstone, Riverdale, 2 houses and lot for sale; bargain; no restrictions. Treboul, 3,650 Jerome Av.

Queens.

Beautiful seven-room house, parquet floor, electric light, garage; in business district, Astoria; suitable repair shop. Phone Astoria 1283.

City Houses Wanted.

Want to buy small private residence, west side, uptown; state particulars. J 451 Times Downtown.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Quick sale wanted for 16,000 acres cut-over land bordering on or near to Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada; best farm lands and suitable as game preserve; well located on good roads, near towns and schools; price $4.50 per acre; write for maps and photographs of our standing crops. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

For sale, seven (7) room house; five minutes from station; excellent condition; three (3) rooms on first floor, three (3) rooms and bath on second floor, one (1) room in attic; open plumbing, hot air heat, electric light; one-car garage; lot 37½x110; price, $7,500; cash $2,000, balance can remain at 6 per cent. Apply David Lamb, 79th St. and West End Av. Telephone Schuyler 9376.

For Rent.—Gladstone, N. J., on gentleman's farm, about two miles from station, furnished ten-room house, three bathrooms, for August, September, and October; milk, butter, eggs, and some vegetables. Apply Room 612, 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Long Island.

Two unusual California bungalows, six and eight rooms and bath, now in course of construction; delightful, restricted environment; large plot; two minutes from electric station; 40 minutes out; convenient to ocean beaches; terms. Mr. Birch, Room 624, 1,369 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Long Island.

IDEAL ALL YEAR HOME.

Charming English type, 8 rooms and 2 baths; just completed; large garage with living quarters (replica of dwelling) on plot 120x140; beautifully planted; in best section of Hempstead; convenient to Garden City, country clubs and seashore; excellent train service; highest grade of construction and finish. For further particulars apply to E. F. Schwencke, Room 801, 277 Broadway, New York City.

A real home; seven rooms and bath; Colonial type of architecture; surrounded by beautiful homes; at electric station; thirty-eight minutes from Broadway; convenient to golf and beaches; $6,500, terms; the opportunity of the season; must sell. Address G. M., 150 Times.

California Bungalow nearing completion; 40 minutes from Broadway, 2 minutes from electric station; charming, restricted environment; terms. Write L. J. Bisbee, Lynbrook, Long Island, or phone Lynbrook 914.

New Dutch Colonial suburban home, nearing completion; six rooms and bath; at electric station; 40 minutes out; restricted residential neighborhood; $6,500; terms; unusual opportunity. Address S. N., 131 Times.

New Jersey.

NEW SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT.

Four, five, and six rooms and bath; fine lawns; large yards; rents, $24 to $36.

SEE MR. BLACK,
ROOM 819 GLOBE BLDG.,
300 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

At Westfield.—Houses for sale; modern; $5,000 up; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Miscellaneous.

OWNER WILL SELL modern eleven-room house in beautiful Delaware Water Gap, facing golf links; running hot, cold water in bedrooms, two baths, steam heat, large porches, good shade, 5 minutes to station; all year or Summer residence; 350-foot frontage; price reasonable. S. R. Nicholas, Delaware Water Gap, Penn.

Country Houses Wanted.

County House Wanted.—Family of three desires to lease for two or three years unfurnished house having at least two baths and preferably about forty minutes from city; will not consider Long Island or New Jersey. G. M. Hubbard, 1,600 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 4620.

Wanted, to lease within commuting distance of New York, house 7 or 8 rooms, all improvements, garage and good grounds, for family of four; first-class references; write fullest particulars as to location, rent, &c. J 315 Times.

Wanted.—In Pasadena, Cal., or vicinity, from Sept. 15 to June, 1920, completely furnished bungalow or house to accommodate family of seven and maid. 195 Dartmouth Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted to rent suburban house or half double from Oct. 1; will pay $50 to $75 month; can furnish references. Reply A 458 Times Downtown.

Colonial cottage, (100 years,) 6 rooms, 50x150, State road, 3 miles station; price $3,000. Owner, Box 3, Bedford, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

Desk room, $35 month, no other expense; office service alone if you wish, only $5 month. Suite 330, 30 Church Street.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

Desk room for rent, exceptionally large, airy, and light office; Times Square; reasonable. W 103 Times.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33-194; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Restaurant, location Times Square section; long term lease; cafe; some fixtures for sale. Rosengarten, 138 7th Av.

STORAGE LOFTS. — IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. 50x100. 410 WEST 52D. COLUMBUS 5164.

Two well lighted lofts, 35x65, downtown. Kennelly, 69 Dey St. Cortlandt 7824.

Entire or part of parlor floor, 30x106 feet; excellent location. Circle 4888.

LOFTS, STORES, OFFICES, BUILDINGS, Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

Store, about 25x100, between 14th and 59th St., 3d-8th Avs. Palmer, 31 East 21st St.

Brooklyn.

Three-story basement, semi-fireproof building, 13,000 square feet; elevator, heat; suitable for any line manufacturing or storage; immediate possession. Baffa & Dixon, 179 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 148.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

About 1,800 feet of space for office and studio in district bounded by 14th to 50th and 3d to 6th Av. Elnson Litho, Inc., 327 East 29th. Telephone 5040 Murray Hill.

One or two small, light offices downtown district for import and export concern. 370 Central Park West, Apt. 410.

Loft or more suitable for wood worker; write particulars. Weinacht, 366 Amsterdam Av.

Store floor to lease, business. 247 West 42d St., Sloan's Military Shop.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., cor. Lexington Av., (163.) Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, $20 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 22 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; light, airy, newly decorated; full hotel service. Hampton Apartment Hotel.

45TH, 2 EAST; Hotel Lorraine.—To sublet, month of August or longer, attractively furnished four-room apartment. Apply office.

49TH, 19 EAST.—For Summer, 2 front rooms, bath, kitchenette; artistically furnished. Le Babcock Art Galleries, after Sunday.

51ST ST., 40 EAST.
One-two-three room apartments, furnished, in several adjoining houses; meals; also six room housekeeping apartment, three baths.

93D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, $50 per room and up. Hotel Ashton.

97TH, 17 EAST.—Sublet 7 furnished rooms; elegant apartment. Ratner.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St., or Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

30TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished two-room and bath apartment to rent; $100 a month. Apply Logan.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no objectionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH, 17 WEST.—Exclusive two rooms, kitchenette, most artistically furnished; suitable bachelor or couple; $165 now or later. Circle 5995.

51ST, 11-13 WEST.—Furnished four-room parlor floor suites for housekeeping or business.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH ST., 340 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

58TH, 168 WEST, (near Carnegie.)—Kitchenette apartment, high class and luxurious; roof garden; outdoor sleeping porch; maid; year's lease. 1953 Circle. Prescott.

58TH, 40 WEST.—One, two, three room apartments, low rates, immediate possession.

69TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartments, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.

70TH ST., 60 WEST.
Floor, (two large rooms and bath,) furnished or unfurnished.

72D, 152 WEST.—Large rooms, newly furnished and decorated, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity; $7 to $10.

73D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates at $50 per room and up.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Beautiful outside four-room suite; $135. River 3287. Noble.

100TH, 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611, 215 Manhattan Av., Alcazar, Academy 1710, 2 to 6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator; $45-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

140TH, 603 WEST, (Apt. 67.)—To sublet, two (2) rooms, kitchen and bath, completely furnished.

143D, 619 WEST, (near Drive.)—3-room suite, phone, gas, electricity, ice, kitchen privileges, $16. Apt. 3.

180TH.—Unusual 3-room apartment, very well furnished, $60. Cathedral 5825.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
323-329 WEST 60TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 prior to further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 9th Av. L; 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential.
Weekly rentals at special rates.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.)—Four beautiful rooms; light; choice decorations; white enamel; reasonable.

COUPLE leaving for Europe Aug 20 will lease to persons of culture and responsibility beautifully furnished apartment, (3 rooms and bath,) with every modern housekeeping convenience; rooms are extraordinarily large and comprise entire floor; dwelling in fine private house; references essential; $300 monthly. Caretaker, 11 West 52d St., near 5th Av.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385.—Large living room, dining room, library, 4 windows overlooking beautiful view park; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 4th floor; elevator; $200 to October; immediate possession. Riverside 2647.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1071.

LORING PLACE, 2,226, (University Heights.)—Four-room furnished apartment, Aug. 15 to Dec. 15, by Christian. Phone Fordham 1208, Apt. 31.

RENTING SPECIALIST.—Personally inspected first-class furnished apartments; avoid hunting. Cathedral 5825.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222 (94th St.)—Attractively furnished single room; reasonable. Apartment 71, Mueller.

Unfurnished—East Side.

89TH, 22 EAST.—Two to four rooms; high-class elevator apartments, furnished and unfurnished.

93D ST, (corner Madison Av.)—Several beautiful unfurnished two-room suites with bath; moderate; monthly rates $40 per room and up. Hotel Ashton.

Doctor, highest type only; office 57th St. and 5th Av. section. K 905 Times Harlem.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH STREET, 31 WEST.
MOST DESIRABLE SECTION.
Studio apartments, two rooms and bath; some with skylights; latest improvements; rent, $70 to $80; lease.

10TH, 37 WEST.—Studios, large room, bath; newly decorated; $40 to $55.

18-26 WEST 48D ST.
Apartments of 2 or more rooms and bath, with or without kitchenette. Apply Walter J. Salmon, 17 West 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 47.

55TH, 25 WEST.—TWO AND THREE LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS, KITCHENETTE; OPEN FIREPLACES, ELECTRICITY; $100 AND UP; EXCELLENT LOCATION. CIRCLE 4888.

58TH ST., 131 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; possession Oct. 1; $1,800 yearly. Henry B. Riecke, 1,737 Broadway, 55th St. Phone Circle 2918.

107TH, 209 WEST.—Unusual 1, 2, 3-room apartments; with, without kitchenette; select.

117TH, 155 WEST, (Corner 7th Av.)—8 extra large rooms; southern exposure.

169TH, 565 WEST.—Woodrow Court, corner Broadway, 6 extra large rooms; new building. St. Nicholas 4520. Subway 168th St.

172D, 700 WEST, (Corner Fort Washington Av.)—8-4-5 extra large rooms; new building. St. Nicholas 4340.

172D, 700 WEST, Corner Fort Washington Av.—3-4-5 extra large rooms; new building. St. Nicholas 4340.

181ST, 736 WEST, (Near Fort Washington Av.)—2, 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms; elevator; 2 blocks subway. St. Nicholas 9236.

183TH, 600 WEST, (St. Nicholas Av.)—High-class, elevator; 4-5-6 rooms; immediate possession.

204TH, 436 WEST.—Apartment to rent, all improvements.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—6 rooms overlooking Hudson, from Sept. 1; $200 per month. Inquire Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240, at 96th St.—Fireproof apartment hotel, 2 rooms, $100.

WEST END AV., 567.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, ground floor, fronting avenue; newly decorated, $65; also entrance floor, 243 West End; $65. Schuyler 3068.

WEST END AV., 567.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, ground floor, fronting avenue, newly decorated, $65; also entrance floor, 243 West End, $65. Schuyler 3068.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Studio apartment, 3 rooms and kitchenette, four months or longer; responsible party will pay about $50 or $60 per month. Address C 387 Times.

Four or five room, well furnished apartment, 30 minutes Times Square; $75 month, or will take over lease and purchase furniture; state terms; possession 15th or 20th. Apply Box 1, Times Downtown.

Young couple desire modern apartment, bedroom, living-room, and real kitchen; up to 44th St, east of 5th Av., from Oct. 1 to June 1. Mrs. A. Mansky, 144 East 86th St.

Wanted, room, by trained nurse, with infant to care for; kitchenette privilege preferred. F 23 Times.

Japanese desires room in nice home; up to $30 month; permanent. W 776 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED. — Two-room kitchenette and six-room apartment wanted, not above 86th St., east and west; both apartments must be in very fine neighborhood and in the very highest type of building; give full particulars. J 58 Times.

Four or five rooms by refined Christian couple; first-class house near station; not above $35 or $40; Sept. or Oct. 1. V 123 Times.

Modern 6 or 8 room apartment, below 40th, for four adults, any time before October; about $1,200. J 437 Times Downtown.

Apartment in private house; elderly lady; permanent; references. Furchheimer, 60 East 90th.

Couple want modern 4 or 5 rooms, west side, below 125th, or Yorkville; $50 to $65. Cathedral 8667.

Gentleman desires room, clean private house, $7 weekly, running water. J 225 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH ST., (Corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $7 weekly and up, with use of bath; $9 weekly and up, with private bath $12 weekly; cosy, cool, comfortable; rooms en suite. Hotel Rutledge.

38TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms; desirable.

39TH ST., 114 EAST.—Rooms, private baths. Centre Murray Hill section.

68TH ST., 232 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms; very private and comfortable; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large and small rooms; breakfast optional. Phone Rhinelander 8450.

HOTEL AMSTERDAM,
25TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
Summer rates to permanents; all conveniences; scrupulously clean rooms; $6 per week and up; with bath, $3 per day and up without bath, $1 per day and up.

LEXINGTON AV., 250, (34th.)—Beautifully furnished single and double rooms, strictly private house, $6-$12.

MADISON AV., 180, (near 34th.)—Large room, with piano, private bath; also single rooms; reasonable.

West Side.

44TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; small rooms; all modern conveniences.

47TH, 100 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—Refined, comfortable residence for men; attractively furnished rooms, $8.25 weekly up; free use tub, shower; with private bath, $10.50.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.
Basement front, kitchenette privileges.

70TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, en suite, furnished, unfurnished; electricity; refined surroundings.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; handsomely furnished; modern conveniences; also front parlor.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Beautiful large furnished room; home comforts.

72D ST., 301 WEST.—Attractively furnished suites, large rooms, with bath, small rooms with bath adjoining, at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1535.

73D, 167 WEST.—First floor; private bath; also second floor, front.

74TH, 3 AND 5 WEST, (near Park.)—Beautiful, choice, clean, large, small rooms; refined house; excellent table; board optional.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy back parlor, private bath; suitable for couple.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, kitchenette privileges; also skylight room; telephone.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Double room for responsible business men in semi-private house.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, entire floor, continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $14; parlor, $10; others, $8; electricity.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Single and large rooms, newly furnished; electricity; bachelors; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

77TH ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive accommodations; private residence; double and single; public parlor; references.

77TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive one room and bath; also large, twin beds; refinement.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; extension basement room; private baths; electricity.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Large front room, beautifully furnished, with bath, in refined, private home; electricity, phone.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, with bath, and small room; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Square room, second floor, and one on 4th floor; very clean and cheerful.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, newly decorated, cool rooms, private bath, electricity; references.

82D, 450 WEST END.—Two or three elegantly furnished or unfurnished rooms, private bath; in high-class apartment; lease from Sept. 15; gentlemen. Schuyler 5805.

82D, 20 WEST.—In university professor's home, third floor suite, near park; professional people preferred.

82D ST., 254 WEST.—Large room, bath; gentleman; excellent service; private family; $65 monthly; ground floor.

82D, 319 WEST.—Large back parlor, bath, kitchenette privileges, also front room.

87TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive, large room adjoining bath; electricity; every convenience.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Highest class single or double, with bath, Summer rates; inspection mornings or evenings; references required.

93D, 306 WEST.—Lovely room, with private family, between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

93D, 254 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; suitable two; conveniences. Riverside 9170.

96TH, 330 WEST.—Desirable rooms, one or two, piano; apply before 3, after 5; Japanese also. Apart. 70.

96TH, 66 WEST.—Large front room, every convenience; $12 weekly; board $8.

97TH, 230 WEST.—2 rooms, kitchenette privileges; bath; beautifully furnished; Summer rates; references.

102D, 316 WEST.—Thoroughly appointed private house, few large rooms; $12 up.

106D, 2 WEST.—Cozy single room, near park; $3; bath, phone. Robinson.

104TH, 308 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Beautiful front rooms, handsomely furnished; $10-$15.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence; 3 spacious, airy rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single, double rooms; moderate.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—From $5.50; gentleman. Telephone Academy 1681. Rogers.

111TH ST., 511 WEST.—Exclusive large rooms, southern; independent; call afternoons. Apt. 44.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; twin brass beds. Apt. 5.

124TH, 546 WEST, (Apartment 61.)—Large, airy room, all conveniences, suitable for two; nurses or business women preferred. Call Sunday P. M. or after 4 week days.

144TH, 600 WEST, (Apt. 2C.)—Elegant room vacant; all conveniences; one block subway express; $8; gentleman preferred.

150TH ST., 569 WEST.—4 rooms front; southern exposure; immediate possession; $85.

CONVENT AV., 330.—One, two rooms, bath; private house; immediate. Audubon 4925.

MADISON AV., 735, (Corner 64th.)—Extra large front room; private bath; hot water constantly; $13 week. 2d floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; kitchen. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (corner 104th St.)—Rooms, with bath; single or in suites.

WEST END AV., 524.—Furnished, unfurnished floors, season 1919-1920; private house; thoroughly appointed.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house; double room, private bath; single room, electricity.

WEST END, 896, (103d.)—Large front, bath adjoining; $12. Phone 2697 Academy.

WEST END AV., 613, (90th St.)—Beautiful, clean, cool rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young business man wishes light room, running water, adjoining bath, in private home, with breakfast; west side, between 70th and 96th. Ralph Smith, 714 Amsterdam Av., New York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH, Corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Rooms with meals, $12 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

58TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large room, private bath; small room; meals served.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; table excellent; references.

West Side.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 351 WEST, (near Circle.)—Large rooms, private bath; French table; electricity.

72D, 245 WEST.—Large, small rooms, excellent board, table boarders wanted, near subway, "L" and bus; gentleman or business women preferred; references.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table guests. Columbus 1045; subway.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large, small rooms, near bath, running water; electricity.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, running water, and meals for two people, $28 weekly up; single, $12 up.

98TH ST., 66 WEST.—A1 Table board; $6 weekly.

162D, 561 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; electricity; running water; refined surroundings; table board.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted 2 rooms, preferably with meals, for 2 Protestants in respectable home; Washington Heights section; references if desired. J 1045 Times Harlem.

Elderly refined Jewish lady desires large room, board, (could furnish room;) references; state price. Furchheimer, 60 East 90th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

The Evelyn Lodge,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y. Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service, Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet. Ten Years Under One Management. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

New York State.

Home-like, pleasant, near lake, home cooking, own vegetables; adults only, $10-$14. Balm of Gilead Farm, Jefferson-Valley, N. Y.

Long Island.

Riverside Rest, Smithtown, L. I.—Good rooms; excellent cuisine; private garage; Jericho Turnpike.

Miscellaneous.

Will take Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Garden Spot Table Water Co., Akron, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Country Board Wanted.

Married couple wish to spend balance of season with refined strictly private family only; exclusive surroundings, within commuting distance; motor boating or tennis; give full particulars. Write S. B., 3,525 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, disentangled, posted, for firms without bookkeepers. Edith Greene, Madison Square 4912.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; five years' experience; knowledge typing; Christian; $20. H 533 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, thoroughly experienced, reliable, conscientious; salary $25 and advancement. V 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, and typist desires position. Reply all week W 105 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; capable, trustworthy; highly recommended. T 337 Times.

CASHIER.—Experienced, retail, wholesale; no evening work; salary $20. S. M., 111 Times.

CLERK, young lady, supervised office 5 years, thorough experience, typist, high school graduate, efficient; salary $22. N 87 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

NURSE, English, London Nursery College graduate, with excellent references, wishes position; motherless children or entire charge. N 72 Times.

NURSE, for invalid, 684 Lexington Av. Telephone Plaza 1269.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; capable of assuming responsibility, $25 week. Apt

HELP WANTED—Female.

CASHIERS.
RETAIL STORE EXPERIENCE.
THE MIRROR,
61 WEST 42D ST.

CHORUS GIRLS.—Wanted, for Gus Hill's attractions, chorus girls who are ambitious and looking for advancement; good engagement, long season; no wardrobe expense. Apply Gus Hill, 701 7th Av., New York.

CLERKS.

WE HAVE A FEW VACANCIES FOR CLERICAL WORKERS; PREFERABLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING; APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, WILLING AND ACCURATE. APPLY AT ONCE,

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERICAL.
Girl for clerical work; 44½ hours a week; good chance for a girl with ability.
The Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring & MacDougal Sts., N. Y.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

CLERK wanted by large Christian corporation; must be educated and refined; 20 to 28 years; pleasant working conditions; permanent; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start $14. See Kinnear, 7th Floor, 260 West Broadway.

CLERICAL.
Young ladies for accounting department; must be accurate at figures. Apply Employment Department, Robert Gair Co., foot of Washington St., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—In statistical department of large corporation; must be familiar with figures, accurate and willing worker; good salary and future. F 642 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—We desire several bright girls for our office; must be quick and accurate at figures; good opportunity for right parties. V 83 Times.

CLERICAL WORKERS, good penmanship, for cloak house; closed Saturday; state salary and experience. "Clerical," 145 Times.

CLERICAL WORKERS for manuscript department of law publishers; high school graduates; splendid opportunity. F 658 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKERS, competent; high school education desirable. Phone Mr. Martin, Gramercy 4660.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR in textile house. Apply in person, Pelgram & Meyer, 395 4th Av.

Consolidated Stock Exchange House wants Dictaphone Operator,
Stenographer,
Typist,
who can relieve on switchboard two hours a day; state experience, education, religion, and salary desired. P. O. Box 379, City Hall Station.

DEMONSTRATORS, experienced high-class toilet preparations, in and out of city; excellent salary and commission. Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th St.

DESIGNER FOR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Out-of-town manufacturer requires services for a few weeks of a competent woman to design a line of medium-grade muslin underwear, particularly envelope chemises, gowns, bloomers, and children's slips and gowns; all replies strictly confidential. H 67 Times.

DESIGNERS.—We have opening for several designers, experienced in wall paper and cretonnes or textile designing; good salaries paid and continuous advancement for good man. Ericson & Weiss, 13 East 30th.

DESIGNER,
EXPERIENCED ON SILK AND TRICOLETTE DRESSES; POPULAR PRICED LINE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. O. L., 209 CABLE BLDG.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, or stenographer willing to use one, by large wholesale house; permanent position for capable American girl; state age, salary, references. K 600 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 525.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted for large business house in Jersey; good salon and lunch; excellent opportunity. Miss Charash, Room 523, 280 Broadway.

DRESSMAKERS to work on theatrical costumes. Eaves Costume, 110 West 46th St.

EMBROIDERY DEMONSTRATORS to learn patent needle; no charge to teaching; position paying $20 to start. Columbus 4571. 343 West 58th St.

EXAMINERS OF DRESSES.
Permanent positions for three experienced examiners of dresses, coats, suits, and skirts; actual experience as examiners preferred, but can use one or two beginners if they have a fair knowledge of dressmaking or fitting. Apply Monday or Tuesday, Lane Bryant, 23 West 38th, 3d floor.

FILING CLERK.
Also stenographer and typist, in large office; splendid chance for advancement for refined young woman; kindly state experience, and salary desired. A 463 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK, female, wanted in law office; competent filing clerk; steady position and opportunities for advancement; state age, salary, and experience. H 531 Times Downtown.

FINISHERS, FIRST-CLASS, ON SPECIAL ORDER GOWNS; experienced makers only wanted. SALARY, $17-$20.
APPLY 9 TO 11 A. M.
RUSSEK'S, 362 5TH AV.

FINISHER.—One who can work power machine. Eaves Costume, 110 West 46th St.

FOUNTAIN PENS.
Several experienced gold pen fitters; steady work. New Diamond Point Pen Co., 129 Lafayette St., New York.

GIRL wanted to fold and mail samples in paper and twine house; excellent opportunity for advancement; must be bright and willing; salary to start $9 per week; give age, references, &c.; hours 8:30 to 5 P. M.; 1 o'clock Saturdays. K 603 Times Downtown.

GIRLS
for clerical work in a dress factory; good position with excellent chance of advancement; must have working papers. Apply Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St., 10th floor.

GIRLS
AND
WOMEN
ORDER PICKERS.
ACTIVE GIRLS AND WOMEN, OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO ASSEMBLE ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL FOR WEARING APPAREL.
THIS IS NOT FACTORY WORK, BUT THOSE WHO APPLY MUST BE ABLE TO WORK STANDING.
WRAPPERS, PACKERS, TO PREPARE ORDERS FOR SHIPMENT BY PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS.
EXAMINERS
ON NEW READY-TO-WEAR MERCHANDISE; JUST THE TYPE OF WORK FOR CAREFUL AND PAINSTAKING WOMEN.
HOURS, 8:30 TO 5:30 P. M. 1 P. M. SATURDAYS.
PAY TO START $16.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIRLS.
Two refined young girls needed most urgently in large office for confidential service work; must have nice personality; splendid opportunity; no experience necessary; kindly state age, and salary desired. A 462 Times Downtown.

GIRLS OVER 16
YEARS OF AGE
may secure permanent positions as
TYPISTS,
CLERICAL WORKERS,
FILERS
in our large mail order business; splendid opportunities for advancement; good working conditions and agreeable companionship. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St.,
Near Christopher St. Ferry.

GIRLS OVER 16
YEARS OF AGE
may secure permanent positions as
PACKERS,
STOCK CLERKS,
ORDER PICKERS
in our large mail order business; previous experience not required; we teach you the work; attractive surroundings and agreeable companionship. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 MORTON ST.,
Ner Christopher St. Ferry.

GIRLS OVER 16,
for paper pattern stock room; 44½ hours a week; light, clean work.
The Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring & Macdougal Sts., N. Y.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

GIRLS, 16 or older, for light, clean, pleasant work; steady position. Kross Knit Mills, Rider Av. and East 142d St., near 3d Av.

GIRL that can operate Elliott-Fisher Billing machine and do office work. Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., 75 Cliff St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English or French, for country home; six in family; willing to wait on table and take care of dining room; references necessary. J 18 Times.

KEY PUNCH OPERATORS, Hollerith system. State age, experience, salary expected, to Hollerith, 209 Cable Bldg.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK.
The New York Telephone Co. have openings for several women, for general work in their employes' lunchrooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St. or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LADY.—Front office cashier and bookkeeper for hotel; experienced only; salary $100. W 22 Times.

MAID, refined, for lady and little girl 9½ years; personal reference required. Call Monday, 12-1, Apartment 4-E, 150 West 79th St.

MAIL CLERK in outgoing mail room of publishing house; one experienced in folding and enclosing circular work preferred; hours 1 P. M. to 9 P. M.; state experience and salary desired. A 882 Times Annex.

MILLINERY COPYISTS,
EXPERIENCED;
HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY ONLY.
Steady position. Call all week.
C. M. PHIPPS, INC.,
29 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY DRAPERS AND CROWN SEWERS; WEEK WORK; HIGHEST SALARY; LONG SEASON. APPLY ALL WEEK. FARRINGTON & EVANS CO., 132 WEST 14TH.

MATRON or superintendent, immediately, for children's institution. Address E. N., 53 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY.—EXPERIENCED COPYISTS, HIGH-CLASS TRIMMED HATS; WEEK OR PIECE WORK. ALSO WORK GIVEN OUT. APPLY ALL WEEK. SCHWALBE, 31 WEST 38TH.

MODELS.—SEVERAL TALL, ATTRACTIVE STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON GARMENTS IN OUR RETAIL SHOWROOM; APPLY ALL WEEK. CLARK & WEINBERG, 634 FIFTH AVE.

MODELS.
Stout models 42½ bust measure, to try on coats and suits; good salary; long season. Charlop Bros. & Co., 151 West 26th St.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
try on dresses in showroom; permanent.
WINDSOR COSTUME, 33 E 33D.

MODELS, 36, cloak house showroom; good salary; long season. Samuels, 12 W. 32d.

MODELS, 5-16; STEADY POSITION. RABINOWITZ, 37 WEST 28TH ST.

MODELS, 16, for coats and suit house. Rubinstein & Dochter, 140 West 22d.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Young woman, white, as mother's helper, to assist mother with three children; no housework required, as maid is kept for that purpose; good home, good wages; references. Mrs. D. Zimmern, 247 Fort Washington Av.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS wanted, having 3 years' experience; permanent position for right party. Apply at 9:30 A. M., The Magazine of Wall St., 42 Broadway, New York City. See Miss Rabin.

NIGHT WORK,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.
for women 21-35 years of age
as TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
$12 per week will be paid during a 4 weeks' period of instruction in the day time—then $15.50 when assigned to night work—then 8 increases in the next 11 months will make the salary $17 per week one year after entering the service. Additional earnings will average $10 per month during the first year.
Further increases until $21 per week is reached for operators.
Higher salaries paid for more responsible positions, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.
If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at
MANHATTAN,
58 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BRONX,
453 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

NURSE, competent, charge of 2 children; must have reference; good wages. Call Monday, Fishel, 230 Fifth Av. Phone Madison Square 5388.

NURSE or nursery governess for growing children. Apply Monday morning from 9 to 1. Pollak, 1,000 Park Av.

NURSE.—For young children in day nursery. Box H, 1,515 3d Av.

OFFICE MANAGER.
LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPY REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A ITY; CALL MONDAY, 10:30 A. M., HAVE BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; CALL MONDAY, 10:30 A. M. OR WRITE
MR. WORTMANN,
8TH AV., 35TH TO 36TH ST.

OFFICE GIRL.
Sixteen years old; general office work; must be good penman and experienced operating switchboard.
GUTHMAN SOLOMONS,
100 West 31st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; large corporation; chance for advancement. Address O. A. Keenan, Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND CASHIER, to make herself generally useful. Apply Monday morning, Room 214, 1,777 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced comptometer, adding machine. Call Weisbecker, 288 West 125th.

OPERATORS, experienced on Singer and other sewing machines, for finishing sweaters; learners taken; steady work; good pay. Kross Knit Mills, Rider Av. and East 142d St., near 3d Av.

PACKER,
Experienced high-class ladies' dresses.
Very good position for right party.
OTTO B. SHULHOF & CO.,
136 MADISON AV., COR. 31ST.

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Permanent and profitable employment offered to those who qualify for positions in the following departments:
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BLOUSES UNDERGARMENTS
SUITS COATS
Store hours: 9 A. M. to 5. P. M. Closed Saturdays during Summer months.
Arrangements can be made for full time, part time or several days each week. Also each day from 11 A. M. to 4:45 P. M.
All applications treated confidentially. No references investigated unless mutually agreeable upon interview.
STEWART & CO.,
5th Avenue and 37th Street.
Apply Supt.'s office, 37th St. entrance.

SALESLADY
FOR FURS,
TO SELL AND MANAGE FUR DEPARTMENT.
MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED and have exceptional sales ability.
FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK,
794 FIFTH AV.,
NEAR 56TH ST.
APPLY TUESDAY AFTER 11 A. M.

SALESLADIES who are wanting to make some real money by calling on business men and offering a real business offer; must have good appearance and qualify as to education; experience not essential; salary a commission. Call, before noon, Suite 69, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Borough Hall subway station.

SALESWOMEN
for our various retail stores.
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61 WEST 42D ST.

SALESLADIES to sell well-advertised household necessity; outside work entirely; salary and commission. Call 1,470 Broadway, Room 515, between 2 and 4 P. M.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED DRESSES, SUITS; STEADY POSITION, GOOD SALARY. 2,640 BROADWAY, 100TH ST.

SALESLADY, experienced waists and dresses; steady position, good salary. Riverside Dress Shop, 3,806 Broadway.

SALESLADY, experienced wholesale dress house, to wait on showroom trade. Feller, 30 West 32d.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—A publishing company located in centre of the city desires at once the services of a secretary-stenographer for the general manager; salary to begin, $22.50 a week. Requirements: A young woman who is skilful and quick at shorthand, accurate and neat at typewriting, of pleasant address, willing to learn, and ambitious to make good in order to go higher. Reply, stating qualifications, age, reference. Answer in own handwriting. Address immediately. Do not reply unless thoroughly competent. B 827 Times Annex.

SENDING TELEGRAMS
BY TELEPHONE.
An interesting system which is not difficult to learn.
Young women from 18 to 25 years of age are eligible.
ADEQUATE SALARY,
REGULAR ADVANCEMENT.
INQUIRE
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
17TH FLOOR, ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

SHOWROOM.—ONE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED TO TAKE CHARGE OF SHOWROOM IN LARGE WAIST HOUSE; ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. O. Z., 209 CABLE BLDG.

STENOGRAPHER.—If you have had several years' experience in wholesaler's or manufacturer's office, and conscientious, capable of handling details, here is your opportunity to connect with growing concern. Apply by letter, stating detailed experience and salary expected. Mitchell Bros., 594 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.
Also typist and filing clerk, in large office; splendid chance for advancement for refined young women; kindly state experience, and salary desired. A 461 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER,
REFINED, EXPERIENCED, RAPID AND ACCURATE; GOOD POSITION FOR CAPABLE OPERATOR; STATE FULLY EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. E. B., 276 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY has several openings for permanent and temporary work; must be capable and refined; references required. Apply 14th floor, 1,790 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.
EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER for a large WHOLESALE CLOAK HOUSE; liberal salary to right party.
L. L., 870 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position with reliable up-to-the-minute firm; must be neat, accurate, quick and able to follow instructions; some knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; reply in own handwriting, stating experience, salary earned and expected. E K 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST,
thoroughly experienced, to assist executive of manufacturing corporation; good opportunity for advancement. X. B., 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 B'way, Room 523.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young lady, preferably one that has done import and export work and can turn out a neat, accurate, well-balanced letter; permanent position. Apply Albert Tyck, 59 Pearl St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with experience, for wholesale silk business; also one understanding filing and general office work; state experience and salary desired. J 223 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, in uptown law office, wanted; must be experienced and high school graduate; position permanent. Call Wolf, 220 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, WITH BOOKKEEPING KNOWLEDGE PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. G. K., 502 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, wanted by exclusive waist house; state age, education, experience, and salary desired; excellent opportunity. Z 122 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Manufacturing plant desires bright girl for its office; splendid opportunity for right party. V 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Good position; take dictation and do copy work; hours 9 to 5:15, 1 o'clock Saturdays. J. B., 498 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, competent and efficient; accuracy more important than speed; write in own handwriting, giving experience and salary expected. F 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady with some experience for permanent position with wholesale coffee concern; Oliver machine. Baker Importing Co., 116 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for auto body manufacturing firm; permanent; good salary; references; Christian firm. Locke, 437 East 56th St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST competent, for two months; must be experienced and good worker. Apply Acme Die Casting Corp., 87 35th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, first-class, to substitute for two weeks, beginning Aug. 4; shipbroker's office; high salary. Apply immediately, Room 1022, 80 Bridge St.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience; $14 to start; good opportunity for advancement; experienced; give full particulars; state age and nationality and experience. J 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; previous experience necessary; salary $20; phone for appointment after 10. Mr. Mann, 4462 Broad.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large Christian corporation offers excellent opportunity to young lady; state experience, age, references, &c.; salary, $17. A 978 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position to right party; state experience and salary desired. C 896 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN WAIST HOUSE PREFERRED. PHILIP ROSENWASSER, 51 WEST 27TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.
About 19, with some commercial experience; must be accurate in taking dictation and familiar with general detail; state experience, salary expected. Stenographer, P. O. Box 34, Station A, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.
EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, one who understands French preferred. Salary $25.
S. T., 866 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
Excellent opportunities for rapid, accurate stenographers and typists who will use the Noiseless typewriter; positions secured without charge; substitutes needed. Apply Employment Dept., Noiseless Typewriter Co., Room 611, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, quick and accurate, with at least 2 or 3 years of practical business experience, is offered position with good prospects. Apply in person, with handwritten application, George B. Hernig Co., Inc., 39 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced stenographer with Christian firm; state age, experience, and salary expected. L. C., 802 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in large uptown real estate office; one able to operate telephone switchboard and file correspondence accurately; apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected. H 977 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER
in large cotton converting house; must be experienced and capable of taking rapid dictation; steady position, with good prospects, offered to the right party. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and competent, for Gas Co., at Hempstead, L. I. State full particulars regarding age, experience and salary, F 685 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, quick and accurate in transcribing notes; large corporation; American; replying state age, religion, salary expected, experience; no agencies. K 646 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to substitute for two weeks beginning Aug. 11; call at once. Rebele Studio, 23 East 26th St., Room 1214.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, six months' experience; high school education preferred. Call at once Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 East 32d.

STENOGRAPHER (lady) in publisher's office; give full particulars as to experience and state salary expected; study. P. O. Box 654, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.
Must have 3 or 4 years' commercial experience; good position for right party. Chuch Davis, 15 West 20th.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; at least two years' experience; $18 up. Miss Reiner, Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co., 131 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, with office experience; wholesale millinery house. Louis Metzger & Co., 657 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.
EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE GIRL WANTED. TAUSICK, 894 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, well versed on daily topics; hours, 6 to 9 P. M. Call 1,480 Broadway, Room 1006, for Mr. Orangis.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION. DAISY WAIST, 275 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, familiar with financial work. Call Room 417, 18 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be experienced and high school graduate; position permanent. Call Wolf, 220 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position with export concern; salary $18. The Seneca Company, Park Row Building.

STENOGRAPHER, one who can assist with clerical work; permanent position. National Gas Governor Co., 26 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, with a few years' experience; Christian firm. Lewis German & Co., Inc., 136 Water St.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience, neat; large corporation; pleasant surroundings; good opportunity. K 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; good opportunity; $25 to start. Call H. Kamber & Co., 708 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, experienced, familiar with office routine. $16-$18. Apply Rice, 87 5th Av. or Phone 231 Stuyvesant.

STENOGRAPHER, must be bright and have knowledge of bookkeeping. Spitzer, 81 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with practical knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced only. Apply Room 613, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping; experienced only apply; excellent opportunity. Kirchner, 24 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, $18. Call Tuesday afternoon, 100 William St., Room 752.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; $15. Telephone Plaza 1386. Braunsdorf, 430 East 53d.

STENOGRAPHER, PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY ROOM 802. 366 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER for doctor's office. J 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for temporary work; salary $25. Room 807, 1,476 B'way.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and file clerk; permanent for right girl; must be neat, accurate, quick, and able to follow instructions. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience, salary earned and expected, D L 188 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, (2,) preferably sisters, to cover busy hotel switchboard; long and short watch; apply by letter, giving experience, references, etc. Z 126 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young lady as telephone operator and to assist in general office work and filing. G. R. Davis & Co., Building Construction, 30 East 42d, Room 910.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, expert; must be good stenographer. Call H. Kamber & Co., 708 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and Bill Clerk.—Salary $24. 310 East 22d St., 6th floor.

THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY can place a number of young women between the ages of 16 and 20 years as clerks in the Accounting Department.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
Hours 9 to 5; Saturday half-holiday throughout the year. Apply New York Telephone Company, Room 502, 25 Church St., between Cortlandt and Dey Sts., New York City, between 1 P. M. and 4 P. M.

THE STANDARD OIL CO. (N. J.)
26 Broadway, N. Y. C.
requires the services of a young woman stenographer who is also a Spanish translator. This assistant's position calls for ability to translate incoming mail and to convert outgoing mail into Spanish idiom from English dictation. A person of Spanish origin preferred. Please apply Room 500 before 12 M.

TRIMMING GIRL AND ASSORTER, EXPERIENCED, IN DRESS HOUSE; STEADY POSITION. GOLDSTEIN CO., 25 WEST 31ST.

TRIMMERS on children's tailored hats; experience in this line not essential for capable needlewomen; guaranteed salary. Kneale & Rohrs, 43 West 36th.

TRIMMERS on children's fur hats; good pay;; substantial bonus given. Hirschberg Co., 15 Waverley Place.

TYPIST, EXPERIENCED, RAPID WORKER; PERMANENT POSITION; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. HARRIFFT HUBBARD AYER, 323 EAST 34TH ST.

TYPIST, with knowledge of accounting, who is a rapid and accurate operator. Apply Chevrolet Motor Co., Mr. Walsh, 5th floor, 1,764 Broadway.

TYPIST, over 18 years of age, by large insurance company in Wall St. section; pleasant, large, well lighted and ventilated offices; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; free insurance, ideal rest rooms; initial salary $65 a month; quick advancement. Write, stating age, education, exact kind of experience, Typist, P. O. Box 50, Wall St. Station.

TYPISTS,
experienced, for congenial, steady work; good salary to start and chances for advancement for bright, willing girls. Call with proof of age,
STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO.,
55th St., bet. 9th and 10th Avs.

TYPISTS.
THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO. needs several typists owing to the creation of a new department; permanent positions will open to those who qualify while on a temporary basis. Apply to Mr. Rose, 1,790 Broadway, (57th St.)

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST.
Also stenographer and filing clerk, in large office; splendid chance for advancement for refined young women; kindly state experience, and salary desired. A 460 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in billing department; manufacturers of toilet and medicinal preparations; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start $15. F 673 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS
to fill in names; good salary; steady position; rapid advancement.
GREENSTEIN-PELZ.
30 IRVING PLACE, COR 16TH.

TYPISTS.
Several experienced typists, hours 8 to 5:30, half day Saturday. Apply employment office, Meigenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Beginner, neat, and good education, for accountant's office; $10-$12 to start; good chance for advancement. Call Monday morning, Schults, Killner & Co., 239 Broadway.

TYPIST, at once, for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 523, 280 Broadway.

TYPIST, rapid, to transcribe from dictating machine, experience not necessary; start $20. Edwin C. Barnes & Bros., 114 Liberty St.

TYPIST for fill-in; apply ready for work 12 noon, Monday. Mr. Rich, Room 817, 381 4th Av.

TYPIST.—Large electrical manufacturer has opening in billing department. See Mr. Nibison, at 17 Park Place.

TYPIST, educated, by Christian firm; pleasant work; call 9 A. M. Bookkeeper, La Prensa, 245 Canal St.

TYPIST, rapid, one willing to learn dictaphone; Christian firm. Individual Drinking Cup Co., 220 West 19th.

TYPIST.—Must be good at figures; good salary. S. M. Frank & Co., 928 B'way.

TYPIST, beginner, in accountant's office. Call today, 11 A. M. Room 302, Flatiron Bldg.

UPHOLSTERERS.—First-class. 237 East 41st, 2d floor.

WOMAN with executive ability, capable of handling girls ordering up goods; must possess excellent memory; splendid opportunity; state qualifications, experience. W. F., 517 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, experienced in cooking, for tea room for August; hours 11 to 8; no Sunday work. 5 West 38th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted in converting department of large cotton converting house to take charge of books and office details; stenography essential; exceptional opportunity for intelligent girls. G. L., 801 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, exceptional opportunity for experienced office assistant; must be familiar with filing; good penman and accurate. Apply Rotary Shirt Co., 580 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY wanted to operate Burroughs bookkeeping machine; experience adding machine operator preferred; knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary. Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, about 18, in office of jewelry factory; references required; high school graduate preferred. Apply Goldsmith, Stern & Co., 33 Gold St.

YOUNG GIRL who has had some experience in sample work wholesale silk house. Simon Healey & Goldstein, 95 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES
convincing talkers, for popular newspaper "help wanted soliciting"; experienced and inexperienced; salary and commission. Call all week. Room 219, 621 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES,
Size 16, 36, in showroom of a coat and suit house, to try on garments. Charlop Bros. & Co., 151 West 26th St.

YOUNG LADY.—French-English; experienced in office work; must know typewriting; starting salary $20; good advancement. N 56 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN playground worker or teacher, experienced with large groups of children. Address Box 150, 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG LADY, BRIGHT, DEPENDENT, TO DISTRIBUTE TIME CARDS IN LARGE FACTORY. CALL S. B., 546 Broadway.

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STENOGRAPHER,
TYPIST,
FILING CLERK,
RECEPTION CLERK.
In large office; splendid chance for advancement for refined young women; kindly state experience and salary desired. A 458 Times Downtown.

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in the operation of the Monroe calculating machine; big demand for graduates; will assist you to obtain good position; qualifications necessary, age, between 16 and 30, and at least one year of high school. Apply Monroe School, 1362 Woolworth Building, N. Y. City. Phone Barclay 5173.

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Tel. Worth 1661.

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STENOGRAPHER-EXECUTIVE.
Splendid opportunity for one of fine personality; must have experience in taking charge of others; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 459 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY offered excellent opportunity to study stenography, law reporting, court or secretarial work in reputable court reporters' offices; day, evening; moderate tuition; lucrative position assured when expert. F. H. Lunt, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 3134.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; graduates registered; Summer rates. 35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director

POSITIONS GUARANTEED,
$15 Mon., Aug. 4, day or night, pays for six weeks' Summer course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 6 East 39th St., near 5th Av.

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GAHAGAN AGENCY, 280 BROADWAY.
REGISTRATION FREE.
STENOGRAPHERS, practically every line, $18-$35; several beginners, $12-$18; also bookkeepers, typists, office assistants, switchboard operators, &c.
OPPORTUNITIES were never better nor salaries higher than at the present time.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, comptometers, switchboard operators, clerical; $10-$30; uptown, downtown; good positions. Alpha Agency, Sarah Clark, Room 1214, 70 5th Av., corner 13th.

MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
6 Wall St., 96 Broadway.
Why waste time. Immediate placements. Best service. Lowest commission. Register free.

TYPIST, large corporation; experienced, quick; American; replying state age, experience, salary, religion; no agencies. K 646 Times Downtown.

CLERKS, stenographers, typists, bookkeepers; hundreds weekly; no free registration. Manhattan Agency, 240 Broadway.

Lang Agency, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, clerical, typists; excellent permanent positions. Call immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone operators, typists; big paying positions open. Horrigan Agency, 145 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT to manage accounting department and keep general ledger of manufacturers located in Newark; must be able to compile balance sheets and income and expense statements and understand costs; answer, giving full details as to experience, references, and salary desired, to Address Accountant, Box 527 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted to assume charge of stock department; experience in dye and chemical business desirable; experience in handling stock records in large volume necessary; high-class man needed at good salary. H 530 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN WANTED, EXPERIENCED; ONE WITH KNOWLEDGE OF RAW FUR BUSINESS PREFERRED. METROPOLITAN FUR EXCHANGE, 108 WEST 24TH.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; capable of taking charge several men; good future. Write qualifications and salary expected, J. M. Green, Jr., Bethlehem, Penn.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK. — Young man, 18-19, willing worker, anxious to advance; permanent position; good opportunities for future; wholesale silk line; salary $15; give references, full particulars. J 40 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
with the prospects of rapid advancement to higher paid positions is offered young women between the ages of 16 and 20 to do clerical work in the office of a corporation.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
Some high school training desirable but not essential. Hours 9 to 5; Saturday half holiday the year round. Salary $10 per week to start. Write, stating age and education, to D 570 Times Downtown.

ARTISTS.
Black and white fashion artists, who desire additional work; bring specimens. Daily Garment News, 231 8th Av.

ASSORTERS wanted, experienced raw fur assorters; permanent position for right man. Apply personally or by letter, Metropolitan Fur Exchange, 108 West 24th.

BILLING OPERATOR, Elliott-Fisher; must be an experienced, neat, rapid, and accurate operator. Write Box 213, 1,859 Broadway.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR; also enter charges from caller. Address Operator, Box 139, Madison Square.

BOOKKEEPERS.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.
Require bookkeepers with department stores experience, on charge ledgers.
Apply by letter only.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, young man with bookkeeping experience by manufacturing concern; must be capable of closing books and drafting statements; very good opportunity offered to ambitious young man; apply by letter, stating years of experience, reference and salary expected. J 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, NEAT, AND REFINED YOUNG GENTLEMAN TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF OFFICE AND SALESROOM OF RAPIDLY GROWING WOMEN'S WEAR MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED; SALARY TO START $25. B. DAMSEY, 104 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED; ONE CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE IN LARGE READY-TO-WEAR MANUFACTURING CONCERN; APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. NATIONAL WAIST, 158 WEST 27TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, assistant, experienced; rapid advancement for one proving capable; state age and salary. K. F., 521 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced controlling accounts; permanent; building material business; reference; answer own handwriting, age, experience, salary. T 345 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION. DAISY WAIST, 275 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER for garage. Write, giving age and salary desired, V 122 Times.

BOYS.—In first class designer's studio; we are offering a fine opportunity to learn wall paper and cretonnes designing to boys having talent and taste; paid $5 weekly while learning, with quick advancement. Ericson & Weiss, 13 East 30th.

BOY wanted in bank, sixteen years or over; bright, energetic, and full of snap; good opportunity for advancement. J 99 Times.

BOYS, PREFERABLY WITH HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING, IN O

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. Per Agate Line.
(Minimum space two lines.)
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c) 50c
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Employment Agencies (Sunday 55c) .. 50c
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Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 150) 1c
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Reward of $100 will be paid by the New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION? Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your ability and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Vocational consultations by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 4055 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN.—Positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay; fine living; splendid opportunities for advancement; send for free illustrated book, "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 307 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 23. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$15, Mon., Aug. 4, day or night, pays for six weeks' Summer course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Ext. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 59th St., near 5th Av.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.

BUICK 1918 Touring, 7-passenger.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 Touring, $3,250.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-pass., $3,850.
CADILLAC 1918 VICTORIA, $3,950.
DISBROW Special Speedster, 1918.
BOTTA FRASCHINI, 4-pass., Vic. top.
MARMON 1918 Touring, 7-pass.
MERCER 1917 Sporting, 4-pass.
MERCER 1917 Speedster.
MERCER 1916 Sporting, 4-pass.
STUTZ 1918, Speedster.
STUTZ 1916, Special Speedster.
1,700 BROADWAY at 53D. CIRCLE 1582.

AMERICAN Six Touring, brand new from factory; sell discount. Meyer, 123 W. 64th.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.—We teach repairing and driving short time; private ladies' driving and mechanical course. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 4010.

BRETEY, LOUIS 308 W. 59TH.
1918 PACKARD, 2-35 Touring 7-pass.
1918 PACKARD, 3-35 Holbrook Landaulet.
1917 PACKARD, 2-25 Fleetwood Runabout.
1918 PACKARD, 1-35 Touring 7-pass.
1916 PACKARD, 3-25 Touring 7-pass.
1917 CADILLAC, Touring.
1917 AUBURN Sedan.
1918 CHANDLER, Touring & Sedan.
1913 SIMPLEX Runabout.
LOUIS BRETEY. Phone 270 Col.

BUICK, 1918, 6-cylinder touring, in perfect condition. 217 West 48th, garage.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS. Roadsters. Black. 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
WE INSIST ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE For Four Months With Every Car.
CADILLAC present series VICTORIA.
CADILLAC present series SEDAN.
CADILLAC present series LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC present series TOURING.
CADILLAC present series PHAETON.
CADILLAC type 55 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC type 55 SEDAN.
CADILLAC type 55 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC type 55 TOURING.
CADILLAC type 55-PHAETON.
CADILLAC type 55 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC type 55 CHUMMY.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE, 4 PASS.
DANIELS 1917 4-Passenger.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Brougham.
MERCER 1919 4-Pass. Sport.
HUDSON 1919 Cabriolet, 4 Passenger.
FIAT 1918 Brougham Limousine.
BIDDLE 1918 Ducsenberg 4 Passenger.
S. G. Special SPORTING Roadster.
SIMPLEX Latest Model TOURING.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER, 16 valve.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER, 16 valve.
STUTZ 1918 SPORT, 16 valve.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE, 16 valve.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
MERCEDES KNIGHT Sport, 4 Pass.
AUSTRIAN DAIMLER Sport, 4 Pass.
RENAULT Special 4-Pass. Roadster.
LANCIA Special Colonial SEDAN.
LANCIA Special Collapsible BROUGHAM.
FIAT 20-35 Fleetwood ROADSTER.
FIAT 20-35 Fleetwood SPORT.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
1,680 B'way. Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CASE CAR for sale; in very good condition; electric lights; self-starter; 7 passenger; $600. Aetna Machine Shop, 12 East 62d.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC TYPE 53 COUPE.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 7-PASSENGER.
ESSEX 1919 TOURING.
FIAT 35 TOURING, LATEST IMP.
HUDSON 1918 SEDAN.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MEIXER 1918-19 SPORTING 4-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING.
MURRAY 1917 ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1916 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
PACKARD 3-35 TOURING.
PACKARD 3-25 TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 Touring 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1916 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2195.

CADILLAC, 1918, TOURING.
MARMON TOURING, 1919.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER, 1919.
PACKARD TOURING, 1918.
1918 PACKARD, 4-PASSENGER.
1917 STUTZ, 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1918.
STEARNS LIMOUSINE, 1918.
BUICK LIMOUSINE, 1917.
MERCER, 1917, ROADSTER.
FRANKLIN, 1918, SEDAN.
LIBERTY, 1918, TOWN CAR.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 250 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLAC 1918 VICTORIA, FINE SHAPE.
CADILLAC 1918 TOURING, FINE SHAPE.
PACKARD 3-25 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35, COUPE, 4-PASS.
OWEN MAGNETIC SEDAN, slightly used.
HUDSON 1919 CABRIOLET.
MERCER 1919, brand new.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
HYGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,697 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2667.
802-806 7th Av. Tel. Circle 1944.

CADILLAC VICTORIA 1919.
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE 1917.
CADILLAC CHUMMY 1917.
BUICK ROADSTER 1918.
PACKARD 3-35 TOURING BODIES.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC limousine, 1917 model, newly painted, all new tires; mechanical condition perfect; equipment complete; on sale Aug. 9. Gem Garage, 132 West 56th St. Brown & Quirk.

CADILLAC AUTO EXCHANGE,
N. W. Cor. 66th St. and 7th Av., Circle 6806.
HUDSON 1919 "M" LANDAU-COUPE.
HUDSON 1919 "M" 7-PASS. SEDAN.
PACKARD 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.

CADILLAC touring, 1917 model, just painted, all good tires, perfect condition; demonstration by appointment; price reasonable. Brown & Quirk, Gem Garage, 132 West 56th.

CADILLAC "8-CYL." TOURING.
Almost new; six Rudge Whitworth wire wheels, new Cord tires; will sacrifice for $2,600 cash. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC.—Latest series 57 limousine; excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE, 1919.
Almost new, run 2,425 miles; Cord tires; will sacrifice. Tel. Circle 8780.

CADILLAC, Model 53, in good running condition, to private party only. Louis Perlstein, 688 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1919 coupe, four passenger, Schwarz, 5th floor, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 8247.

CADILLAC 1919 Victoria, practically new. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CADILLAC 1917 seven-passenger touring, practically new; all cord tires; private owner. Phone Riverside 2879.

CADILLAC 1919 Victoria; 5,000 miles; cord tires, one extra; almost new throughout. Kenneth Campbell, 525 West 50th.

CADILLAC 1919 Roadster; practically brand new car; sell at discount; immediate delivery. Call, see it, 122 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC 1917 four passenger; excellent condition. Columbus 8127.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1918 Coupe; beautiful condition; make offer. Call 132 West 56th, Meyer.

CADILLAC 1919 Touring, practically brand new; bargain. Call 132 West 64th, Meyer.

CHANDLER 1919.—Brand new, fully equipped; sacrifice. Call Monday morning, suite 700, 198 Broadway.

CHEVROLETS, NEW FROM FACTORY. Pleasure cars, light delivery; also one-ton trucks; delivery same day; cash or easy payments. 361 East 149th, Bronx. Melrose 10062.

DODGE sedan, 1918 model; mileage 2,200; condition perfect. Brown & Quirk, 132 West 56th St.

FIAT imported 30 H. P. sedan; Westinghouse shock absorbers; splendid condition. Fiat Repair Co., 940 West 58th St.

FORD cars on easy payment plan, small amount down, balance $10 weekly; prompt delivery. F 1832 Times Bronx.

FORD 1918 suburban, body new; bargain. 20th Century Auto Co., 250 West 54th St.

HUDSON late 1918 four-passenger sport model, almost new; four good tires, one spare; Royal cord, new bumper, tools. Williams, 4360 Madison Square.

HUDSON 1918 Sport model, fine condition, mileage 5,000. Russell & Maxwell, 124 West 54th. Phone Circle 1740.

HUDSON.
Tel. M. S., 8747-2489.

HUPMOBILE 7-passenger; like new; must be sold. Hillside Garage, Hillside Av. and Queens Borough Boulevard, Jamaica, L. I.

LANCIA Touring, 5-passenger; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 236 West 56th.

LEXINGTON, 1918, Chummy roadster; many extras. Weiner, 237 West 48th, garage.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, latest model; used very little; must be seen to be appreciated. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway.

MARMON limousine brougham; excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 56th St.

MERCER, 6-passenger touring, current model; equipped with wire wheels and new cord tires, two extras; Victoria top; complete tool equipment. Brown & Quirk, 132 West 56th.

MERCER racing car, recently used on speedways throughout country, now equipped as gentleman's touring car; electric starter, &c. Brown & Quirk, Gem Garage, 132 West 56th.

MERCER 1918, series 4, 4-passenger touring; practically new. Phone Circle 5892.

NATIONAL 7-passenger touring car; excellent condition; $45 1917 model; can be seen at the Packard Used Car Department, Broadway and 61st St.

NATIONAL 1917 touring car, like new, run 4,000 miles, will sacrifice for $1,250; no dealers. Phone Anderson 8131.

OLDSMOBILE 1919 4 passenger; received June 14; perfect condition; extras, bumper, tire, tube. Mr. Ryder, 17th St. and Amsterdam Av., garage.

OVERLAND.—Model 83B, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger touring; snappy appearance; good condition; sacrifice to quick buyer. Roger Fox, 220 East 65th St.

PACKARD 1917 limousine car, genuine, 2-35; fully equipped; A1 condition. Seen any morning at 121 West 53d.

PACKARD 1918, "3-35," landaulet; particularly good condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 1918 touring car; seating seven; price reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PAIGE 1918 Chummy; immediate cash bargain; call, see it. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

PEERLESS speedster, 1918 model; run 4,000 miles; excellent condition; opportunity for quick buyer. K 618 Times Downtown.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1913, 66-A; owner driver; special equipment, newly painted, perfect condition, low mileage; cash price $1,600. See Mr. Wallace, Williams and Monford, 205 West End Av., 70th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 1913, 38 h. p., 5-passenger touring; excellent condition; run 24,000 miles; price $2,000. O'D. Iselin, P. O. Box 1005, New Rochelle, N. Y.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 5-passenger. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

POPE-HARTFORD, 7-passenger, newly painted. Call 1,612 3d Av., N. Y. C. Frank Astarita.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 EUICK TOURING.
1918 BUICK SEDAN.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 MARMON LANDAULET.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1926.

STEARNS-KNIGHT for sale; 1917 model; eight-cylinder, 123-inch wheel base; landaulet; gray upholstery; Ajax Road King tires; good running condition; possession Nov. 15. Address R. T. Butterworth, 220 West 42d St.

STEARNS.—Just overhauled; excellent condition. Phone Murray Hill 1855, or call Monday, Mortimer Lamb, 159 Madison Av., 8th floor.

STEARNS-KNIGHT runabout, two-passenger, 1916; newly painted; in fine mechanical condition; fully equipped; a real bargain. Baum, 417 West 55th. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER Roadster; beautiful 3 pass., 1918; factory rebuilt and guaranteed; an extremely popular and practical model at a very reasonable figure. Studebaker Rebuilt Car Dept., 1,751 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 15-passenger bus; practically new, in perfect condition, and factory guaranteed. Studebaker Rebuilt Car Dept., 1,751 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1918 6-cyl. de luxe model; in excellent condition and fully guaranteed; new model costs $2,283; clearance sale price $1,250. Studebaker Corp., 1,751 Broadway, 2d floor.

STUDEBAKER 1919 taxicab, 4-cyl. double tariff; used only 5 months. Studebaker Rebuilt Car Dept., Broadway and 66th St.

STUTZ SPORTING ROADSTER.
Almost new; handsomest car in city; painted red, black, gold stripe; six wire wheels and cord tires; special fire covers; front, rear bumpers; spotlight; special seat covers; will sacrifice quickly for $2,250. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STUTZ BEARCAT, 1916, PERFECT CONDITION, COMPLETE EQUIPMENT, WITH EXTRAS; SMALL MILEAGE, DRIVEN ONLY BY OWNER, EXPERT; MAY BE SEEN DAILY, 1-3 P. M. REPUBLIC GARAGE, 144 EAST 41ST ST. NO DEALERS.

STUTZ, 1917 model, town car, two bodies; this car is in perfect condition, has a permanent town top; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply E. Marcuse 17 Battery Place, city.

STUTZ Roadster, 1918; perfect condition; 4 new cord shoes, 2 extras. Universal Steel Export Co., 261 Cortlandt St., New York.

STUTZ 1918 3-passenger touring. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

STUTZ 1917 Bearcat, practically new. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

STUTZ 1916 Bearcat Speedster; practically brand new. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

STUTZ 1918 touring; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 236 West 56th.

Automobiles for Rent.

PEERLESS.—Seven-passenger runabout, with driver, for one month; immediately. Schults, 1,536 Broadway. Phone 1533 Bryant. Long Island, or phone Lynbrook 914.

LIMOUSINES and touring cars for hire; long trips specialty. Telephone Flatbush 3778.

PACKARDS; private appearance; first-class service. Call Circle 1966 for special rates.

PACKARD twin sixes; excellent service; reasonable rates. Phone 4078-4079 Circle.

CADILLAC Private Renting Service, 113 W. 52d St. Circle 2809. Reasonable rates.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD TRUCKS FOR SALE CHEAP. Two-ton, chain-drive, with or without body; now in service; can be seen at 62 Vesey St., 9 to 10:30 A. M. Interborough Transfer Co., or at 406 West 46th St., 8 to 9 A. M.

VIM trucks; used, but in good condition; late models; equipped with panel bodies. See Mr. Newman, Vim Agency, 1011 Greene Av., (near Broadway,) Brooklyn.

REPUBLIC truck, 1917, with Van body; good condition. See Mr. Newman, Vim Agency, 1011 Greene Av., (near Broadway) Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE department of Charles Shongood, 539-541 Broadway, New York, buys cars outright or advances 80 per cent. of the appraised value; the balance, less commission, upon prompt sale of cars; investigate our facilities. Telephone Spring 4566-4567, Paul Brow, Manager.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical courses, $45; with Driving, $65. Write for Catalogue 1, or phone 3270 Circle. STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 238 West 80th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; inspect equipment or write for booklet; ladies' classes.

AUTO SCHOOL, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $60.25.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
1,121 BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN,
DEPT. C.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $60.25.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
1,121 BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN, DEPT. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. Louis Lipschitz has withdrawn from the firm of L. & G. Knitting Mills, 435 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Max Gross, who was associated with Mr. Lipschitz, will continue conduct of the business under the firm of L. & G. Knitting Mills in partnership with A. Katzel and J. and N. Skoblow. All assets are taken over and all liabilities are assumed by the new organization. Respectfully, L. & G. KNITTING MILLS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that MAX GROSS has retired as partner of the Eagle Petticoat Co., 239 East 125th Street, Borough of Bronx, and is no longer empowered to enter into any contract, issue notes, or do any business in behalf of said concern.
EAGLE PETTICOAT CO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS.—Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 611 Woolworth Building, New York.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

WORKING CAPITAL SUPPLIED to long-established manufacturing enterprises; well-seasoned with record of earnings; all correspondence strictly confidential. Address R. T., Box 2672, Boston, Mass.

I HAVE $100,000 WITH WHICH I WANT TO BUY CONTROL OR BUY OUTRIGHT A GOING BUSINESS; SEND DETAILS BY LETTER. W 106 TIMES.

Water color and game business with valuable formula for making high-grade water color paints for sale. Z 57 Times Annex.

Restaurants, lunchrooms, high class; weekly clear profits $300-$500; long lease; terms; sale arranged. Glassis; 220 East 42d.

CAPITAL WANTED.

ESTABLISHED CORPORATION manufacturing recently patented automobile radiator seeks party with capital of $10,000 and to take an active part. W 83 Times.

A reliable manufacturer will give interest to a good advertising and sales manager; work to be done in the evening. F 484 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

CONNECTION WITH FIRM OR CORPORATION ESTABLISHING AGENCIES OR OFFICES IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SOUTH AMERICA DESIRED BY YOUNG MAN, 30, DISCHARGED ARMY OFFICER, UNIVERSITY TRAINING, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; WILLING TO DEVOTE SUFFICIENT TIME TO LEARN ANY BUSINESS; ONLY HIGHEST-CLASS PROPOSITION REQUIRING ENERGY, ABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY CONSIDERED; BEST BUSINESS AND PERSONAL REFERENCES. ADDRESS C. J. S., 408 RUGBY ROAD, BROOKLYN.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS.—A highly educated, energetic, much traveled young man, (24,) with a wide acquaintance in import circles, particularly in Norway, also Sweden, Denmark, England and partly Germany, would like to represent an American manufacturing or export firm in either or all of these countries; speak the English, Scandinavian and German languages fluently; references. N 32 Times.

An industrial corporation will offer an attractive business proposition to desirable men who can qualify and contract exclusive territory to handle our factory rebuilt tires, either home or abroad; domestic or export orders promptly filled regardless of size; a product of great merit at an extremely low figure; quick action must mean money to you. For complete information call on Eastman Rubber Works, 213 West 46th St.

Old established concern wishes to act in New York as your distributors and selling agents for staple articles; we have office, credit, clerical, warehouse facilities; you avoid overhead expenses of branch commission or other basis. Address particulars, Beston & Co., New York.

SELLING AGENCY desires to represent in New York City vicinity, manufacturers of the following lines: Laces, embroideries, ribbons, cotton goods and men's furnishings. N 57 Times.

FOR SALE.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
For Sale—Most beautiful ice cream and confectionery store in New York State, catering to the finest trade; will sell at invoice of stock and fixtures, $8,000; present owner selling owing to illness; strictest investigation invited; best location in city; 5 years' lease. Inquire College Inn, Church and Main Sts., New Rochelle.

Manufacturers.—Wonderful fuel saver, with automatic and hydraulic damper regulating and controlling apparatus for factory furnaces; patent for sale; with small working model, for reasonable price, or other proposition. H. G. Pattyn, 5d Lake St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Will sell a profitable and going manufacturing business; article sold through automobile and hardware jobbers; must have $5,000. F 485 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS LOANS WANTED.

Want to borrow $5,000 for 60 days; good collateral; will pay bonus. N 65 Times.

FOR SALE.

10 Singer sewing machines, 95-1, including tables; one 1½ H. P. motor, 1 buttonhole machine, 3 wardrobe trunks, 4 cutting tables, suitable for dress or waist manufacturing. 11th floor, 38 West 26th.

Any part of five hundred gallons Trusoon flat white and white enamel; one hundred gallons black steel paint. Martinek, 405 Lexington Av., 23d Vanderbilt.

Showroom Partitions.—Complete showroom, hardwood partitions, divider; sample cabinet, chairs, table; also carpets. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

Comptometer adding and calculating machine, bargain at $75; guaranteed 1 year. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101.

No. 4, Underwood typewriter, good condition, $37; rental $3 monthly. T 795 Times Downtown.

Victrola, $115, including 20 Victor records at reasonable prices. N 60 Times.

Furniture.

Willow August sale, below factory prices. Long Beach Willow Co., 220 East 41st.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

Stencil machine for marking shipments; good condition. W. Alexander, 42 Warren St.

Purchase and Exchange.

PAWN TICKETS, DIAMONDS BOUGHT, SPOT CASH. NO WAITING.
JOS. ROSE & SON,
DIAMOND CUTTERS.
49 Maiden Lane, 6th Floor. Phone 212 John.

We buy Liberty Bonds, War Saving Stamps books that not paid at the highest price in the city, up to any amount. Harlem Star, 217 West 125th St., Room 116. Telephone 9585 Morningside.

Violin wanted by retired gentleman; good price paid for genuine old hand made mellow instrument; amateur. Z 71 Times Annex.

Wanted—Pay full value contents apartments; houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place, Stuyvesant 3795.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of Connecticut.—THE STOLLWERCK BROTHERS, INC., vs. GEBRUEDER STOLLWERCK A. G. et al.
ORDER OF NOTICE.
Upon the complaint of The Stollwerck Brothers, Inc., praying for reasons therein set forth, for judgment in an action now pending in this Court.
It appearing and being found by the subscribing authority that the defendant, Gebruedder Stollwerck A. G. is without the jurisdiction of the United States, and that its principal place of business is located at Cologne, Germany, and that the plaintiff is unable to make personal service on said defendant;
Therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order of notice in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City, County, and State of New York, once a week for six weeks successively, commencing on or before the 15th day of July, A. D., 1919, and by depositing a copy of said complaint and this order of notice on or before the 15th day of July, 1919, in the Post Office at Stamford, Connecticut, directed to said defendant, at Cologne, Germany, by registered letter, and
Further ordered, That the said defendant shall appear, plead, answer or demur in this action before the 1st day of October, 1919.
Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this 8th day of July, 1919.
THOMAS D. CHATFIELD,
U. S. Dist. Judge, holding the Court.
A true copy. Attest: A. E. WALLACE, Deputy Clerk.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is hereby given that the Almirante Steamship Corporation, owner of the Steamship Almirante, has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the said Steamship Almirante and the Steamship Hinks, on or about September 5, 1916, value of vessel and freight $35,848.08; and all persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injuries must prove their claims before Henry M. Hewitt, Commissioner, at his office, 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1919, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

REORGANIZATION
OF
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
AND
MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES

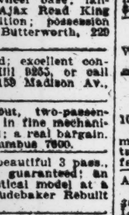
PLAN AND AGREEMENT
DATED MARCH 6, 1919,
AS AMENDED.

TO CREDITORS OF BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY WHO HAVE PRESENTED OR SHALL PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE OF MARCH 11, 1919:
Notice is hereby given that creditors of Bay State Street Railway Company who on the eleventh day of March, 1919, had presented, or who thereafter have presented or shall present, their claims in accordance with the provisions of Article Thirteenth of the decree entered on that date in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts in the Consolidated Cause, entitled The Archbald McNeil & Sons Company v. Bay State Street Railway Company, in Equity, No. 854, and who have claims subordinate in lien and interior in equity to the Refunding First Mortgage dated July 1, 1904, from Boston & Northern Street Railway Company to Adams Trust Company (American Trust Company, successor), or to the Refunding First Mortgage dated July 1, 1904, from Old Colony Street Railway Company to Old Colony Trust Company, may, subject to such regulations and requirements not inconsistent with the provisions of said decree as the Reorganization Managers from time to time shall establish, participate in said plan and agreement by filing with Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., Depositary for that purpose, on or before April 15, 1919, or in case of creditors who shall hereafter present their claims as aforesaid, within seven days after such presentation, a written declaration of their desire to participate in said plan and agreement accompanied by such data, information and assignments of their claims as shall be required by the Reorganization Managers, and upon the filing of such written declaration and other papers shall receive therefor certificates of deposit of said Depositary for forms approved by the Reorganization Managers, upon the acceptance of which they shall be entitled to participate in and shall be bound by the provisions of said plan and agreement, subject, however, to the right of the Reorganization Managers in their discretion at any time, either before or after the acceptance of the assignment of any claim or the issue of certificates of deposit in respect thereof, to require that such claim be judicially established or determined by arbitration as a condition precedent to participation or to further participation in said plant and agreement. No rights under such plan and agreement shall accrue in respect of any such claims unless so deposited. If any such claim is non-assignable, the holder thereof may, nevertheless, participate in said plan and agreement in the manner aforesaid, substituting for assignments of the claim such other documents in respect thereof as the Reorganization Managers may require.
For further information reference is made to said plan and agreement, particularly at pages 15 and 21. A copy of said plan and agreement will be sent upon application to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., Depositary.
LEE, HIGGINSON & COMPANY,
44 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Reorganization Managers.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—HENRY G. WARD, as Administrator of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of Marquand Ward, deceased, and as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Galbraith Ward, deceased, Plaintiff, against PAULINE GRUEN et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 28th day of June, 1919, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 30th day of July, 1919, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the New York Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of August, 1919, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, beginning on the easterly side of Second Avenue 73 feet 3 inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and 126th Street, and being 100 feet deep on both northerly and southerly sides, said sides being parallel with 126th Street and being 26 feet 8 inches front and rear, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and being more particularly described in the mortgage recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 20, 1906, in Block Series (Mortgages) Section 9, Liber 197, page 126, and indexed under Block Number 1902 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

126th Street



126th Street

The street number is 2452 Second Avenue. Said premises free and clear of all encumbrances.
Approximate amount of the mortgage debt $15,912.50, with interest from June 27, 1919, together with any allowances amounting to $513 70/100, with interest from July 28d, 1919. Taxes, assessments and water rates about $813 68/100.
Dated, New York, July 25th, 1919.
JAMES J. CARRELL, Referee.
EVERETT, CLARKE & BENEDICT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 37 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—MORRIS L. BAYARD, Plaintiff, against HURLBURT MOTOR TRUCK CO., Defendant.
By order of Honorable John C. Knox, dated July 29th, 1919, the undersigned temporary Receiver offers for sale under sealed bids all of the machinery, tools, pulleys, belting and merchandise stock in trade, consisting of automobile parts and electrical parts of every kind, nature and description, pertaining to the manufacture of automobile trucks and together with all of the remaining furniture and fixtures of the defendant company.
All of the said property is situated on the premises at Third Avenue & Harlem River, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, where it may be inspected at any day during working hours.
The bids may be made upon the said property either in whole or in part, each bid to be accompanied by cash or its equivalent in the amount of 10% of the bid.
Bids should be deposited with the undersigned Receiver on or before the 18th day of August, 1919.
The undersigned reserved the right to reject any and all bids.
Any property remaining unsold will, pursuant to the said order, be offered for sale at public auction on the 25th day of August, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. The Receiver makes no warranties except that all sales will be by order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.
Additional information desired may be obtained by application to the undersigned Receiver or counsel.
LANGDON P. MARVIN,
Temporary Receiver in Equity.
CAMPBELL, FLAHERTY, TURNER & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of the EMPIRE PRODUCE & EXPORT CO., INC., for authority to change its name to GILLETTE & LIVESEY, INC.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Empire Produce & Export Co., Inc., a domestic corporation having its principal place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1919, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Gillette & Livesey, Inc.
Dated, New York, July 17th, 1919.
EMPIRE PRODUCE & EXPORT CO., INC.
By ANTHONY S. LIVESEY, President.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Attorney for Petitioner, 50 Church Street, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A special meeting of stockholders of Barton & Duretine Company, Inc., held at its office at 34 West 56th Street, New York City, on July 22, 1919, the following resolution was adopted by affirmative vote of stockholders owning over two-thirds of the capital stock of said corporation:
Resolved, That the name of this company be changed from "Barten & Duretine Company, Inc." to "Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc."
Resolved further that the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make, sign, verify and acknowledge the certificate of proceedings required by statute, and cause one of such certificates to be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, and to do all acts and things that may be necessary to comply with the provisions of law applicable to and regulating such change of name."
BARTON & DURSTINE COMPANY, INC.,
By BRUCE BARTON, President.
ROY S. DURSTINE, Secretary.
Dated, New York City, July 25, 1919.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Brady (N Y Cons
M. Lieberman (same.
R. Lieberman (same.
Lee (same.
Minard (same.
DISTRICT COURT—Hutcheson, J.—In Room 521, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Snare & Triest Co. (St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins Co.
Mt. Vernon Trust Co (Acker-
Watkins (Ackerman.
Donato (Burns Bros.
Baran (Hines.
Lamar (N Eng RR Co.
Higgins (NY, NH & H RR.
Simmons (Rickenberg.
Gentry Films Co (Educational Film Corp.
Premier Special Mach Co (Edgar Allen & Co.
Sternstein (Mut Ben Life Ins Co.
Sloman & E. Trading Co (Bedford.
Behrman (Mann & Stevens Woolen Co.
Francesconi & Co (B A O RR.
Snows, Ltd (Franklin Elec Mfg Co.
Vogue Co (Allen Nugent, Inc.
Re Armand, M & E.
Zaka (La Petit Paris.
Post (McIntyre Lumber & Export Co.
Wolpert (Flaxman, (2)
DISTRICT COURT—Foster, J.—In Room 821, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.
Trial calendar:
M. R

LOST AND FOUND.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between Pittsburgh and North Philadelphia, on Pennsylvania Railroad train which left Pittsburgh at 7:30 A. M. on Wednesday, July 30, 1919, a diamond circle brooch with platinum setting; a suitable reward will be paid if the finder will notify Horace E. Smith, 931 Beach Av., Cape May, N. J.

LOST—Ladies' Fisher fur skin, whole 4 feet, head, tail; no lining; very dark brown; 2 fasteners, hook and eye, on one front and one hind leg; lost last Friday from auto in Newark or on road to Passaic; finder please notify E. J. Deering, 117 West 57th St. Telephone Circle 815. Very liberal reward.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing $130 cash, interest coupons and annual railroad pass, containing name of owner; no questions asked and liberal reward. Deliver Room 2012, 61 Broadway, N. Y. C. Telephone Bowling Green 9850. Van Iderstine.

LOST—Auto. Reward for information leading to recovery of Hudson 1917 Cabriolet motor 28315, car No. H 72307, license No. 27513, stolen from Central Park West and 102d St. early Aug. 2. Phone Columbus 4040, Walter Conkey.

LOST—Pendant earring, diamond and pearl, having diamond bow knot ear clasp, Saturday P. M. Aug. 2, between Pelham, N. Y., and Hotel Biltmore; suitable reward. Call Hotel Biltmore, Murray Hill 7920. Ex. 1656.

LOST—Grand Central Station, Monday evening, 6-6:30, tan portfolio or brief case; papers only valuable to owner; reward for return. Andrew Foulds, Jr., Room 821, 15 John St.

LOST.—Cash, expense books; 7th Av. subway going down town Saturday night; finder return manager Bronx Star Theatre, Claremont Parkway, 3d Av.; receive reward.

LOST—From auto, two big handbags on Rockaway Beach road between Woodside and Far Rockaway, about 10 A. M.; liberal reward. B. Cella, 908 2d Av. Murray Hill 481.

LOST—In taxi, ladies' handbag containing valuable papers, checks, money; liberal reward. Return Jessica Ogilvie, 13 Centrs' Park West.

LOST—Diamond ring, on Thompson St., between Grand and Canal Sts.; a reward of $100 will be paid. Joseph De Barbieri, 13 Leroy St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, Broadway car, between 42d and 6th Av. and 154th, ladies' hand bag, containing money, jewelry, glasses; liberal reward. Ball, 328 West 47th.

LOST—Moleskin cape, Friday afternoon. Finder please return to cashier, Hotel Commodore, and receive reward.

LOST.—Wednesday evening from auto between City Island and Pelham, small sable fur; reward offered. J 221 Times.

LOST—Stereoscopic camera, Saturday, police games; good reward. Cathedral 7060, Apartment 38.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram "L. S. F."; valued keepsake; $25 reward. Fisher, 560 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gold chain in Jamaica; $5 reward. E. Gertz, 375 Fulton St., Jamaica.

$50 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of gold watch attached to fob, with compass, lost July 31, between Borough Hall subway station and 120 Broadway, city. Return to T. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 624 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for return of suitcase taken from my automobile in front of 80 Liberty St.; no questions asked. Phone Bedford 1261, Cortlandt 3183.

Found.

FOUND—Near Hotel Pennsylvania, Wednesday, July 30, a worked handbag; owner may secure same by enumerating contents. William Green, 627 West 43d.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST.—At Asbury Park, wire haired fox terrier bitch; all white except black ring around one eye; has studded collar with no name; answers to name of "Tunnin;" reward, $50; dog of no value except as little girl's pet. Address L. S. Thompson, Red Bank, N. J., or telephone 165 Red Bank.

LOST—White poodle dog; $25 reward; answers to Nanie. Hill, 69 West 9th St.

The Right Plan for Each Man

Life Insurance *Has Not* Advanced in Price!

Since the cost of living went up, and the earning power of money remains about the same, you know it requires proportionately more insurance to protect your family now than was required four years ago.

Life insurance is one of the few necessities that haven't advanced in price. From among many plans worked out to meet present economic conditions we suggest:

Plan 43 Guarantees an income of $1,200 yearly to the wife and $20,000 to her children who survive her. A policy that combines a will and a trust income.
Where husband and wife are the same age $1,200 yearly income, with $20,000 for later division to the children.
Requiring a yearly deposit of:

Age 30..	$481.80	Age 45..	$755.00
" 35..	546.80	" 50..	931.40
" 40..	634.00	" 55..	1166.40

M. E. FOOTE AND ASSOCIATES
Phone Barclay 7667
2146 WOOLWORTH BLDG.

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.
BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.
SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.
MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 135TH ST., N. Y.
Phones: Melrose 2281-2282-2283.

MADE WITH THE
Sion Collars IN AMERICA
OLDEST BRAND
OVAL BUTTONHOLE

Better than castor oil
CASTOR OIL
McK&R
ANALAX
THE FRUITY LAXATIVE

THE SECOND DIVISION TO BE PARADED HERE

First Marines of Famous Regular Command, Many of Them Four-Stripers, Arrive Here.

RECEIVED NOISY WELCOME

Sam Brown Belt Buried at Sea—Marines Will Return to Navy After March in This City.

New York yesterday welcomed home the first of the marines belonging to the 2d Division of regulars, who arrived on the transports Santa Clara and George Washington. Coincident with their homecoming a telegram from the Adjutant General announced that the famous "Devil Dogs" would be paraded in this city as soon as the entire division had arrived.

Although they came home nine months after the cessation of hostilities the marines received a noisy greeting, both at Hoboken and down the bay, that surprised them. Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and his staff went down the bay, as did many friends and relatives, to greet the men.

Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, commander of the 2d Division, was taken by surprise when Major Gen. David H. Shanks, commanding officer of the Port of Debarkation, told him that the "Devil Dogs" would parade before the scattering of the units. General Lejeune said it was a source of great satisfaction to him to know that the people here would have a chance to see his "boys."

As to the date, General McManus, Troop Movement Officer at the Port of Debarkation, said he expected the parade would take place on Aug. 8 or Aug. 12. General McManus said more than 5,000 Marines were now here, with the remainder of the division at sea.

Speaking of his men, General Lejeune, who succeeded Major Gen. James G. Harbord as commander of the division in July of last year, said the men had been anxious to get home for a long time, as they were among the first to go across. Many of his men were four-stripers, he said, and were war weary.

Captain Long gave out a letter of appreciation of the work accomplished by the 2d Division sent by André Tardieu, High Commissioner of Franco-American Affairs, to General Lejeune as the division sailed.

Sam Browne Belt Buried at Sea.

On Saturday, the officers on board the George Washington held funeral services for the Sam Browne belt, which was buried with appropriate ceremonies at sea. On learning that the belt was taboo in this country by military regulations, Captain James Ryland of the Fifth Marines was elected master of ceremonies to arrange for the obsequies. A bona fide casket was obtained and the forbidden belt was placed in it. All the officers were summoned to B deck where the services were held. Chopin's funeral march was played by the combined bands of the George Washington and the 5th Regiment, while four officers above the rank of Coptain, in their bathrobes, acted as pallbearers. The funeral oration was delivered by Captain Ryland, and, as the coffin was lowered into the sea, every officer removed his Sam Browne and placed it across his left arm. Least sorrowful of all, according to the officers, were the enlisted men, whose regard for the Sam Browne has been only second to their love of the military police. They lustily cheered as the coffin disappeared under the water.

The mascot list of the Marine units included fifty-six dogs, two monkeys, four deer, one fox, a cat, and an ant eater. The last named pet is an old veteran, having enlisted in the 43d Company of the 5th Marines in December, 1916. Members of the company declared yesterday that he had discharged his duties as mascot with rare success, as the unit had suffered the least casualties of any in the regiment.

The units on board the George Washington were the 5th Marines complete, the Supply Train and 2d Battalion of the 6th Marines, the 2d Division Headquarters Troop and Headquarters Detachment and the 832d Field Signal Battalion. The Santa Clara brought back the Machine Gun Battalion of the 5th Marines.

After the parade the marine units of the 2d Division will return to their original status as units of the navy. A General Order issued by Secretary Baker authorizes the release of the marines from the service.

BERGER GETS FULL PAY.

Socialist Fighting for Seat in Congress Has Had $3,125 Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Even if Victor Berger never sets foot in Washington again he has already benefited from the United States Government to the extent of nearly $4,500. Added to this is the cost of the inquiry to determine whether Berger is too disloyal to occupy the seat to which he has been elected in the House.

The inquiry has been suspended until Sept. 15, by which time Henry F. Cochems, attorney for Mr. Berger, is expected to file his brief. The sub-committee which has been hearing testimony will then start making up its report. This report may not be ready until October. No matter whether it recommends that Berger be thrown out of the House, and that body sustains the report, by October Mr. Berger will have been paid a tidy sum by Uncle Sam.

Tomorrow is payday for House members and Mr. Berger will receive his $625 monthly salary as "member elect," just as full-fledged Representatives do. He has received salary ever since Congress convened, March 4, and his salary, in all, counting that due tomorrow, has amounted to $3,125. Of course he will receive salary while the House is in recess, and on Sept. 1 another $625 will be due him.

In addition to this, he has so far received $371.20 in mileage and his clerks have been paid according to schedule.

Up to tomorrow the clerk hire of the "member elect" will be $933.34.

By tomorrow Mr. Berger will have received $3,125 for salary, $371.20 in mileage, and $933.34 for clerk salary, making $4,429.54 in all. By October, outside of any additional mileage, this will be increased by $1,250, two months' salary, and $533.32 in two months' clerk salary, making a total of $6,312.86.

WOULD FIGHT BOLSHEVISM.

Representative Suggests Counter-propaganda as Most Effective Means

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Representative Herbert C. Pell, Jr., of New York City, in a statement issued today, warns of the menace of Bolshevism, and urges that the surest way to fight this economic disease is by counter-propaganda, which proved so effective against the Germans.

"It would be a very good thing if we would get volunteer speakers, similar to the four-minute men during the war, to conduct a campaign against Bolshevism," said Mr. Pell. "The menace is serious and should be taken seriously. I sincerely hope that the danger will be averted. But we can rest assured that the best way to meet it is not to shut our eyes to its importance."

Mr. Pell added that the majority of the people of New York did not realize the danger which lies in the Bolshevist agitation.

PLANNED ADVERTISING - FOREIGN -

FUNDAMENTALLY, business is the same the world over. People want certain goods and shopkeepers satisfy the demand. But—

Customs often change as national boundary lines are crossed. Some countries have laws that necessitate special selling methods. Names and labels that are good and protectable in one country often may be ludicrous or might not be permitted in another.

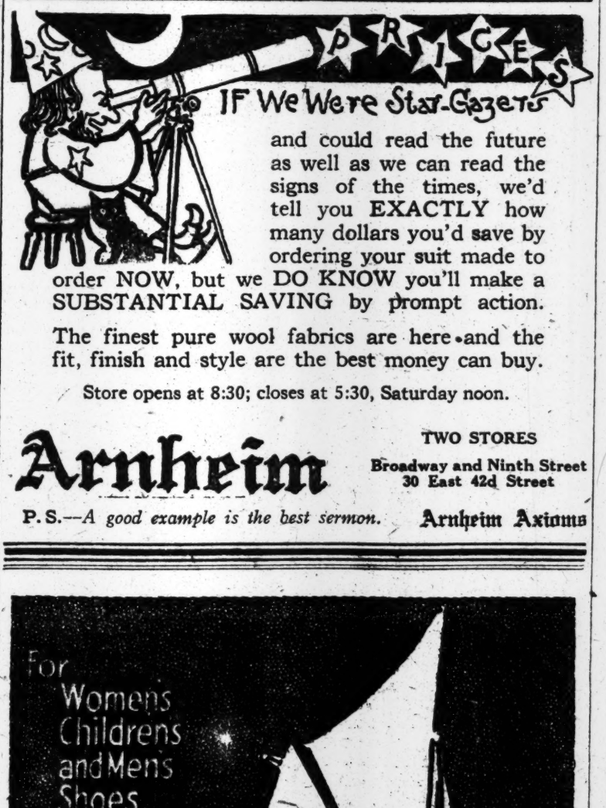
Our Foreign Advertising Department knows.

This department was established primarily to serve our present clients intelligently. They have had the value of Planned Advertising demonstrated to them and desired the same efficient thoroughness to characterize their foreign efforts. The principles of Planned Advertising required no change; the service itself was simply extended.

When a manufacturer has reached the point where further expansion in domestic selling is impractical, he should prepare to corral the Brazilian milreis, the Argentine peso, French franc and English pound. Our services include (1) a thorough analysis of the product as to its adaptability for export; (2) a complete investigation and report on all phases of marketing conditions and chances for success in the countries in which it is desired to operate; (3) a practical merchandising and advertising plan complete to the most infinite detail.

It is not necessary that we handle your U. S. advertising for you to utilize the services of our Foreign Advertising Department. Appointments for interviews may be made by telephone or letter.

Hoyt's Service, Inc.
PLANNED ADVERTISING
116 West 32nd Street, New York
80 Boylston St., cor. Tremont, Boston, Mass. — Leader-News Building, Cleveland, Ohio



Correct New Styles for young men by Hart Schaffner & Marx

Young men whose style notions are naturally buoyant will find new expression of their changing suit-likes here.

Longer coats are an outstanding characteristic of the new-type suits.

There is more flare to the skirt. Snug waisted, rather chesty; no end of lively pocket, lapel and sleeve innovations.

Prices, $45, $50, $55, $60
Other Suits, $30 to $75

Blue Suit Economy—Here

Our Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serges and Unfinished Worsteds at $45 offer rare money-saying opportunities in smart single breasters, and double breasted models—with or without waist seams. $45

Other Blue Suits, $35 to $60

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d

and could read the future as well as we can read the signs of the times, we'd tell you EXACTLY how many dollars you'd save by ordering your suit made to order NOW, but we DO KNOW you'll make a SUBSTANTIAL SAVING by prompt action.

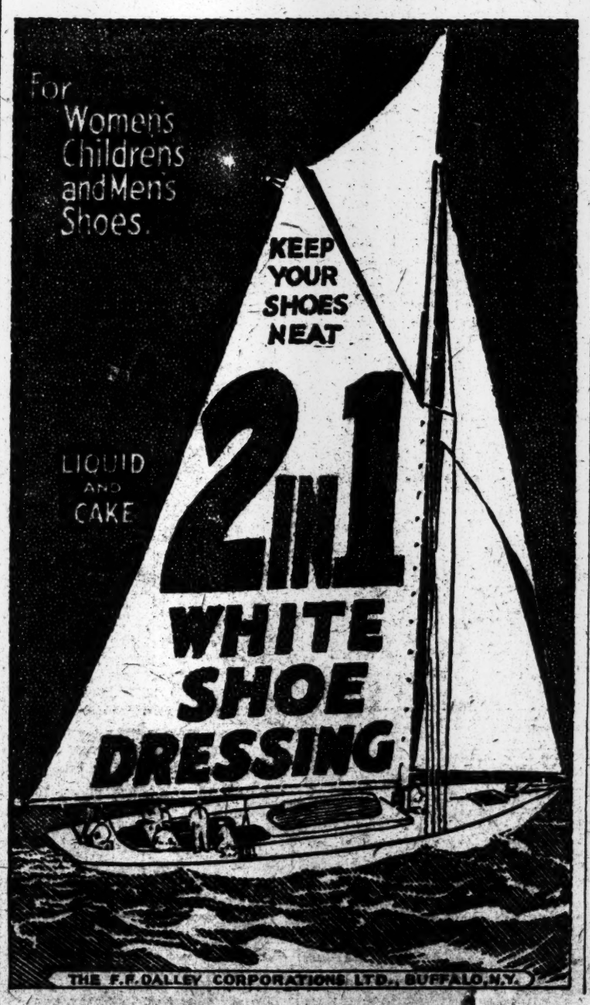
The finest pure wool fabrics are here and the fit, finish and style are the best money can buy.

Store opens at 8:30; closes at 5:30, Saturday noon.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
Broadway and Ninth Street
30 East 42d Street

P.S.—*A good example is the best sermon.* Arnheim Axioms


For Women's Childrens and Men's Shoes.
KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
LIQUID AND CAKE
2 IN 1
WHITE SHOE DRESSING
THE F. F. DALLEY CORPORATIONS LTD., BUFFALO, N.Y.

355

ENTER:

A Woman Banker

To help women in personal financial matters

WE beg to differ with those reactionaries who say, "Women have not made real strides in financial affairs."

On the contrary, our varied experience with women depositors proves this: "In these times women are each day becoming more accustomed to the careful handling of funds."

We welcome this as a healthful sign of the advancing times. And for our part we wish to do all we can to further women's understanding of business and money matters.

As one tangible step in this direction, Miss Virginia Furman was recently elected an Assistant Secretary of the Columbia Trust Company.

As before, she will make her headquarters at the Fifth Avenue and 34th Street Branch of the Columbia Trust Company.

Specifically, how can Miss Furman help women in the conduct of their financial affairs?

We realize that women often prefer to confide in a *woman* business matters which they might not otherwise care to discuss. Miss Furman welcomes an intimate but *confidential* contact with women who have the responsibility of handling money.

From her own wide experience she can give advice of real value. And through her you may always avail yourself, if you wish, of the counsel of any of our officers.

You will find Miss Furman in our Women's Room, just to the left of our Fifth Avenue entrance. We have tried to surround this room with an essentially feminine atmosphere. Many women have commented on its attractiveness.

Women in search of a banking home are invited to confer with Miss Furman. And to any man who is thinking of opening an account in his wife's name, we suggest the Columbia Trust Company as a *convenient* bank peculiarly equipped for the handling of women's accounts.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

Member of Federal Reserve System

STOP BABY'S SUFFERING IN SUMMER HEAT!

Always besieged by irritation, a baby's delicate skin suffers most in summer. Kora-Konia has become famous as the powder that cools, soothes and heals baby's diaper rash and teething rash.

KORA-KONIA

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THE ADVENTURES OF A NOVEL [ONE]

¶ I have never known a novel so cheerfully reviewed as "The Choice," by Maurice Weyl. First of all, it was Mr. H. B. Sell, literary editor of The Daily News, Chicago, who wrote:

"'*The Choice*' *is a real American novel by a man who knows Americans. The best modern novel that I have read in a long, long time. It is clean, it is sophisticated, it is well written.*"

¶ Now, Mr. Sell, whether he praises or blames, has adopted Kipling's injunction to do it "first and frequent" and has returned to "The Choice" with each succeeding issue of his literary page. In the following issue he said:

"*Maurice Weyl is a born story-teller, and to my way of thinking he has written 'The Choice' in a simple, graceful style that marks him as a distinguished initiate to the fraternity of first-class modern American novelists.*"

¶ This is not the first time Mr. Sell has been the first to welcome a newcomer.

MITCHELL KENNERLEY

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